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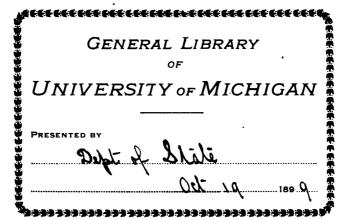
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# COMMERCIAL RELATIONS

OF THE

85806

## UNITED STATES

WITH

## FOREIGN COUNTRIES

DURING

THE YEAR 1898.

IN TWO VOLUMES.
VOLUME I.

ISSUED FROM THE BUREAU OF FOREIGN COMMERCE, DEPARTMENT OF STATE.



WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1899.

#### PUBLICATIONS OF THE BUREAU OF FOREIGN COMMERCE.\*

The publications of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Department of State, are: I.—COMMERCIAL RELATIONS, being the annual reports of consular officers on the commerce, industries, navigation, etc., of their districts.

II.—CONSULAR REPORTS, issued monthly, and containing miscellaneous reports from diplomatic and consular officers.

III.—ADVANCE SHEETS, CONSULAR REPORTS, issued daily except Sundays and legal holidays, for the convenience of the newspaper press, commercial and manufacturing organizations, etc.

IV.—EXPORTS DECLARED FOR THE UNITED STATES, issued quarterly, and containing the declared values of exports from the various consular districts to the United

States for the preceding three months.

V.—Special Consular Reports, containing series of reports from consular officers on particular subjects, made in pursuance to instructions from the Department.

Following are the special publications issued by the Bureau prior to 1890:

Labor in Europe, 1878, one volume; Labor in Foreign Countries, 1884, three volumes; Commerce of the World and the Share of the United States Therein, 1879; Commerce of the World and the Share of the United States Therein, 1880–81; Declared Exports for the United States, First and Second Quarters, 1883; Declared Exports for the United States, Third and Fourth Quarters, 1883; Cholera in Europe in 1884, 1885; Trade Guilds of Europe, 1885; The Licorice Plant, 1885; Forestry in Europe, 1887; Emigration and Immigration, 1885-86 (a portion of this work was published as Consular Reports No. 76, for the month of April, 1887); Rice Pounding in Europe; 1887; Sugar of Milk, 1887; Wool Scouring in Belgium, 1887; Cattle and Dairy Farming in Foreign Countries, 1888 (issued first in one volume, afterwards in two volumes); Technical Education in Europe, 1888; Tariffs of Central America and the British West Indies, 1890.

The editions of all these publications, except Tariffs in Central America, etc., are

exhausted and the Department is therefore unable to supply copies.

In 1890, the Department decided to publish reports on special subjects in separate form, to be entitled SPECIAL CONSULAR REPORTS. There are now the following SPECIAL CONSULAR REPORTS:

Vol 1 (1890).—Cotton Textiles in Foreign Countries, Files in Spanish America, Carpet Manufacture in Foreign Countries, Malt and Beer in Spanish America, and Fruit Culture in Foreign Countries. Fol. 2 (1890 and 1891).—Befrigerators and Food Preservation in Foreign Countries, European Emigration, Olive Culture in the Alpes Maritimes, and Beet Sugar Industry and Flax Cultivation in Foreign Countries.

Vol. 3 (1891).—Streets and Highways in Foreign Countries. Vol. 4 (1891).—Port Regulations in Foreign Countries. Vol. 5 (1891).—Canals and Irrigation in Foreign Countries. Vol. 5 (1891 and 1832).—Coal and Coal Consumption in Spanish America, Gas in Foreign Countries, and India Rubber

Vol. 7 (1892).—The Stave Trade in Foreign Countries and Tariffs of Foreign Countries.
Vol. 8 (1892).—Fire and Building Regulations in Foreign Countries.
Vol. 9 (1892 and 1893).—Australian Sheep and Wool and Vagrancy and Public Charities in Foreign Countries Vol. 10 (1894).—Lead and Zinc Mining in Foreign Countries and Extension of Markots for American Flour.

Vol. 11 (1894).—American Lumber in Foreign Markets. Vol. 12 (1895).—Highways of Commerce. Vol. 13 (1896 and 1897).—Money and Prices in Foreign Countries.

Vol. 14 (1833).—The Drug Trade in Foreign Countries.

Vol. 15 (1838).—Part I. Soap Trade in Foreign Countries; Screws, Nuts, and Bolts in Foreign Countries; Argols in Europe, Rabbits and Rabbit Furs in Europe; Cultivation of Ramie in Foreign Countries.

Part II. Sericulture and Silk Reeling and Cultivation of the English Walnut.

Of these Special Consular Reports, Australian Sheep and Wool, Cotton Textiles in Foreign Countries, Files in Spanish America, Fire and Building Regulations, Gas in Foreign Countries, Highways of Commerce, Lead and Zine Mining, Malt and Beer in Spanish America, Port Regulations, Refrigerators and Food Preservation, Vagrancy, etc., and Tariffs of Foreign Countries are exhausted, and no copies can be supplied by the Department. A new edition of Tariffs will be issued about June 1, 1899.

Of the monthly Consular Reports, many numbers are exhausted or so reduced that the Department is unable to accede to requests for copies. Of the publications of the Bureau available for distribution, copies are mailed to applicants without charge. In view of the scarcity of certain numbers, the Bureau will be grateful for the return of any copies of the monthly or special reports which recipients do not care to retain. Upon notification of willingness to return such copies, the Department will forward franking labels to be used in lieu of postage in the United States,

Canada, the Hawaiian Islands, and Mexico.

Persons receiving Consular Reports regularly who change their addresses should

give the old as well as the new address in notifying the Bureau of the fact.

In order to prevent confusion with other Department bureaus, all communications relating to Consular Reports, including Commercial Relations, should be carefully addressed, "Chief, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Department of State, Washington, U. S. A."

<sup>\*</sup>Formerly Bureau of Statistics. Name changed to Bureau of Foreign Commerce by order of the Secretary of State July 1, 1897.

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#### EXPLANATORY.

By concurrent resolution of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, adopted February 27, 1899, 10,000 copies of the Review of the World's Commerce, introductory to Commercial Relations of the United States with Foreign Countries during the year 1898, were ordered to be printed, separately, for distribution by the Department of State. The Review is also printed with the regular edition of Commercial Relations (two volumes), of which 5,000 copies were ordered by the Senate and House to be printed for distribution by the Department of State.

Commercial Relations is wholly distinct from the daily and monthly publications, Consular Reports, the latter dealing with current subjects of importance, while Commercial Relations deals only with annual reports and statistics.

Applications for these publications should be addressed:

CHIEF,

BUREAU OF FOREIGN COMMERCE,

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, D. C.

6

#### VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS AND CURRENCIES.\*

The following statements show the valuation of foreign coins, as given by the Director of the United States Mint and published by the Secretary of the Treasury, in compliance with the first section of the act of March 3, 1873, viz: "That the value of foreign coins, as expressed in the money of account of the United States, shall be that of the pure metal of such coin of standard value," and that "the value of the standard coins in circulation of the various nations of the world shall be estimated annually by the Director of the Mint, and be proclaimed on the 1st day of January by the Secretary of the Treasury."

In compliance with the foregoing provisions of law, annual statements were issued by the Treasury Department, beginning with that issued on January 1, 1874, and ending with that issued on January 1, 1890. Since that date, in compliance with the act of October 1, 1890, these valuation statements have been issued quarterly, beginning with the statement issued on January 1, 1891.

The fact that the market exchange value of foreign coins differs in many instances from that given by the United States Treasury has been repeatedly called to the

from that given by the United States Treasury has been repeatedly called to the attention of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce. An explanation of the basis of the quarterly valuations was asked from the United States Director of the Mint, and under date of February 7, 1898, Mr. R. E. Preston made the following statement:

"When a country has the single gold standard, the value of its standard coins is

estimated to be that of the number of grains fine of gold in them, 480 grains being reckoned equivalent to \$20.67 in United States gold, and a smaller number of grains in proportion. When a country has the double standard, but keeps its full legal-tender silver coins at par with gold, the coins of both gold and silver are calculated on the basis of the gold value.

"The value of the standard coins of countries with the single silver standard is calculated to be that of the average market value of the pure metal they contained during the three months preceding the date of the proclamation of their value in United States gold by the Secretary of the Treasury. The value of the gold coins of United States gold by the Secretary of the Treasury. The value of the gold coins of silver-standard countries is calculated at that of the pure gold they contain, just as if they had the single gold standard.

"These valuations are used in estimating the values of all foreign merchandise exported to the United States. The value of the Indian rupee, although calculated according to law at the value of the pure metal contained therein, has a commercial value above the value of the silver bullion; consequently the value for customs purposes is determined in each case by the consular certificates attached to the invoice

of exports from that country to the United States."

The following statements, running from January 1, 1874, to January 1, 1898, have been prepared to assist in computing the values in American money of the trade, prices, values, wages, etc., of and in foreign countries, as given in consular and other reports. The series of years are given so that computations may be made for each year in the proper money values of such year. In hurried computations, the reductions of foreign currencies into American currency, no matter for how many years, are too often made on the bases of latest valuations. All computations of values, trade, wages, prices, etc., of and in the "fluctuating currency countries" should be made in the values of their currencies in each year up to and including 1890, and in the quarterly valuations thereafter.

To meet typographical requirements, the quotations for the years 1876, 1877, 1879, 1881, 1882, and 1891-94 are omitted, these years being selected as showing the least

fluctuations when compared with years immediately preceding and following.

To save unnecessary repetition, the estimates of valuations are divided into three classes, viz. (A) countries with fixed currencies, (B) countries with fluctuating currencies, and (C) quarterly valuations of fluctuating currencies.

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#### A .- Countries with fixed currencies.

The following official (United States Treasury) valuations of fereign coins do not include "rates of exchange."

Countries.	Standard.	Monetary unit.	Value in United States gold.	Coins.
Argentine Republic <sup>1</sup> .	Gold and silver.	Peso	\$0. 96, 5	Gold—Argentine (\$4.82,4) and Argentine; silver—peso and
Austria-Hungary 2	Gold	Crown	. 20, 3	divisions. Gold—20 crowns (\$4.05,2) and 10 crowns.
Belgium	Gold and silver.	Franc	. 19, 3	Gold-10 and 20 franc pieces:
Brazil	Gold	Milreis	. 54, 6	silver—5 francs. Gold—5, 10, and 20 milreis; silver—4, 1, and 2 milreis.
British North America (except New-	do	Dollar	1. 00	ver—g, 1, and 2 entreis.
foundland). Chile	do	Peso	. 36, 5	Gold—escudo (\$1.25), doubloon (\$3.65), and condor (\$7.30); sil-
Costa Rica	do	Colon	. 46, 5	ver—peso and divisions. (fold—2, 5, 10, and 20 colons; sil-
Cuba	Gold and silver.	do	. 92, 6	ver5, 10, 25, and 50 centisimes. Golddoubloon (\$5.01,7;; silverpeso (60 cents).
Denmark Egypt	Golddo	Pound (100 pias-	. 26, 8 4. 04, 3	Gold — 10 and 20 crowns. Gold — 10, 20, 50, and 100 plasters;
Finland	do	ters). Mark	. 19, 3	silver—1, 2, 10, and 20 plasters. Gold—10 and 20 marks (\$1.93 and
France	Gold and silver.	Franc	. 19, 3	\$3.85,9). Gold5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 francs;
Germany	Golddo	Mark Pound sterling	. 23, 8 4. 86, 61	silver—5 francs. Gold—5, 10, and 20 marks. Gold—sovereign (pound sterling)
Greece	1		1 .	and half sovereign. Gold.—5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 drach- mas; silver.—5 drachmas.
Haiti Italy	dodo	Gourde Lira	. 96, 5 . 19, 3	Silver—gourde. Gold—5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 lire;
Japan <sup>3</sup>	Gold	Yen	. 49, 8 1. 00	silver—5 lire. Gold—1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 yen.
Liberia Netherlands 4				Gold—10 florins; silver—½, 1, and 2½ florins.
Newfoundland Portugal Russias	Gold	Dollar	1.01,4 1.08	Gold—\$2 (\$2.02, 7). Gold—1, 2, 5, and 10 milreis.
Russin <sup>6</sup>	do	Ruble	51,4	Gold—imperial (\$7.718), } imperial (\$3.80), and I ruble; silver—
Spain				1, 1, and 1 ruble. Gold—25 pesetas; silver—5 pesetas.
Sweden and Norway. Switzerland	Gold	Crown	. 26, 8	Gold-10 and 20 crowns.
	1		i	Gold 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 francs; silver 5 francs.
Turkey		1		Gold—25, 50, 100, 200, and 500 piasters.
Uruguay	do	Peso	1. 03, 4	Gold - peso; silver - peso and divisions.
Venezuela	Gold and silver.	Bolivar	. 19, 3	Gold—5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars; silver—5 bolivars.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In 1874-1875 the gold standard prevailed.

<sup>2</sup> The gold standard was adopted Oct. 1, 1892. (See Consular Reports, No. 147, p. 623.) Values are still, however, frequently expressed in the florin or gulden, which is worth 2 crowns or 40.6 cents.

<sup>3</sup> Gold standard adopted Oct. 1, 1897. (See Consular Reports, No. 201, p. 259.)

<sup>4</sup> See note to table of fluctuating currencies.

<sup>5</sup> For an account of the adoption of the gold standard, see Review of the World's Commerce, 1896-97, p. 254.

#### B.—Countries with fluctuating currencies, 1874-1890.

Countries.	Standard.	Monetary unit.		n terms	of the U	nited St	ates gold	dollar
	Juliu a. u.	monean, and	1874.	1875.	1878.	1880.	1883.	1884.
Austria-Hungary 1 Bolivia	Silverdo	Dollar until 1890: bolivi- ano there-	\$0. 47, 6 . 96, 5	\$0. 45, 3 . 96, 5	\$0. 45, 3 . 96, 5	\$0. 41, 2 . 83, 6	\$0. 40, 1 . 81, 2	\$0, 39, 8 . 80, 6
Central America China Colombia Ecuador Egypt <sup>2</sup>	do dodo Gold	Haikwan tael. Pesodo Pound (100	. 96, 5 . 96, 5	.91,8 1.61 .96,5 .91,8	. 91, 8 . 96, 5 . 91, 8 4, 97, 4	·	!. <b></b>	. 80, 6 . 80, 6 4. 90
Japan	Gold Silver	Yen	99,7	. 99, 7	.99,7	99,7	. 87, 6 . 88. 2	86, 9 . 87, 5
Peru	silver. Silver	Sol	,	. 91, 8 . 73, 4	. 38, 5 . 91, 8 . 73, 4 . 82, 9	. 40, 2 . 83, 6 . 66, 9 . 74, 8	. 81, 2 . 65 . 73, 3	. 80, 6 . 64. 5 . 72, 7
Countries.	Standard.	Monetary unit		in terms			tates gold	
			1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Austria-Hungary 1 Bolivia	Silverdo	Dollar until 1890; bolivi- ano there- after.	. 79, 5	\$0. 37, 1 . 75, 1	\$0. 35, 9 . 72, 7	\$0.34,5 .69,9	. 68	\$). 42 . 85
Central America Colombia Ecuador Rgypt <sup>2</sup>	dodo	do Pound (100 piasters).	. 79, 5 . 79, 5 4. 90	. 75, 1 . 75, 1 4. 90	. 72, 7 . 72, 7 4. 94, 8	. 69, 9 . 69, 9 . 69, 9 4. 94, 3	. 68 . 68 . 68 4. 94, 3	. 85 . 85 . 85 4. 94, 3
India Japan Mexico Peru Russia Tripoli	Gold) Silverdo Silverdo	Rupee	. 85, 8 . 86, 4 . 79, 5	. 85, 7 . 81 . 81, 6 . 75, 1 . 60, 1	. 34, 6 . 99, 7 . 78, 4 . 79 . 72, 7 . 58, 2	. 32, 2 . 99, 7 . 75, 3 . 75, 9 . 69, 9	. 32, 3 . 99, 7 . 73, 4 . 73, 9 . 68 . 54, 4	. 40, 4 . 99, 7 . 91, 7 . 92, 3 . 85 . 68 . 76, 7

See footnote table of fixed currencies.
 The Egyptian pound became fixed in value at \$4.94.3 in 1887.
 The Netherlands florin fluctuated up to the year 1880, when it became fixed at 40.2 cents.

#### C .- Quarterly valuations of fluctuating currencies.

		18	395.			189	6.	
Monetary unit.	Jan. 1.	Apr. 1.	July 1.	Oct. 1.	Jan. 1.	Apr. 1.	July 1.	Oct. 1
_	1	l .	1	\$0. 48, 6 . 48, 6	\$0. 49, 1 . 49, 1	\$0. 49, 3 . <b>4</b> 9, 3	\$0. 49, 7 . 49, 7	\$0.49 .49
Amov tael		-¦				!		. 79,
Chefoo tael	70 4	68.3	75 1	75.2	75.9	76.3	76.9	. 79 . 75.
Chinking tael								.77
Fuchau tuol	·  <u>-</u> <u>-</u>	·   · · · <u>· · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·</u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					. 73
Haikwan tael	. 74, 9	. 75, 6	.80	. 80	. 80, 8	.81,2	. 81, 9	. 80 . 74
Ningpo tael								.76
Niuchwang tael.								.74
Shanghai tael	. 67, 3	. 65, 2	.71,8	.71,8	. 72, 5	. 72, 9	. 78, 5	. 72
Swatow tael	• •••••	• •••••					• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	. 73 . 79
Tiontein tool	71 4	80.9	76 1	76.2	78 0	77.3	78	.79
Silver peso	. 45.5	.44.1	. 48. 6	1 .48.6	. 49. 1	.49.3	. 49. 7	. 49
do	. 45, 5	.44,1	. 48, 6	. 48, 6	. 49. 1	. 49.3	. 49. 7	. 49
Silver rupes	. 21, 6	.21	. 23, 1	. 23, 1	23, 3	. 23, 4	. 23, 6	. 23
Silver deller	. 49, 1	47,0	. 52, 4					. 52 . 53
Silver kran	. 25,5	. 21, 0	. 08.9	.02,				.09
Silver sol	. 1.45.5	. 44. 1	48,6	. 48, 6	. 49, 1	49,3	49, 7	. 49
Silver ruble	. 36, 4	. 35, 3		. 38, 9	. 39, 3			. 39
Silver mahbab		. 39, 8	. 43, 8	. 43, 8	.44,3	.44,5	. 44, 9	. 44
	<u></u>	1897	<del></del>	<u>`</u>	<del></del>	1898.		1899.
Monetary unit.	Jan. 1.	A pr. 1. J	uly 1. Oc	t. 1. Ja	n. 1. Apr.	1. July 1	Oct. 1.	Jan.
Silver boliviano Silver peso	. 47, 4	\$0. 46, 8 . 46, 5	). 44, 3 \$0. . 44, 3	41, 2 \$0. 4 41, 2	12, 4 \$0. 40 11, 4 . 40	, 9 <b>\$</b> 0. 41, 4 , 9 . 41, 4	8 \$0. 43, 6 8 . 43, 6	\$0.43 .43
Amoy tael	. 76, 7	. 75, 7	.71,7	66, 4 . (				
Canton tacl	. 76, 5	. 75, 5	.71,5	66, 4	38, 3 . 66			. 70
Chinkson steel	73,3	. 72, 4	. 68, 6	63, 7	55, 5 . 63			
	70.9	70	66.3		63 4 61	2 62	65.3	
	78	77	.73.1	67.8	59, 7 . 67	. 3 . 68.	8 .71.8	.72
Haikwan tael				62, 3 .	B4, 1 . 61	, 9 63, 3	2 .66	. 60
Hankau toel	.71.7	. 70, 8	. 67, 1	02, 0				
Hankau toel	.71.7	. 70, 8 . 72, 8	. 68, 91 .	64 .	84.3 .63	65	. 67, 9	. 02
Hankau tael Ningpo tael Niuchwang tael .	.71,7 .73.7 .71.9	.71	. 68, 9 67, 2	64 .62, 5	84, 3 . 63 85, 9 . 62	. 65	4 . 66, 2	.66
Hankau tael Ningpo tael Niuchwang tael Shanghai tael Swatow tael	.71,7 .73,7 .71,9 .70	. 71 . 69, 1 . 69, 9	. 68, 9 67, 2 65, 5 66, 2	64 .0 62, 5 .0 60, 8 .0 61, 5 .0	84.3 .63	. 65 . 63,	4 . 66, 2 7 . 64, 5	.66
Hankau tael Ningpo tael Niuchwang tael Shanghai tael Swato tael	.71, 7 .73, 7 .71, 9 .70	.71 .69, 1 .69, 9	. 68, 9 67, 2 65, 5 66, 2 72, 2	64 62, 5 60, 8 61, 5	84, 3 . 63 85, 9 . 62 82, 6 . 60 83, 3 . 61 86 . 66	. 65 . 63, . 4 . 61, . 1 . 62,	4 .66, 2 7 .64, 5 4 .65, 2	. 66 . 68
Hankau tael Ningpo tael Niuchwang tael Shanghai tael Swato tael	.71, 7 .73, 7 .71, 9 .70	.71 .69, 1 .69, 9 .76, 2	. 68, 9 67, 2 65, 5 66, 2 72, 2 69, 5	64 62, 5 60, 8 61, 5 67 64, 6	84, 3 . 63 85, 9 . 62 82, 6 . 60 83, 3 . 61 86 . 66 86, 4 . 64	. 65 . 63, . 4 . 61, . 1 . 62, . 6 . 68	4 .66, 2 7 .64, 5 4 .65, 2 .71 5 .68, 4	. 66 . 68 . 71
Hankau tael Ningpo tael Niuchwang tael Shanghai tael Swatow tael Takao tael Trentsin tael Silver peso	.71, 7 .73. 7 .71, 9 .70 .70, 8 .77, 2 .74, 3	.71 .69, 9 .76, 2 .73, 4 .46, 8	. 68, 9 67, 2 65, 5 66, 2 72, 2 69, 5 44, 3	64 .0 62, 5 .0 60, 8 .0 61, 5 .0 67 .0 64, 6 .0	84, 3 . 63 85, 9 . 62 82, 6 . 60 83, 3 . 61 86 . 66 86, 4 . 64 42, 4 . 40	. 65 . 63, . 4 . 61, . 1 . 62, . 6 . 68 . 1 . 65, . 9 . 41,	4 .66, 2 7 .64, 5 4 .65, 2 .71 5 .68, 4 8 .43, 6	. 66 . 64 . 61 . 71 . 64
Hankau tael Ningpo tael Niuchwang tael Shanghai tael Swatow tael Takao tael Trentsin tael Silver peso	.71, 7 .73. 7 .71, 9 .70 .70, 8 .77, 2 .74, 3	.71 .69, 1 .69, 9 .76, 2 .73, 4 .46, 8	. 68, 9 67, 2 65, 5 66, 2 72, 2 69, 5 44, 3 44, 3	64	84, 3 . 63 85, 9 . 62 82, 6 . 60 83, 3 . 61 86 . 66 86, 4 . 64 42, 4 . 40	. 65 . 63, . 4 . 61, . 1 . 62, . 6 . 68 . 1 . 65, . 9 . 41, . 9 . 41,	4 .66, 2 7 .64, 5 4 .65, 2 .71 5 .68, 4 8 .43, 6 8 .43, 6	. 66 . 64 . 65 . 71 . 68 . 43
Hankau tael Ningpo tael Niuchwang tael Shanghai tael Swatow tael Takao tael Trentsin tael Silver peso	.71, 7 .73. 7 .71, 9 .70 .70, 8 .77, 2 .74, 3	.71 .69, 1 .69, 9 .76, 2 .73, 4 .46, 8 .46, 8 .22, 2	. 68, 9 . 67, 2 . 65, 5 . 66, 2 . 72, 2 . 69, 5 . 44, 3 . 21, 1	64 62,5 60,8 61,5 67 64,6 41,2 41,2	84, 3 . 63 85, 9 . 62 82, 6 . 60 83, 3 . 61 86 . 66 86, 4 . 64 42, 4 . 40 42, 4 . 40 20, 1 . 19	.65 .63, .4 .61, .1 .62, .6 .68 .1 .65, .9 .41, .9 .41, .1 .19,	4 . 66, 2 7 . 64, 5 4 . 65, 2 . 71 5 . 68, 4 8 . 43, 6 8 . 43, 6 9 . 20, 7	. 66 . 64 . 71 . 68 . 43 . 43
Hankan tael Ningpo tael Ningpo tael Ningbo tael Shanghai tael Swatow tael Takao tael Tientsin tael Silver peso Silver rupee Silver yen Silver yen	.71, 7 .73, 7 .71, 9 .70, 8 .77, 2 .74, 3 .47, 4 .47, 4 .21, 5	.71 .69, 1 .69, 9 .76, 2 .73, 4 .46, 8 .46, 8 .22, 2 .50, 5	. 68, 9 . 67, 2 . 65, 5 . 66, 2 . 72, 2 . 69, 5 . 44, 3 . 21, 1	64 62, 5 60, 8 61, 5 67 64, 6 41, 2 41, 2 19, 6	84, 3 . 63 85, 9 . 62 82, 6 . 60 83, 3 . 61 86 . 66 86, 4 . 64 42, 4 . 40 42, 4 . 40 190, 1 . 19	65 63, 1 62, 6 68, 1 65, 9 41, 1 19,	4 .66, 2 7 .64, 5 4 .65, 2 .71 5 .68, 4 8 .43, 6 8 .43, 6 9 .20, 7	. 66 . 64 . 65 . 71 . 68 . 43 . 20
Hankau tael Ningpo tael Niuchwang tael Shanghai tael Swatow tael Takao tael Trentsin tael Silver peso	.71, 7 .73, 7 .70, 8 .70, 8 .77, 2 .74, 3 .47, 4 .47, 4 .22, 5 .51, 1 .51, 5	.71 .69, 1 .69, 9 .76, 2 .73, 4 .46, 8 .22, 2 .50, 5 .50, 8	. 68, 9 . 67, 2 . 65, 5 . 66, 2 . 72, 2 . 69, 5 . 44, 3 . 21, 1	64 62,5 60,8 61,5 67 64,6 41,2 41,2	84, 3	.65 .63, .4 .61, .1 .62, .6 .68 .1 .65, .9 .41, .9 .41, .1 .19,	4 .66, 2 7 .64, 5 4 .65, 2 .71 5 .68, 4 .43, 6 .43, 6 .20, 7 .47, 4	. 66 . 64 . 65 . 71 . 68 . 43 . 20
	Amoy tael. Canton tael Canton tael Chefoo tael Chinkiang tael. Fuchau tael Hankau tael Hankau tael Ningpo tael Ningpo tael Ninghai tael Shanghai tael Shanghai tael Takao tael Takao tael Tientsin tael Silver peso Silver rupee Silver ven Silver kran Silver kran Silver rauble Silver mahbub Monetary unit. Silver boliviano Silver peso Amoy tael Canton tael Chefoo tael Chinkiang tael	Jan. 1.	Monetary unit.   Jan. 1.   Apr. 1.	Jan. 1.   Apr. 1.   July 1.	Monetary unit.   Jan. 1.   Apr. 1.   July 1.   Oct. 1.	Monetary unit.   Jan. 1.   Apr. 1.   July 1.   Oct. 1.   Jan. 1.	Monetary unit.   Jan. 1.   Apr. 1.   July 1.   Oct. 1.   Jan. 1.   Apr. 1.	Monetary unit.   Jan. 1.   Apr. 1.   July 1.   Oct. 1.   Jan. 1.   Apr. 1.   July 1.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The commercial value of the rupes to be determined by consular certificate.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote, table of fixed currencies.

### FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The following table embraces only such weights and measures as are given from time to time in Consular Reports and in Commercial Relations:

Foreign weights and measures, with American equivalents.

Denominations.	Where used.	American equivalent
Almude	Portugal	4.422 pallons
Ardeb	Egypt	7 6007 husbale
Are		
robe		
		1 011 manda
Arratel or libra	A-m-Ain-Dam-Dia	. 1.011 pounds.
rroba (dry)	Argentine Republic	20.5175 pounds.
Do		. 82.38 pounds.
Do		
<u>Do</u>	Portugal	. 1 32 38 pounds.
Do		. 25.36 pounds.
Do	Venezuela	. 1 25.4024 pounds.
Lrroba (liquid)	Cuba, Spain, and Venezuela	. 4.263 galions.
rshine		. 28 inches.
Arshine (square)		
trtel	Marneco	1.12 nounde
aril		20 0787 cmilens
Parrel	Malta (customs)	. 11 4 millions
Do		· 11.4 gations.
	Thereis	
Serkoveta	Russia	. 861 12 pounds.
longkal	India	. 832 grains.
30u w	Sumatra	. 7,090.5 square meters
3a	Japan	. 0.1 inch.
Butt (wine)	Spain	. 140 gallons.
affiso	Malta	. 5.4 gallons.
andy	India (Bombay)	. 529 pounds.
Do		500 pounds.
Cantar	Moroceo	113 pounds.
Do		575 pounds
Do		. 124.7036 pounds.
Cantaro (cantar)	Malta	. 175 pounds.
James (Canoni)	Mexico and Salvador	
arga	Mexico and parvador	
Catiy	China	
Do 1		
<u>D</u> o		
Do		. 2.12 pounds.
Centaro	Central America	. 4.2631 gallons.
Centner	Bremen and Brunswick	. 117.5 pounds.
Do	Darmstadt	
Do		110.11 pounds.
Do	Nuremberg	112.43 pounds.
Do	Pruseia	113.44 pounds.
Do		
Do		
		120.0 10011108.
Do		
Do		220.46 pounds.
bih		
oyan		
Do		. 2,667 pounds.
uadra		4.2 acres.
Do	Paraguay	. 78.9 yards.
Do	Paraguay (square)	8.077 square feet.
Do		Nearly 2 acres.
ubic meter		35,3 cubic feet.
wt. (hundredweight)		
Dessiatine	Dragie	
Do		
	Greece	

<sup>&</sup>quot;More frequently called "Kin." Among merchants in the treaty ports it equals 1.33; pounds aveir-dupois.

#### COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

#### Foreign weights and measures, with American equivalents-Continued.

Denominations.	Where used.	American equivalents.
Fanega (dry) Do	Central America	1.5745 bushels.
Do	Chile	2.575 bushels.
Do	Cuba Mexico	1.599 bushels.
Do	Morocco	1.54728 bushels.
Д0	MOTOCCO	Strike fanega, 70 lbs.;
Do	Hanguay (double)	full fanega, 118 lbs.
Do	Urugusy (double)	7.776 bushels. 3.888 bushels.
Do	Uruguay (single) Venezuela	1.599 bushels.
Fanega (liquid)	Spain	16 gallona
Feddan	Egypt	16 gallons. 1.03 acres.
Frail (raisine)	Spain	50 pounds.
Frasco	Argentine Republic	2.5096 quarts.
Do	Mexico	2.5 quarts.
Fader	Luxemburg	264.17 gallons.
Garnice	Russian Poland	U.88 galion.
Fram	Metricdo	15.432 grains.
Hectare	ao	2.471 acres.
Hectoliter:	do	0.000 1
DryLiquid	do	2.838 bushels.
Joch	Austria-Hungary	26.417 gallons. 1.422 ucres.
Ken	Japan	6 feet.
Kilogram (kilo)	Metric	2.2046 pounds.
Kilometer	do	0.621376 mile.
Klafter	Russia	216 cubic feet.
Koku	Japan	4.9629 bushels.
Kcrree	Russia	3.5 bushels.
Las <u>t</u>	Belgium and Holland	85.134 bushels.
Do	England (dry malt)	82.52 bushels.
<u>p</u> o	Germany	2 metric tons (4,480 lbs.).
Do	Prussia	112.29 bushels.
Do	Russian Poland	11g bushels. 4,760 pounds. 4,633 acres.
League (land)	Paraguay	4 633 pares
Li	China	2,115 feet.
Libra (pound)	Castilian	7.100 grains (trov)
Do	Argentine Republic	7,100 grains (troy). 1.0127 pounds.
Do	Argentine Republic Central America	1.043 pounds.
Do	CD116	1.014 pounds.
Do	Cuba	1.0161 pounds.
<u>D</u> o	Mexico	1.01465 pounds.
<u>D</u> o	Peru	1.0142 pounds.
Do	Portugal	1.011 pounds.
Do	Uruguay Venezuela	1.0143 pounds. 1.0161 pounds.
Liter	Metric	1.0567 quarts.
Livro (pound)	Greece	1.1 pounds.
Do	Guiana	1.0791 pounds.
Load	England (timber)	Square, 50 cubic feet;
		unhewn, 40 cubic feet;
		inch planks, 600 super-
		ficial feet.
Manzana	Costa Rica	1g acres.
Do	Nicaragua and Salvador	1.727 acres.
Marc	Bolivia	0.507 pound.
Moter	Metric	824 pounds. 39.37 inches.
Mil	Denmark	4.68 miles.
Do	Denmark (geographical)	4.61 miles.
Milla	Nicaragua and Honduras	1.1493 miles.
Morgen	Prussia	0.63 acre.
Oke	Egypt	2.7225 pounds.
Do	Greece	2.84 pounds.
<u>D</u> 0	Hungary	3.0817 pounds. 2.85418 pounds.
<u>p</u> o	Turkey Hungary and Wallachia	2.85418 pounds.
Do	Hungary and Wallachia	2.5 Dints.
Pic Picul	Egypt	21½ inches. 135.64 pounds.
Do	China, Japan, and Sumatra	1221 nounds
Do	Java	1334 pounds.
Do	JavaPhilippine Islands (hemp)	135.1 pounds. 139.45 pounds.
	Philippine Islands (sugar)	140 pounds.
Do	A Themsell	140 pounds. 0.9478 foot.
Do	Argentine Republic	
Do	Argentine Republic	0.91407 foot.
Ple Do Pik	CastileTurkey	0.91407 foot. 27.9 inches.
Pie	Castile Turkey Russia	0.91407 foot. 27.9 inches. 36.112 pounds.
Pie	Castile. Turkey Russia. Denmark and Sweden	0.91407 foot. 27.9 inches. 36.112 pounds.
Ple Do Do Plk Pood Pund (pound)	Castile Turkey Russia Denmark and Sweden Great Britain	0.91407 foot. 27.9 inches. 36.112 pounds. 1.102 pounds. 8.252 bushels.
Pie	Castile. Turkey. Russia. Denmark and Sweden. Great Britain. London (coal).	0.91407 foot. 27.9 inches. 36.112 pounds. 1.102 pounds. 8.252 bushels. 36 bushels.

#### Foreign weights and measures, with American equivalents-Continued.

Denominations.	Where used.	American equivalents.
Quintal	Castile, Chile, Mexico, and Peru	101.61 pounds.
Do	Greece	123.2 pounds.
Do		112 pounds.
Do		100 pounds.
Do	Syria	
Do		220.46 pounds.
Rottle		6 pounds.
Do		
Sagen		7 feet.
Salm		490 pounds.
Se		0.02451 acre.
Seer		1 pound 13 ounces.
	Japan	11.9305 inches.
Sho		
Standard (St. Petersburg)		165 cubic feet.
Stone		14 pounds.
Saerte	Uruguay	2,700 cuadras (see Cus
San		1.193 inches.
Tael	Cochin China	590.75 grains (troy).
Tan	Japan	0.25 acre.
То	do	2 pecks.
Ton	Space measure	40 cubic feet.
Tonde (cereals)		
Tondeland	do	
Taubo		
Tsun	China.	1.41 inches.
Tunna	Sweden	
Tunnland		1.22 acres.
Vara		34.1208 inches.
Do		
Do		
Do		
Do		
ро		
Do		33 inches.
<u>Do</u>		34 inches.
Do		
Vedro		2.707 gallons.
Vergees		71.1 square rods.
Verst		
Vlocka	Russian Poland	41.98 acres.

#### METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Metric weights:

Milligram (1000 gram) equals 0.0154 grain. Milligram (1000 gram) equals 0.0154 grain.

Centigram (10 gram) equals 0.1543 grain.

Decigram (10 grams) equals 1.5432 grains.

Gram equals 15.432 grains.

Decagram (10 grams) equals 0.3527 ounce.

Hectogram (100 grams) equals 3.5274 ounces.

Kilogram (1,000 grams) equals 2.2046 pounds.

Myriagram (10,000 grams) equals 22.046 pounds.

Quintal (100,000 grams) equals 220.46 pounds.

Millier or tonnea—ton (1,000,000 grams) equals 2,204.6 pounds.

Metric dry measures:

Milliliter (1000 liter) equals 0.061 cubic inch. Centiliter (10 liter) equals 0.6102 cubic inch.
Deciliter (1 liter) equals 6.1022 cubic inches.
Liter equals 0.908 quart.
Decaliter (10 liters) equals 9.08 quarts.

Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 2.838 bushels. Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 1.308 cubic yards.

Metric liquid measures:

Milliliter  $(\tau_0 \tau_0)$  liter) equals 0.0388 fluid ounce. Centiliter  $(\tau_0 \tau_0)$  liter) equals 0.338 fluid ounce. Deciliter  $(\tau_0 \tau_0)$  liter) equals 0.845 gill. Liter equals 1.0567 quarts. Decaliter (10 liters) equals 2.6418 gallons. Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 26.418 gallons. Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 264.18 gallons.

Metric measures of length:

Millimeter (1000 meter) equals 0.0394 inch.

Centimeter (1000 meter) equals 0.3937 inche.

Decimeter (1000 meter) equals 3.937 inches.

Meter equals 39.37 inches. Decameter (10 meters) equals 393.7 iuches.

Hectometer (100 meters) equals 328 feet 1 inch.

Kilometer (1,000 meters) equals 0.62137 mile (3,280 feet 10 inches).

Myriameter (10,000 meters) equals 6.2137 miles.

Metric surface measures:

Centare (1 square meter) equals 1,550 square inches. Are (100 square meters) equals 119.6 square yards. Hectare (10,000 square meters) equals 2.471 acres.

# MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

#### To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a communication from the Secretary of State, accompanying the Commercial Relations of the United States for the year 1898, being the annual reports of the consular officers upon the industries and commerce of foreign countries. In view of the value of these reports to the manufacturing and exporting interests of the country, I indorse the recommendation of the Secretary of State, that Congress authorize the printing of the usual editions of ten thousand copies of the general summary, entitled "Review of the World's Commerce," and of five thousand copies of Commercial Relations (including this summary), to enable the Department of State to meet the demand for such information.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, February 21, 1899.

#### LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

#### The PRESIDENT:

I have the honor to transmit, in accordance with section 208 of the Revised Statutes, the Commercial Relations of the United States with Foreign Countries during the year 1898, being the annual reports of the consular officers of the United States on the industries and commerce of their respective districts, with more particular reference to the development of United States trade. Following the practice inaugurated by instructions from this Department, dated August 10, 1897, which were renewed and amplified by instructions of August 5, 1898, the consular officers have reported specifically as to favorable openings for our products, or disadvantages and hindrances which they consider should be overcome. It is gratifying to be able to state that the development of the exports of our manufactured goods, as well as of our raw products, which was so strikingly exhibited in the annual reports transmitted to Congress May 16, 1898, continues with constantly enlarging prospects. The diplomatic and consular service of the United States shows steady improvement in the work of collecting information

of practical value to our manufacturers and exporters, and many of the consular officers and the embassies and legations have rendered important services in efforts to promote American trade, and to find new outlets for American industry and enterprise. The work of editing and compiling the commercial reports in the Bureau of Foreign Commerce of this Department has reached a degree of promptitude and efficiency of distribution which seems to be giving general satisfaction to the business interests of the country and is exciting the emulation of foreign governments. I have the honor to recommend that Congress be requested, in accordance with previous action, June 30, 1898; March 2, 1897; and April 8, 1896, to authorize the printing, under the direction of the Department of State, of a special edition of 10,000 copies of the Review of the World's Commerce, to be distributed by the Department as the daily, monthly, and special Consular Reports are now distributed, and of 5,000 copies of Commercial Relations, to enable the Department to meet requests for the entire work.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN HAY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, February 20, 1899.

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO CONSULAR OFFICERS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, D. C., August 5, 1898.

To the Consular Officers of the United States.

GENTLEMEN: In pursuance to instructions sent you July 8, 1896, and August 10, 1897, and to paragraph 3 of section 592 (pp. 253 and 254) of Consular Regulations, you are hereby instructed to prepare and forward to the Bureau of Foreign Commerce (formerly the Bureau of Statistics) of this Department, not later than November 1, and sooner if practicable, a report, in an unnumbered dispatch, on the commerce and industries of your consular district, covering any facts and figures for the year 1897 not already transmitted to the Department, and as complete and accurate a statement as may be obtained of the trade and industries of said district for the six months ended June 30, 1898.

The special object of this instruction is to enable the Department to lay before Congress, on or about the 1st of January, 1899, a comprehensive statement of the trade, not only of the United States with the rest of the world, but of the various countries with each other. The Department is aware of the difficulty of obtaining official statistics covering so recent a period as the first half of the year 1898, but the success which has attended previous efforts of consular officers in obtaining recent information from both official and unofficial sources, as embodied in the Reviews of the World's Commerce for 1894-95, 1895-96, and 1896-97, published separately and also as an introduction to the annual volumes Commercial Relations of the United States for those years, encourages the hope that you will be enabled to make a satisfactory exhibit. The Department is not so much concerned as to obtaining detailed figures with the stamp of official accuracy as in securing an intelligent survey of the industrial activity and general tendencies of trade. The business men of the United States are particularly interested in learning whether there has been an increase or decrees in the more important line. decrease in the more important lines of exports and imports, especially such as enter into the trade of the United States; also the application of new processes of an industrial character which may open up a new channel of supply from this country or suggest to manufacturers improvements in their own processes or the creation of new industries. You are doubtless aware that the United States is rapidly taking the lead in certain forms of manufacture, both new and old. There are two points in which American manufacturers seem to have the advantage: First, the greater excellence and labor-saving quality of machines and apparatus of all kinds; and second, the more attractive finish, combined with greater durability, of certain lines of goods, such as textiles, boots and shoes, furniture, tools, etc. It would be very valuable to our manufacturers to know whether these qualities have made an impression in your district; and if they have not, what obstacles exist to their becoming favorably known.

Consular officers, from time to time, have reported upon deficiencies in American methods of packing goods and of the conditions of transportation, exchange, banking, etc., with this country, and the disadvantage under which we labor from the fact that European houses give longer credits and more liberal terms, not only as to payments by their customers, but in manufacturing certain patterns and quantities of goods and in getting them up in attractive shape to meet local peculiarities and customs. All these subjects are matters of practical importance in considering the means of developing American trade, and you are requested to make such further suggestions with regard to them as the more recent developments of business in

your district seem to warrant.

Other subjects of special importance are: Changes in currency values, especially in the United States gold value of the monetary unit, and the rate of exchange; changes in tariff rates and customs rules, port regulations, wharfage dues, improvements in harbor facilities, extension of telegraph and cable service, existing conditions of transportation facilities (internal, coastwise, and ocean), including new lines of railways, new wagon and caravan routes, new canal or river systems, opened

or projected, and the actual means and time of communication with United States ports, noting any material increase or decrease in freight rates; existing rates of licenses for carrying on business, especially those relating to commercial travelers; regulations affecting commercial travelers, including requirements as to passports, etc.; condition of the merchant marine, including data as to vessels built and vessels purchased from other countries; tonnage owned and employed in commerce with other countries, and methods of aiding and protecting the merchant marine; regulations, in brief, as to quarantine. Also, any laws or regulations of a discriminating character which affect American vessels; statement as to any taxes or excises, in addition to tariff rates, which affect United States trade; changes in patent, copyright, and trade-mark laws; existing postal rates, domestic and foreign.

Full information is also desired in regard to any laws requiring goods to be marked

so as to show the country of origin or manufacture.

If it be impracticable for you to obtain all the information asked for in the time prescribed, state the fact in your dispatch and forward the omitted data as a supplementary report as soon as possible. You will observe on page 254 of Consular Regulations that the report herein called for is required to be transmitted by August 1. It is possible that you have already prepared your report in compliance with this regulation; if so, you need only supplement it with the additional data called for in this instruction.

Please acknowledge this instruction by addressing the Chief of the Bureau of Foreign Commerce and informing him whether he may expect the report called for

within the time necessary for transmission after November 1, 1898.

A copy of the Review of the World's Commerce for 1896-97 has been mailed to you, and the two volumes Commercial Relations for 1896-97 will be forwarded shortly. From a careful examination of these you will be able to inform yourself fully as to

the scope and details of your report.

A manufacturing firm has called the attention of the Department to the importunce of obtaining precise information as to the coaser classes of cotton textiles manufactured or consumed in different parts of the world, specifying the width, count (that is, the number of picks to the inch, always giving the warp first), and the number of yards to the pound. They add: "There seems to be a disposition in some of the far Eastern markets to take up other American goods than the ordinary standard sheetings and drills that have heretofore been sold to them; hence the general terms 'sheetings' and 'drills' no longer convey full information." You will please cover the special points indicated as to cotton goods.

Respectfully, yours,

THOS. W. CRIDLER, Third Assistant Secretary.



## REVIEW OF THE WORLD'S COMMERCE.

#### INTRODUCTION.

The annual reports of the consular officers upon the commerce and industries of their districts in the various countries of the world have usually comprised portions of two years, owing to the fact that they were prepared with special reference to the fiscal year of the United States Treasury ending June 30, which, of course, comprises six months of the previous calendar year, as well as six months of the current calendar year. It has been the effort of the Department during the past few years to make the reports as nearly contemporaneous as possible with the date of their publication, which is intended to be about the beginning of every calendar year. For this reason, the annual reports, which are compiled at the end of each fiscal year, are supplemented with such additional data as will provide the best obtainable summary of conditions for the latest calendar year. Thus, primarily, the reports for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, would be restricted to the last six months of the calendar year 1897 and the first six months of the calendar year 1898, but the work has now been brought to such a point of completeness that the Review of the World's Commerce herewith presented may be said to describe the conditions not only during that period, but down to the 1st of January, 1899. Consequently, the title both of the Review and of the detailed reports of consular officers may be said to cover more specifically the year 1898, including both the fiscal and calendar years.

The Review of the World's Commerce for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, which was published under date of April 25, 1898, described the marked changes which had occurred in the industrial and commercial development of the United States, not only during that year, but more especially during the twelve months ended March 31, 1898, with particular reference to the rapid growth of the exports of manufactured products. The conclusion was drawn that United States manufacturers had demonstrated their ability to compete with the industries of other countries, not only in neutral markets but in the home markets of the more advanced industrial nations, and the opinion was expressed that the "international isolation" of the United States, so far as industry and commerce were concerned, had become a thing of the past, and we could no longer afford to disregard international rivalries, now that we ourselves had become a competitor in the world-wide struggle for trade. The steady progress of commercial expansion on the lines thus indicated is attested, not only by the custom house returns of exports and imports, as published by the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, but by official publications of other governments, the conclusions of leading foreign newspapers, and especially by the detailed reports of the diplomatic and consular representatives of the United States.

During the calendar year 1897, the agricultural exports of the United States amounted, in round figures, to \$730,000,000, and in the calendar year 1898 to nearly \$852,000,000. The exports of manufactured goods during 1897 aggregated nearly \$280,000,000, and in 1898, \$308,000,000.1 We find, upon comparison of percentages of the total export trade, that, notwithstanding the enormous increase of exports of agricultural products, amounting to more than \$120,000,000, there was a decline in the percentage of manufactured exports of less than 1 per cent, as compared with the previous year; that is to say, while the percentage of agricultural exports rose from 67.63 to 69, the exports of manufactured goods fell only from 25.89 to 24.96. There was an actual gain during the year 1898 in manufactured exports of about \$28,000,000, against an increase during the calendar year 1897 of \$26,000,000. When the fact is considered that, during a portion of the year 1898, the industrial and commercial activities of the United States were more or less affected

1 NOTE BY BUREAU OF FOREIGN COMMERCE, MARCH 6, 1899.—Since the Introduction was written, Mr. O. P. Austin, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the United States Treasury Department, has given to the press a statement in which he says:

American manufacturers seem likely to make their greatest record in the fiscal year which ends four months hence (June 30, 1899). The reports of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, covering seven months of the fiscal year, show that the exportation of domestic manufactures is \$23,000,000 greater than the highest record ever before made in the corresponding months of the fiscal year. During the seven months ending February 1, 1899, the exports of domestic manufactures amounted to \$182,336,503, or an average of a million dollars a day for every business day of that period. Not only are the manufacturers increasing their sales in foreign markets, but they are evidently supplying, to a greater extent than ever before, the home market. The imports of manufactures in the seven months under consideration amount to only \$147,200,972, or \$35,000,000 less than the manufactures exported. The exports of manufactures during the past seven months have been nearly 25 per cent greater than the imports of manufactures. Comparing conditions with those of a decade ago, the evidence of gain by our manufactures is even more striking. In the seven months ending February 1, 1889, our exports of manufactures were \$78,751,933; in the seven months ending February 1, 1899, they were \$182,336,503, an increase of 131 per cent in the exports of manufactures during the decade. On the other hand, imports of manufactures in the decade have fallen 23 per cent, despite the fact that the consuming population has meantime increased 25 per cent, the imports of manufactures in the seven months ending February 1, 1889, having been imports of manufactures in the seven months ending February 1, 1889, having been \$194,996,778, against \$147,200,972 in the corresponding seven months ending February 1, 1899.

A decade ago, the imports of manufactures were more than double the exports of manufactures; now, the exports of manufactures are 25 per cent greater than the imports of manufactures, despite the fact that the home demand for manufactures increased 25 per cent through a 25 per cent increase in population. In the seven months ending February 1, 1889, imports of manufactures were 147 per cent greater than the exports of manufactures; in the seven months ending February 1, 1899, they are 20 per cent below the exports of manufactures. Comparing the seven months of the fiscal year ending February 1, 1899, with the corresponding months of 1889, it is found that exports of manufactures increased 131 per cent, while the total exports, including manufactures, increased only 65 per cent, and the exports of all articles except manufactures but 51 per cent. It is thus apparent that despite the unusual foreign demand for our agricultural products, the manufacturers are making a more rapid gain in their exports than are any other class of our producers. The following table shows the exports of manufactures and total of exports in the seven months ending February 1 of each fiscal year, from 1889 to 1899:

Seven months ending February 1—	Exports of manufactures.	Total ex- ports.	Seven months ending February 1—	Exports of manufactures.	Total ex- ports.
1889	89, 077, 820 97, 188, 098 96, 095, 466	\$454, 197, 522 540, 634, 133 547, 726, 350 651, 263, 531 526, 941, 376 573, 651, 520	1898	126, 802, 682 153, 882, 682 153, 541, 049	\$501, 902, 934 524, 964, 969 655, 177, 127 718, 367, 407 749, 549, 338

by the war with Spain, the increase of \$28,000,000 in the exports of manufactured goods would seem to indicate that we not only did not lose ground, but made substantial gains in certain markets. This conclusion will be found to be justified by the many reports of consular officers in certain countries which indicate continued progress, not only in the consumption of lines of goods already introduced, but in sales of various products not previously taken from the United States. The total increase of exports of manufactured goods during the past three years amounts to about \$107,000,000, or more than one-half the total exports of manufactured goods (a little over \$201,000,000) in 1895.

The fact has been fully brought out in the publications of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department that, while the exports of the United States have increased enormously, the imports have not kept pace with those of the leading industrial countries of Europe. This is held to indicate that our manufacturers are making progress in meeting demands of domestic trade which, for a long time, were satisfied only by purchases from other countries, as well as extending their sales in foreign markets. In other words, it would appear that this country is rapidly becoming industrially independent to a very great extent of the rest of the world, and at the same time is developing its commercial relations in such a way as will enable it to take in exchange much larger quantities of goods which it is unable to produce. The industries of the United States have, in fact, been developed to the point where it seems to be not only practicable but comparatively easy to supply a considerable portion of the world as well as the home market. As has been frequently pointed out by the consular officers, the conditions of manufacture in the United States to day are such as to admit of successful competition in foreign markets in many lines of manufacture in which, at one time, we were exposed to the rivalry of foreign industries. The observations of the consular service of the United States in European countries, as set forth in their annual reports accompanying this Review, would seem to warrant the conclusion that the manufacturers of the United States have a distinct advantage in the greater ingenuity of the average American operative and the economy of labor saving machinery over their foreign competitors, and that the obstacles they have to overcome are chiefly those of the special trade methods of different countries, the longer credits given by European exporters, and occasional government discriminations by foreign nations against them. It is very evident that the export of manufactured goods is no longer a matter of experiment, but that our large industries have satisfied themselves that it is feasible to dispose of their surplus products in various quarters of the world and have addressed themselves seriously to the study of the conditions which are requisite for healthful and permanent growth. To quote the president of the National Association of Manufacturers, Mr. Theodore C. Search, in his annual report at the meeting of the association in Cincinnati in January last, the "manufacturers of the United States have acquired a position in the world's markets from which they can not be dislodged. With the start that has been made, our foreign trade is bound to grow, and no opposition from our strongest competitor can bar our progress."

The great increase in the applications to consular officers for specific information and for assistance in introducing American goods, affords strong evidence of the general perception of this fact among our manufacturers, and in many instances, consular officers have reported to the Department that they find themselves embarrassed by the number of such requests, entailing careful inquiry and largely increased corre-

spondence. It is gratifying to be able to state that this Bureau has received from business houses many expressions of appreciation of the efforts of the diplomatic and consular representatives to satisfy their special requirements, as well as of the progress effected in obtaining commercial and industrial information for the general benefit of trade. As has been shown in official publications of other governments, in foreign trade journals, and in reports of our consular officers, the commercial work of the United States consular service has excited the interest and emulation of certain European governments which were supposed, at one time, to be in advance of the United States in their efforts to promote their foreign trade. There is, of course, a limit to the usefulness of Government agencies of this character, and it may be expected that, as our manufacturers familiarize themselves with the trade conditions of particular countries, they will find it to be to their advantage to establish agencies and depend upon their individual exertions in working out the details of business development. The consular officers, in the meantime, are preparing the way for such individual effort, and in many instances, are giving practical help to firms which are seeking immediate outlets for their products. In course of time, the relations of the consular service to the export trade will doubtless adjust themselves, and the growing pressure upon it will have been relieved.

In this Review, as in those that have preceded it, no attempt is made to deal with the trade of the United States or its manufacturing development in detail, inasmuch as the statistics of the various branches of our commerce and industries are fully treated in the publications of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury, the Department of Agriculture, the Census Bureau, and the Department of Labor. The scope of "Commercial Relations," including the "Review," is necessarily restricted to the conditions in foreign countries affecting United States trade, as reported by the diplomatic and consular officers, and figures from United States sources are used only for purposes of comparison.

FREDERIC EMORY, Chief, Bureau of Foreign Commerce.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, February 15, 1899.

#### COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1897 AND 1898.

For purposes of comparison, the following figures, showing the foreign trade of the United States during the calendar years 1897 and 1898, are taken from the summary of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, corrected to January 30, 1899. They give complete data concerning our imports and exports by groups, articles, and countries.

Summary.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Groups.	Twelv	e months e	nding Decemb	er—
Groups.	1807		1898.	
IMPORTS.			Ì	
Free of duty:		Per cent.		Per cent.
Articles of food, and live animals	\$118, 144, 740	31.31	\$87, 323, 654	32. 5
Articles in a crude condition for domestic indus-				
try	206, 205, 487	54.66	150, 1 <b>7</b> 8, <b>59</b> 5	55. <b>9</b> (
Articles manufactured— For mechanic arts	25, 293, 522	6.71	19, 166, 517	7. 1.
For consumption	20, 942, 277	5.55	7, 842, 537	2.0
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc	6, 702, 370	1.77	3, 851, 377	1. 43
and the state of t			0,002,011	
Total free of duty	377, 288, 396	100	268, 362, 680	100
outiable:				
Articles of food, and live animals	192, 349, 373	28, 62	100, 566, 148	27.4
Articles in a crude condition for domestic indus-	102010,010	20.12	201,000,200	
try	32, 560, 387	8. 91	49, 070, 823	13.24
Articles manufactured-			i i	
For mechanic arts	55, 878, 363	15. 29	39, 961, 169	10.
For consumption	97, 893, 605	26.80	96, 962, 272	26. 4
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc	76, 625, 105	20.98	80, 095, 137	21.84
Total dutiable	365, 306, 833	100	366, 595, 549	100
		<del></del>	<del></del>	
ree and dutiable:				
Articles of food, and live animals	<b>22</b> 0, <b>494,</b> 113	29.70	187, 829, 802	20.5
Articles in a crude condition for demestic indus-	000 505 004		300 040 410	
Articles manufactured	238, 765, 874	<b>32</b> . 15	109, 249, 418	31.8
For mechanic arts	81, 171, 885	10.93	59, 127, 686	9. 3
For consumption	118, 835, 882	16	104, 804, 809	16. 5
Articles of voluntary use, luxuries, etc	82, 327, 475	11, 22	83, 946, 514	12.7
Total imports of merchandise	742, 595, 229	100	634, 958, 229	100
Per cent of free		50.8		42. 20
outies collected	171, 600, 420		100 010 550	
demaining in warehouse at the end of the month	171, 000, 420		182, 810, 559	
committing in waterouses at the ond of the month				
EXPORTS.				
Oomestie:				1
Products of-Agriculture	730, 294, 792	67.63	851, 922, 450	69.0
Manufactures	279, 616, 898	25. 89	307, 924, 994	24.9
Mining	19, 792, 796	1.83	25, 851, 092	2.09
Forest	40, 834, 864	3.78	89, 030, 313	8. 10
Fisheries	5, 649, 945	.52	5, 819, 208	.4
Miscellaneous	3, 645, 091	. 35	8, 016, 771	. 20
Total	1, 079, 834, 296	100	1, 233, 564, 828	100
		·	·	
oreign: Pree of duty	0 040 100	44.40	10 400 500	47 7
Dutisble	8,840,180	64. 48 55. 52	10, 468, 526	47.7
LJU CLAUNT	11, 034, 569	00.92	11, 466, 004	52. 28
Total	19, 874, 740	100	21, 929, 530	100
~ v. wa ***********************************	10,012,190	1 200	21,020,000	1 400

Imports and expurts of merchandise during calendar years 1889–1898.

IMPORTS.

Countries.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
EUROPE.										
Austria-Hungary	\$7, 320, 136	\$11, 172, 671	\$11, 136, 545	\$7,857,101	\$9, 578, 964	\$5, 524, 334	\$6,983,093	\$7,330,800		
Belgium.			11. 115, 455	10, 145, 551	10, 473, 058	8, 139, 624				
Denmark	219	2	ž	218,	747	86 8	803	8	325	ğ
France			68, 158, 819	71, 917, 973	63, 841, 283	50, 345, 491				
Gibraltar	ន	ģ	5 2	188	ģ	20	Ž =	É	ğ	52
G108006		1, 495, 123	1, 362, 365	1, 184, 956	946,002	481, 637	588, 497		744, 657	1, 094, 893
Greenland, Iceland, etc			21, 815, 218	22 603 291	21 917 528	19 580 872				
Malta, Gozo, etc.	}	[		}		3		œ	Ę	[2
Netherlands	13, 362, 956	16, 874, 795	8, 677, 637	15, 671, 372	12, 589, 407	15, 774, 803	13, 066, 846			
Portugal	372	ž	6,5	Š	576,	874,	916	Ę,	<b>£</b> 26	22
Dunia Daltie and White Good	8	476	. 888	: 8	ě	1 880 890	1	1 978 050	9 970 091	198
Russia, Dalue and White Seas	1, 259, 418	1, 405, 089	1, 991, 864	1, 915, 761	2, 195, 238	1, 527,745	1. 552, 600	978, 206	1, 776, 063	1,568,890
Sorvia	•			ä	œ	32, 918		ģ	3,950	ä
Spain	4, 891, 824	6, 507, 512	4, 906, 475	5, 258, 934	4, 983, 710	3, 675, 569	3, 825, 980	3, 736, 411	3, 596, 148	8, 606, 308
Sweden and Aorway		5,800, 178		Ś	14 767 569	2, 371, 878	15 646 938	<b>9</b> §	12,671,899	Ś
Turkey in Europe	8	1, 570, 459	8	272	ž	1, 840, 863	2, 711, 615	3	2, 526, 052	37
United Kingdom	98	194, 634, 639	33	88	150, 804, 488	124, 962, 502	184, 485, 200	5	159, 002, 286	61,
Total Europe	414, 695, 997	474, 656, 257	415, 060, 402	417, 678, 194	392, 161, 248	317, 511. 443	431, 539, 496	360, 213, 449	407, 970, 332	324, 784, 831
NORTH AMERICA.										
Bermuda British Honduras	206, 484	192, 775	96, 530	650, 349 196, 379	651, 372	425, 670 166, 227	517, 356	490, 273	600, 458 201, 579	449, 218
Dominion of Canadia: Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, etc	200	316,	8	629	955	4. 895. 760	547.	8	838	25
Quebec, Ontario, etc	31, 564, 595	31, 299, 829	27, 600, 870	27, 766, 981	26, 286, 342	23, 7829284	30, 447, 748	27, 838, 995	29, 678, 709	22, 296, 895
British Columbia	8	77	9	3	ğ	8, 518, 075	ž į	310	382	8
Total Dominion of Canada	39, 322, 578	39, 739, 009	36, 551, 672	35, 930, 456	34, 492, 332	32, 146, 069	40, 748, 940	87, 355, 805	38, 899, 873	30, 450, 208
Newfoundland and Labrador	346, 940	349,921	366, 930	350, 707	579, 764	427,441	354, 698	377, 581	448, 233	336, 308
THE TRANSPORT OF THE PROPERTY	250, 520	170 1021	200, 200	101100	5.5	124 1 175	Can Ison	700 110	F	3

8, 206 9, 988 571	676, 627	670, 775 78, 189	28. 280 5. 198 7. 198 1. 100 1. 200 1. 200	4, 026	7, 782		D, 842		6, 466 6, 567	6.1.6 835 835	1, 024 7, 508 9, 919	5, 415		9, 306 1, 820 827	
3, 225, 1, 598, 1, 598, 1, 179, 748,	7, 67	21, 67	11. 94.8 18. 38.5 179, 88.9 88.9 88.9 88.9 88.9 88.9 88.9 88.9	36, 984,	97, 767,		5, 560		1, 064,	4-1 62-2	1, 121, 1, 487, 6, 609,	83, 075,		29, 334, 17, 389, 171, 389, 171, 389, 171, 389, 171, 389, 171, 389, 171, 389, 171, 389, 389, 389, 389, 389, 389, 389, 389	
209, 110 209, 110 813, 708 323, 967 183, 501	981, 227	650, 099 186, 811	489, 087 223, 456 826, 147 97, 524 9, 537 565, 081 190, 221	794, 804	762, 584		808, 551			002, 457 065, 983 16, 597	518, 264 669, 671 556, 569	442, 135		650, 389 087, 740 540, 536 836, 278	
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3, 860, 368 1, 998, 002 789, 219 1, 193, 871 1, 109, 294	8, 950, 844	15, 887, 091 125, 043	11, 605, 448 24, 706, 849 308, 941 155, 000 9, 854 1, 191, 816 2, 733, 416	42, 974, 008	106, 400, 065		6, 688, 379		4, 482, 721 515, 579	3, 237, 813 922, 377 16, 254	790, 396 2, 228, 052 10, 260, 507	99, 785, 611		1, 114, 793 17, 707, 317 17, 686, 108	78
3, 510, 819 2, 670, 950 848, 541 1, 561, 278 2, 282, 073	10, 913, 681	18, 207, 433	9, 407, 453 51, 718, 888 287, 890 114, 340 2, 735, 238 1, 769, 940 1, 855, 227	67, 854, 188	138, 923, 263		88		4, 838, 891	2, 636, 938 1, 019, 990 25, 830	3, 247, 270 10, 573, 660	117, 406, 577		21, 842, 860 23, 540, 884 9, 057, 415	
2, 284, 363 2, 082, 917 789, 567 1, 255, 623 8, 728, 446	10, 151, 216	21, 192, 306 187, 269	12, 127, 625 76, 413, 181 443, 390 154, 115 21, 069 1, 803, 446 2, 108, 726 2, 794, 267	96, 385, 767	160, 061, 965	_	4, 481, 847		2, 857, 526		543, 188 1, 798, 152 5, 811, 999	103, 836, 505		19, 837, 375 16, 873, 397 8, 432, 283	
2, 326, 940 2, 594, 674 712, 430 1, 601, 114 1, 482, 121	8, 777, 279	82, 372, 998 116, 308	15, 159, 064 70, 581, 526 453, 390 83, 213 17, 42 762, 870 2, 866, 243 2, 860, 069	93, 784, 717	170, 874, 163	_			2, 699, 876 797, 685	5, 715, 912 1, 202, 152 16, 950	677, 025 1, 694, 428 3, 173, 366	103, 540, 680		18, 364, 089 21, 691, 004	
1, 983, 175 2, 987, 603 710, 947 1, 488, 695 2, 859, 272	9, 529, 691	29, 413, 875 52, 233	13.867,923 78.228,542 491,610 2,228,542 2,238,546 2,244,651 2,219,886	101, 186, 459	177, 310, 149		5, 312, 122		8, 981, 665	4, 185, 487 794, 714 23, 065	8, 735, 398 2, 445, 040 7, 841, 832	131, 067, 520		19, 886, 164 24, 538, 585 7, 547, 499	
2, 393, 977 2, 648, 806 1, 178, 913 1, 790, 613 1, 568, 938	9, 581, 307	28, 910, 147	13, 278, 004 215, 582 110, 325 20, 457 3, 157, 208 3, 042, 951 1, 469, 868	90, 572, 906	166, 317, 020		5, 725, 220	2 905 815	4, 536, 579	5, 513, 922 754, 416 38, 790	854, 815 1, 523, 136 12, 018, 334	134, 168, 993		21, 229, 212 23, 566, 488 7, 639, 643	
1, 909, 758 2, 400, 077 1, 000, 278 1, 566, 580 1, 599, 437	8, 566, 728	23, 327, 398	16, 330, 908 64, 628, 710 521, 405 117, 824 33, 356 2, 655, 617 3, 180, 064 1, 830, 985	79, 298, 864	151, 490, 330		5, 449, 417	3 810 884	4, 247, 573	4, 937, 827 468, 772 23, 297	400, 760 2, 496, 538 9, 963, 543	100, 959, 799		17, 750, 174 22, 811, 058 7, 013, 209	2, 435
1. 023, 983 2, 605, 273 860, 212 1, 658, 400 1, 388, 580	7, 536, 428	23, 314, 744, 36, 114	15, 287, 984 56, 336, 064 674, 939 228, 773 180, 341 3, 787, 849 4, 865, 970 1, 743, 277	88, 005, 197	153, 768, 485		5, 748, 806		3, 809, 953 546, 230	3, 561, 150 562, 642 8, 680	381, 847 2, 736, 678 12, 470, 317	93, 317, 017		15, 764, 717 21, 048, 961 6, 063, 424	
Contral American States Coate Rica Custemals Enodura Nicaragus Salvador	Total Central American States	Mexico Miquelon, Langley, etc.	West Indies: British Dritish Cubs Danish Danish Prico French Fren	Total West Indies	Total North America	BOUTH AMERICA.	Argentina Bolivia	Brazil Chile	Colombia Kouador Walkland Talanda	Guianas; British Dutch Personner	Peru Urugusy Venezuela	Total South America	ASIA.	Aden China East Indies: British Duch	French

Imports and exports of merchandise during calendar years 1889-1898—Continued.

# IMPORTS-Continued.

Countries.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1896.	1896.	1897.	1898.
ASIA—continued.					!					1
Hongkong Japan	\$1, 498, 653 20, 219, 385	#851, 064 17, 179, 524	\$617, 519 23, 914, 123	\$855, 612 27, 196, 036	\$882, 504 19, 486, 273	\$833, 885 23, 100, 725	\$1, 393, 920 27, 430, 678	\$794, 136 18, 214, 322	\$929, 054 28, 085, 123	\$105, 108 23, 255, 258
Russia, Asiatio Turkoy in Asia All other Asia	103, 258 2, 906, 915 41, 366	2, 611, 960 2, 611, 960 26, 223	329, 082 2, 976, 814 178, 970	381, 919 3, 081, 553 86, 920	355, 472 2, 582, 789 46, 318	2, 937, 218 74, 896	346, 135 3, 420, 095 66, 315	201, 9856 3, 103, 920 61, 071	8, 581, 307 73, 273	113, 537 2, 574, 826 60, 005
Total Asla	67, 646, 679	68, 340, 309	80, 451, 865	83, 574, 886	74, 845, 881	72, 530, 886	87, 698, 909	78, 177, 767	93, 896, 750	94, 312, 433
OCEANICA.										
Aukland, Fiji, eto. British Australasia. French Oceanica. German Oceanica.	6, 101, 781 185, 350	4, 213, 585 213, 107	7, 407, 577	8, 312, 537 261, 208	6, 444, 472 438, 457	3, 402, 317 316, 628	5, 750, 085 201, 871	6, 651, 626 263, 303		296, 119 5, 668, 408 205, 974
Spanish Oceanica Tonga, Sanoa, etc. Hawaitan Islanda Philippine Islanda	14, 075, 336 15, 672, 471	12, 386, 092 6, 067, 224	11, 644, 168 5, 649, 151	7, 854, 090 7, 177, 901	10, 408, 268 10, 509, 048	8, 970, 833	8, 081, 035	5, 220 1, 941 15, 241, 805 5, 187, 241	13, 868 78, 946 15, 311, 685 4, 352, 181	
Total Oceanics	36, 084, 938	22, 880, 018	25, 010, 005	23, 605, 736	27, 860, 245	16, 165, 940	18, 153, 125	27, 351, 236	25, 987, 853	26, 881, 191
AFRICA.									-	
Brittah Africa Omary Kalands French Africa	1, 052, 536	870, 856 59, 317 432, 892	937, 905 72, 672 588, 919	670, 488 25, 468 420, 590	593, 107 35, 790 199, 056	547, 741 34, 921 145, 639	1, 198, 163 59, 499 409, 593	1, 477, 898 44, 646 246, 870	1, 217, 485 27, 381 402, 149	939, 806 31, 641 600, 892
	41,793	15, 287	13, 946 94, 157 1, 902	20, 454 319, 040 18, 567	68, 587 128, 085 16, 948	15, 505 140, 147 8, 177	4, 889 41, 584 12, 547	13, 980 14, 241 19, 121	6, 040 19, 795 16, 086	6,521 8,871 16,806
Spansa Africa Turkey in Africa All other Africa	631, 382 1, 213, 444	759, 076 1, 031, 027	2, 543, 939	2, 399, 019 1, <b>2</b> 94, 298	2, 972, 974 657, 344	3, 103, 858 738, 525	3, 987, 423 1, 055, 628	7, 467, 224	7, 229, 529	5, 809, 763 722, 242
Total Africa	3, 394, 003	3, 169, 086	5, 512, 880	5, 167, 924	4, 664, 890	4, 734, 513	6, 786, 298	9, 661, 438	9, 535, 585	8, 136, 575
						ĺ				

			634, 958, 226		324, 764, 631 97, 767, 788 83, 075, 415 94, 812, 432 26, 881, 191 8, 136, 575
_			742, 595, 239		360, 218, 449 407, 970, 888 324, 794, 831 106, 400, 045 101, 792, 564 97, 787 788 99, 785, 411 103, 442, 125 83, 975, 418 177, 787 93, 896, 7760 94, 812, 428 123, 812, 828 86, 818, 818, 818, 818, 818, 818, 818,
_			681, 579, 556		360, 213, 449 106, 400, 065 99, 785, 611 78, 177, 767 27, 351, 236 9, 651, 438
_	1, 603, 300 232 68, 151	1, 761, 689	801, 869, 347		431, 539, 496 138, 929, 258 117, 406, 577 87, 098, 909 18, 153, 125 6, 786, 238 1, 761, 689
	1, 378, 798 834 52, 550	1, 431, 689	676, 312, 941		317, 611, 448 160, 081, 966 103, 856, 505 72, 530, 896 4, 734, 513 1, 481, 669
	2, 267, 867 83, 950	2, 301, 817	776, 248, 994		392 161, 948 170, 874, 163 103, 540, 680 74, 845, 881 2, 860, 245 4, 664, 830 2, 801, 817
	2, 447, 167 79, 876	2, 526, 546	840, 080, 965		417, 678, 194 177, 810, 149 131, 067, 520 83, 574, 886 83, 505, 736 8, 167, 924 2, 526, 546
	1, 725, 434 8, 806 71, 478	1, 799, 778	828, 820, 948		415, 060, 402 166, 317, 020 134, 168, 993 80, 451, 965 85, 010, 005 5, 512, 890 1, 790, 778
	1, 842, 840	1, 901, 927	823, 397, 796		474, 666, 257 151, 490, 880 100, 356, 780 68, 340, 300 22, 366, 018 3, 168, 086 1, 901, 927
	1, 386, 165 227, 999 51, 662	1, 664, 846	770, 521, 965		414,695,997 153,768,485 93,317,017 67,646,679 87,844,938 8,884,008 1,664,846
ALL OTHER COUNTRIES.	British, all other a Spanish, all other b All other islands and ports o	Total all other countries	Grand total	RECAPTIULATION.	Europe North America South America Asia Oceanica Africa All other countries

a Previous to 1896 includes: Malta, Gorco, etc.; Falkland Islands; Aden: Aukland, Fiji, etc. b Previous to 1896 includes: Spaniah Occanica; German Occanica and Africa. c Previous to 1896 includes: Tonga, Samoa, etc.

Inports and exports of merchandise during calendar years 1889–1898—Continued.

# EXPORTS-Continued.

Countries.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
BUROPE.										
Austria Hungary	\$845, 504	\$1, 171, 603	\$1,335,504		\$531, 428	\$1,340,170	\$2, 156, 662	\$2,895,787	\$4, 876, 171	\$6, 751, 826
Azores, and Madeira Islands	Š	\$	4:	3	Ž,	Ŗ.	₹:	<u> </u>	3	3
Beiglum	425	6	3 4	4	9	4 8	5	į	<b>E</b> 8	3,5
France	§ 5	2 Z	ğ [	9.5	700		į	32	E	32
Germany							5			
Glbraltar	8	8	495	8	3	9	8	3	2	8
Greece	157, 226	100, 445		138, 184						
Greenland, Iceland, etc	ž	į			1				1	
Italy	11, 834, 646	15, 272, 805	14, 447, 004		13, 487, 299	14, 763, 341	17, 555, 859	20, 552, 575		24, 572, 116
Mathematicales	8	451	8	ē	3	37.7	978	ξ	3	Ę
Portner				5 757 140				2 801 664		4 183 489
Roumania	d	6	2	6	9	8	3	8	3	12
Russia, Baltic and White Seas.	974			3, 869, 404			016	8	918	8
Russia, Black Sea	39	900	8	3	555	8	621,	Ę	8	287
Spain				11, 911, 644				10, 869, 180		8, 050, 475
Sweden and Norway	8	Ę	3	8,	215	8	8	3	8	ğ
Switzerland				7, 803				58,536		265, 258
United Kingdom	431, 271, 314	434, 468, 505	482, 295, 796	472, 664, 565	415, 767, 317	895, 149, 525	89, 839, 124	473, 223, 899	482, 695, 024	538, 661, 787
Total Europe	650, 616, 283	682, 585, 856	788, 649, 610	763, 882, 569	679, 616, 358	642, 026, 857	634, 386, 087	778, 105, 762	858, 049, 510	981, 134, 110
NOBTH AMERICA.										
Bermuda British Honduras	365, 897	379, 960	435, 565 498, 069	970, 133 428, 836	927, 207 356, 690	891, 118 321, 556	891, 970 503, 539	840, 716 581, 915	916, 050 578, 118	979, 288 555, 063
Dominion of Canada: Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, etc Quebec, Ontario, etc	4, 176, 856 84, 964, 756	3, 964, 133 32, 727, 780	4, 007, 395 35, 625, 555	8, 501, 019 34, 275, 102	3, 868, 838	8, 940, 737 45, 439, 277	4, 332, 650 51, 756, 714	4, 319, 301 55, 035, 304	6, 353, 547 64, 580, 038	4, 264, 349 81, 612, 297
British Columbia	ž,	, ,	Š	Ę.	288	į,	Š	Š	į	0/0
Total Dominion of Canada	40, 973, 317	38, 629, 867	41, 686, 882	39, 564, 407	57, 121, 178	51, 294, 199	58, 398, 009	62, 335, 308	72, 627, 690	90, 454, 866
Newfoundland and Labrador	1, 485, 642	1, 192, 070	1, 441, 872	1, 720, 608	1, 682, 314	1, 453, 817	1, 317, 838	1, 268, 718	1, 100, 926	1, 354, 731

5 1, 325, 878 55 1, 177, 229 784, 134 78, 136, 767 698, 116	5, 086,	!!		27, 478,	149, 223, 094	8, 012, 13, 210,		1,797, 381, 144,	78 1, 383, 880 35 1, 392, 774 73 2, 736, 726	10 35, 102, 408	463 744, 542 289 12, 254, 620 896 4, 079, 147 895 1, 222, 282 643 80, 646
1, 526, 915 2, 057, 085 696, 533 1, 058, 592 1, 116, 424	6, 455, 549 21, 061, 152	192, 308, 551, 578,	1, 541, 99 3, 614, 06 2, 023, 75 1, 162, 99	153	129, 468, 932	80.6		1, 496, 285, 442, 962, 118, 126, 118		33, 506, 140	627, 46 11, 276, 28 6, 451, 89 1, 412, 89 164, 64
1, 298, 193 3, 116, 790 698, 800 1, 148, 019 1, 667, 859	7, 929, 661	170, 183, 183, 183, 183, 183, 183, 183, 183	1, 679, 220 3, 825, 442 1, 965, 814 984, 420	25, 038, 360	120, 640, 196	8 2 8	3, 680, 420 670, 484 1, 488		1, 111, 147 1, 370, 327 3, 563, 027	34, 235, 923	921, 926 9, 839, 316 4, 273, 960 1, 848, 946 128, 620
1, 039, 761 3, 025, 976 906, 757 1, 298, 038 1, 505, 359	7, 475, 885	8, 447, 784 9, 498, 054 533, 109 622, 442	1, 494, 999 5, 133, 889 2, 004, 064 1, 049, 268		114, 225, 264	5, 012, 149 9, 677 14, 104, 763		1, 768, 662 365, 147 79, 511	768, 890 1, 357, 890 3, 760, 242	34, 171, 572	8, 702, 922 2, 893, 082 1, 485, 885 146, 511
909, 920 2, 079, 382 585, 071 1, 024, 107 1, 171, 106	5, 859, 586	146 55 25 65 55 25 65	1, 757, 490 5, 301, 977 2, 230, 506 1, 759, 729	37, 630, 831	111, 009, 647	4, 379, 689 8, 211 16, 113, 335	2, 199, 453 2, 785, 337 796, 349	2, 125, 143 377, 828 101, 244	639, 116 1, 184, 175 3, 916, 416	34, 626, 296	5, 158, 215 2, 751, 374 1, 217, 569 63, 953
1, 083, 632 1, 713, 790 517, 614 930, 359 1, 118, 727	5, 364, 122	8, 176, 857 21, 856, 241 587, 251 686, 398	1, 806, 397 5, 861, 280 2, 742, 280 1, 437, 206		125, 283, 901	5, 240, 451 22, 974 13, 480, 320		2, 189, 348 363, 520 101, 460	616, 559 1, 070, 191 4, 680, 960	34, 322, 834	4, 875, 301 4, 667, 464 1, 911, 056 243, 116
1, 018, 969 1, 767, 557 537, 932 1, 030, 375 1, 096, 240	16, 391, 274	8, 276, 063 22, 244, 878 646, 021 712, 978		857,	107, 697, 534	4, 856, 343 12, 995 11, 888, 975		2, 014, 725 337, 345 118, 038	801, 897 987, 244 8, 296, 036	31, 496, 911	5, 268, 479 2, 866, 486 987, 524 133, 860
1,363,718 1,996,103 552,560 1,406,620 1,355,299	6, 678, 390	402, 680 8, 821, 800 14, 464, 459 559, 872 784, 184		ଛୁ	101, 760, 676	1, 909, 788 15, 735 15, 064, 346		1,860,722 335,272 154,298	1, 139, 713 956, 460 5, 141, 521	33, 425, 165	8. 031, 606 3, 530, 234 1, 105, 103 48, 567
1, 320, 781 1, 645, 645 536, 250 1, 749, 246 903, 223	6, 157, 144	9, 094, 474 13, 329, 493 760, 159 640, 433		88 98	95, 517, 863	4, 840, 403 9, 756 12, 902, 356		1, 907, 812 256, 348 173, 867	1, 499, 634 1, 647, 301 4, 128, 798	34, 722, 122	4, 787, 606 4, 642, 472 2, 491, 440 233, 729
1, 001, 104 1, 161, 159 634, 474 1, 183, 858 815, 329	4, 795, 924	98 88 52 5 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88		32, 033, 367	93, 297, 654	11, 230, 022 6, 661 10, 848, 271		2, 072, 392 254, 384 142, 162	1, 166, 765 3, 566, 701 4, 102, 306	40, 896, 679	3, 254, 034 5, 901, 182 2, 426, 287 241, 996
Coutral American States: Costa Rica Gutonala Gutonala Ronluras Nicaragus	Total Central American States	Mfquelon, Langley, etc  West Indies British Cuba Danish Dutob	French Hait Ports Rico Santo Domingo	Total West Indies	Total North America	Argentina Bolivia Brazil	Chile Colombia Ecnador Falkland Islands	Guianas: British Dutch French	Port Port Venezuela	Total South America	Asia. Aden China. China. Dutch French French French French

Imports and exports of merchandise during calendar years 1889–1898—Continued.

EXPORTS-Continued.

Countries.	1889.	1890.	1801.	1892.	1883.	1894.	1885.	1806.	1897.	1898.
ASIA—continued. Hongkong	98, 964, 224 6, 275, 501	\$4, 898, 642 5, 072, 088	\$4, 812, 894 8, 839, 884	\$4, 682, 191 8, 300, 746	\$4, 230, 687 3, 344, 569	\$3, 453, 618 4, 101, 962	\$4, 462, 856 5, 356, 454	\$5, 789, 730 10, 145, 908		96, 063, 909 19, 716, 086
Korva Russia, Asiatio Turkoy in Asia All other Asia	100, 188 52, 946 409, 489	184, 478 4, 526 269, 098	182, 336 208, 360 256, 963	97, 647 143, 913 292, 106	141, 713 131, 827 100, 529	167, 196 124, 106 876, 887	209, 234 60, 176 429, 862	527 584, 329 47, 768 383, 474	68, 074 454, 640 148, 132 311, 893	177, 914 1, 390, 568 241, 384 353, 682
Total Asis	21, 684, 847	22, 654, 028	22, 075, 877	17, 772, 888	19, 644, 783	18, 614, 800	18, 746, 672	33, 964, 496	40, 668, 159	46, 960, 720
Aukland, Fill, etc. British Australasia. French Occanica. German Occanica.	11, <b>509, 775</b> 872, 141	11, 651, 896 364, 143	18, <b>564, 921</b> 377, 718	9, 972, 470 303, 909	7, 576, 890	8, 510, 991 276, 813	9, 817, 074	21, 021 17, 152, 566 262, 794 2, 495	5, 197 15, 412, 408 320, 721 9, 442	10, 617 17, 653, 275 267, 119 26, 168
Tonga, Samos, eto Hawaiian Islanda Philippine Islands	4, 034, 747 164, 358	4, 948, 775 153, 904	4, 876, 090	2, 920, 722 101, 253	3, 274, 930 220, 506	3, 242, 569 84, 099	4, 122, 546 140, 455		42, 356 5, 478, 234 69, 549	
Total Oceanics	16, 081, 021	17, 118, 220	18. 865, 111	12, 398, 354	11, 394, 171	12, 114, 463	14, 826, 961	21, 858, 850	21, 841, 877	24, 981, 163
British Africa Canary Jelands French Africa	3, 818, 780	2, 953, 335 155, 207 406, 996	3, 511, 668 313, 453 473, 248	3, 224, 052 175, 970 815, 896	4, 048, 700 201, 264 288, 881	4, 543, 373 260, 450 821, 742	7, 021, 120 204, 479 326, 233	13, 209, 136 292, 036 272, 673		13, 761, 552 91, 728 690, 203
derman Africa Liberia Madagasca: Portugose Africa Spanish Africa	173, 963 5, 010 209, 716			247, 077 67, 091				12,085 453,426 1,884,674 4,740	1, 506 11, 642 549, 378 1, 802, 420 29, 674	
Turkey in Africa	202, 162 420, 468	100, 378 709, 504	147, 484 461, 540	75, 108 426, 253	188, 788 316, 963	196, 514 227, 649	108, 056 273, 451			893, 859 529, 454
Total Africa	4, 594, 539	4, 446, 934	5, 125, 995	4, 546, 638	5, 293, 816	5, 826, 225	8, 529, 331	17, 032, 500	16, 679, 427	18, 102, 863

ALL OTHER COUNTRIES.						_				
Britsh, all other. Spanish, all other All other islands and ports	890, 337 8. 884 186, 103	458, 169	493, 146	564, 085	484, 546 1, 519 66, 859	737, 377 86, 487 61, 147	428, 773			
Total all other countries	585, 334	557, 525	607,822	625, 771	652, 924	884, 961	474,340			
Grand total	827, 106. 347	857, 502, 548	970, 509, 646		876, 108, 781	825, 102, 248	824, 860, 136		1,089,709,045	
RECAPTULATION. Burope North America South America Oceanica Africa All other countries	660 616, 283 93, 897, 684 40, 396, 679 11, 184, 847 14, 1981, 021 4, 1981, 1884 1885, 334	692, 585, 366 96, 517, 862 34, 722, 128 17, 118, 220 4, 446, 934 607, 526	788, 649, 610 101, 760, 676 88, 436, 106 23, 075, 297 18, 965, 111 6, 135, 966 677, 822	763, 882, 569 107, 697, 534 31, 466, 911 12, 366, 854 4, 546, 646 636, 771	679, 616, 363 125, 283, 901 84, 224, 834 19, 644, 778 6, 294, 171 6, 294, 816 653, 924	642, 025, 857 1111, 009, 647 84, 626, 596 18, 114, 403 5, 824, 225 6, 824, 225 884, 901	684, 386, 087 114, 285, 304 34, 171, 572 18, 746, 673 14, 226, 901 8, 529, 531 474, 249	778, 105, 762 120, 640, 186 34, 236, 928 21, 846, 859 17, 088, 800	778, 105, 762 888, 049, 510 981, 134, 110 120, 640, 136 120, 468, 959 140, 225, 094, 286, 959 140, 225, 094, 286, 959 81, 954, 462, 40, 643, 159 46, 660, 720, 407 12, 68, 169 17, 035, 506 18, 679, 487 18, 103, 803	981, 134, 110 149, 222; 094 140, 222; 094 44, 050, 720 24, 981, 163 18, 102, 983

	Twe	lve months c	nding Decemb	er—
Articles and countries.	18	97.	18	98.
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Agricultural implementsfree		<b>\$6, 302</b>		
Animals (number):  Cattlefree  Dodut	402 403, 315	\$46, 926 3, 534, 717	615 261, 211	\$91, 96 2, 638, 91
Horses free. dut.	711 5, 282	126, 451	936	275, 97
Sheepfree	3, 850	379, 387 45, 684	1, 790 1, 914	245, 71 36, 84
Dodut	411, 105	1, 100, 238	358, 906	1, 150, 37 157, 75
All other, including fowlsfree All other, including live poultrydut	••••••	144, 826 67, 752		84, 32
Total		863, 387 5, 082, 094		562, 53 4, 119, 33
Horses (free, number), imported from— United Kingdom	38	58, 431	71	129, 13
British North America	658	65, 171	695	62, 33
Other countries	15	2, 849	170	84, 51
Total	711	126, 451	936	275, 97
Horses (dutiable, number), imported from— United Kingdom	26	16, 341	60	i   20,12
British North America	4, 245	354, 276	1,721	223, 00
Other countries	1,011	8, 770	9	2, 58
Total	5, 282	379, 387	1,790	245, 71
Antimony ore (pounds)free Antimony, as regulus or metal (pounds)dut Articles the growth, product, and manufacture	5, 502, 132 1, 146, 696	167, 373 46, 955	3, 725, 222 2, 025, 133	143, 90
of the United States, returnedfree Art worksfree		3, 958, 725 2, 354, 268		8, 284, 09 342, 38
Dodut		909, 625		2, 014, 05
Art works (free), imported from— United Kingdom		800 200		106, 77
France	<i></i>			173, 30
Germany		78, 560		14, 18
ItalyOther Europe		198, 230 88, 360		35, 04 4, 49
British North AmericaOther countries		55, 303 15, 802		7, 97
Total		2, 354, 268		342, 38
Art works (dutiable), imported from-		450 044		e45 00
United KingdomFrance		452, 244 261, 681		645, 28 1, 067, 00
Germany Italy Other Europe		91, 138		105, 71
Other Europe		82, 962 35, 742		145, 21 37, 61
British North America		3,774	١	6, 05
Other countries		2, 084		7, 16
Total		909, 625		2, 014, 05
Asplialtum or bitumen, crude (tons)free Do. (tons)dut	81, 394 45, 931	264, 769 162, 621	77, 711	202, 45
Bark, hemlock (cords)free	29, 247	129, 689		77, 17
Bolting clothsfree Bones, horns, and hoofs, unmanufactured	<b></b>	218, 697	21, 512	203, 44
free		196, 339	: 	584, 72
Bones and horns, manufactures ofdut		30, 525	<del></del>	199, 63
Books:  Music, maps, engravings, etc., n.e.s.free  Maps, engravings, etc., n.e.sdut				1, 609, 51 1, 350, 77
Books, etc. (free), imported from-		geo or -		
United Kingdom		739, 912 178, 418		717, 02 157, 60
Germany		618, 699		539.74
Other Europe		141, 735		147, 31
British North America		38, 417 12, 760		34, 73 13, 09
Order countries				, 20,00
Other countries		1, 729, 941	<del></del>	1, 609, 51

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	Twe	lve months e	nding Decembe	r-
Articles and countries.	180	<del>7.</del>	189	<b>8</b> .
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Books—Continued,				
Books, etc. (dutiable). imported from—				
United Kingdom		<b>\$917, 928</b>		\$952, 50
United Kingdom		60, 271		61, 0
Germany Other Europe		257, 668		229, 0
Other Europe		44, 478		63, 1
British North America		25, 845		26, 6
China		8, 724		8, 3
Janan		21, 899		11, 8
JapanOther countries		9, 314		3. 2
Total		1, 341, 127		1, 350, 7
Brass, and manufactures ofdut		85, 341		24, 6
Bresdstuffs:				
Barley (bushels)dut	820, 637	248, 207	105, 299	49, 3
Corn (bushels)dut	5, 355	1,951	4, 145	1,5
Oats (bushels)dut	20, 054	6, 204	7,729	2, 9
Oatmool (nounds)dut.	834 969	17, 347	289, 562	17, 1
Rve (hushels) dut	32, 858	13, 047		1, 2
Rye (bushels)	2, 480, 923	2, 232, 628		1, 384, 5
Wheat flour (barrels)dut	1, 492	7. 540	2,543	11, 5
Farinaceous substances, etc., n. e.s free.	1, 192		2,013	188, 6
All other, and preparations of, etc., n. e. s	1	944, 985		867, 6
Total				
		8, 714, 070		2, 524, 5
ristles (pounds): Crude, not sorted, bunched, or prepared	]			
free	665	894	13, 839	6, 8
Sorted, bunched, or prepareddut	1, 534, 955	1, 209, 538	1, 636, 518	1, 238, 7
Total	1, 535, 620	1, 309, 932	1, 650, 357	1, 245, 5
rushes		766, 203		995 5
attons and button formsdut			·····	835, 5
ement, Roman, Portland, etc. (pounds) dut	836, 329, 662	766, 657 2, 688, 122	806, 241, 904	434, 1 2, 625, 9
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				
Cement (pounds), imported from—				
United Kingdom	187, 737, 439	451, 256	94, 423, 730	833, 4
Belgium	219, 061, 566	649, 675	268, 326, 610	802, 6
France	15, 089, 117	44, 574	6, 917, 600	22, 2
Germany	448, 711, 842	1, 467, 845	413, 963, 824	1, 394, 5
Other Europe	18, 766, 313	65, 460	20, 695, 270	64, 1
Germany Other Europe British North America	1, 962, 974	9, 311	1, 909, 670	8, 8
Other countries	411	1	5, 200	
Total	836, 329, 662	2, 688, 122	806, 241, 904	2, 625, 1
nemicals, drugs, and dyes, n. e. s. :				
Alizarin, and alizarin colors or dyes, etc.	İ		1	
(pounds)	7, 163, 734	1, 161, 660	5, 184, 091	733, 1
Argal, or argol, or crude tartar (pounds)				•
A needs on mine less (nameds)	16, 424, 583	1, 328, 561		
Argols, or wine less (pounds)dut Barks, cinchons, or other, etc. (pounds)	8, 231, 564	651, 719	22, 967, 166	1, 878, 2
free	2, 696, 866	000 001	9 510 440	904 9
Coal-tar colors and dyesdut.	2,000,000	202, 994	3, 512, 449	296, 3
Cochineal (pounds)free.		3, 698, 267	120 545	3, 770, 0
Cocnineat (pounds)	143, 228	40, 458	138, 565	88, 3
Dyewoods-				
Log wood (tons)free	38, 059	650, 670	51, 199	786, 8
All otherfree	30,000	142, 830	0.,200	232, 8
Extracts and decoctions of (lbs.).dut	5, 872, 003	306, 814	3, 546, 292	253,
Total				
		1, 100, 314		1, 272,
Logwood (tons), imported from— Central America	1		50	1, 8
Mexico	1 480	A1 A00		
Rwitish West Indian	1,452	41, 499	723	14, 1
British West Indies	11,587	199, 378	19, 145	295, 9
Other West Indies	24, 693	402, 376	30, 753	466,
Other countries	827	7,417	528	8, 8
Total	38, 059	650, 670	£1 100	786,
AVMI	on, 009	550, 670	51, 199	100,
				_

	Twe	lve months e	uding Decemb	er—
Articles and countries.	189	)7.	180	18.
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes, n. e. s.—Continued.				
Dyewoods—Continued.				
Dyewoods, extracts of (pounds), im- ported from	1		<u> </u>	
United Kingdom	1, 272, 641	\$78, 677	1, 141, 576	\$70, 90
France	1, 475, 416 1, <b>62</b> 3, 931	89, 614 53, 156	842, 204 72, 476	59, 051 6, 413
Germany Switzerland	535, 631	42, 556	253, 544	22, 21
Other countries	964, 384	42, 811	1, 236, 492	94, 743
Total	5, 872, 003	306, 814	8, 546, 292	253, 33
Glycerin (pounds)dut	10, 398, 350	841, 216	68, 211, 419	899, 904
Gums (pounds)—				
Arabicfree	864, 712	104, 597	837, 454	104, 794
Camphor, crude free Chicle dut.	1, 944, 551	879, 602	1, 921, 590 834, 726	235, 519 135, 701
Copal, cowrie, and damarfree			10, 195, 632	980, 097
Gambier, or terra japonicafree	39, 1 <b>6</b> 2, 563	1, 071, 077	39, 582, 883	814, 031
Shellacfree	7, 417, 948	988, 353 3, 136, 420	7, 836, 525	1, 122, 738 1, 906, 030
Total		5, 680, 049		5, 351, 918
Indigo (pounds)free	3, 437, 848	1, 715, 388	3, 145, 788	1, 821, 42
Licorice root (pounds)	59, 619, 047	991, 178	85, 069, 737	1, 380, 703
(pounds) free. Do (pounds) dut.	58, <b>994</b> , 162 50, 182, 289	803, 844 656, 955	108, 462, 828	1, 229, 976
Mineral waters, all not artificial (gallons)		1		
Mineral waters (gallons)dut	1, 188, 007 780, 078	278, 162 245, 058	1, 531, 437	538, 619
Opium (pounds)— Crude, or unmanufacturedfree	757, 384	1, 527, 455	1	
Dodut	29, 308	57, 309	415, 317	996, 812
Prepared for smoking, and other, etc.	191 400		1	
dut	131, 409	914, 603	119, 757	770, 380
Opium, crude (pounds), imported from—	150 150	920 000	80.105	910 01
United Kingdom Other Europe	152, 156 205, 814		80, 185 146, 547	212, 014 358, 963
Asia and Oceanica	428, 722	826, 875	188, 585	430, 83
Total	786, <b>69</b> 2	1, 584, 764	415, 317	996, 812
Opium, prepared (pounds) imported from-				
China	128, 576	898, 515	119, 187	767, 294
Other countries	2, 833	16,088	570	3,086
Total	131, 409	914, 603	119, 757	770, 380
Potash (pounds)				
Chlorate offreedut	4, 890, 080 1, 618, 279	857, 173 104, 447	4, 806, 402	288, 965
Muriate offree	108, 839, 049	1, 683, 472	104, 358, 601	1, 620, 720
Nitrate of, or saltpeter, crudefree	16, 276, 352	306, 696	11, 461, 823	281, 504
All otherfree	31, 641, 336	775, 706	18, 897, 471	913, 690
Total	163, 265, 096	8, 227, 494	139, 524, 295	3, 104, 879
Quinia, sulphate of, etc. (ounces)free	4, 364, 823	748, 762	3, 893, 541	813, 562
Soda— Coustic (nounds) dut	57, 742, 392	988, 318	24, 981, 873	854, 270
Caustic (pounds)	94, 965	2, 810, 187	147, 494	2, 298, 240
Sal aoda (pounda)dut	15, 991, 965	68,844	5, 090, 768	25, 142
Soda ash (pounds)dut All other salts of (pounds)dut	138, 664, 105 8, 892, 814	1, 054, 023 114, 971	67, 972, 939 23, 635, 283	421, 977 262, 753
Total		5, 036, 343	20, 000, 200	8, 362, 381
	100 040		150 700	
Sulphur, or brimstone, crude (tons)free Sumac. ground (pounds)dut	138, 846 18, 386, 281	2, 442, 420 239, 682	159, 790 11, 193, 426	3, 081, 974 159, 884
Sumac, ground (pounds)dut Vanilla beans (pounds)free	148,773	748, 354	133, 353	578, 983
All otherfree		5, 369, 323		5, 121, 56
Dodut		5, 303, 604		5, 043, 35
Total chemicals, drugs, and free		29, 760, 342		25, 215, 930
dyes	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	15, 245, 890		17, 024, 353

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	Two	lve months er	iding Decembe	r
Articles and countries.	189	7.	189	8.
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Chicory root, raw, unground (pounds)free	14, 639, 923	\$203, 8A4		
Do	110, 940	2, 687	82,965	\$375
(peands)	398, 775	59, 480	86, 768 1, 992, 637	2, 793 168, 701
Clays or earths of all kinds (tons)dut Clocks and watches, and parts of (dutishis):	102, 391	696, 935	113, 277	779, 491
Clocks and watches, and parts of (dutiable): Clocks, and parts of Watches, and parts of		355, 877 951, 891		263, 800 902, 922
Coal: Anthracite (tons)	3, 281 1, 276, 963	8, 720 3, 423, 434	2, 149 1, 269, 775	8, 609 3, 562, 993
	1, 410, 800		1, 208, 713	0, 002, 001
Coal, bituminous (tons), imported from— United Kingdom	115, 016	285, 141	108, 277	253, 844 6, 35
Other Europe	1, 878 749, 660	8, 880 2, 374, 546	2, 843 837, 076	2, 679, 309
Mexico	109, 242	224, 282	112,061	220, 627
Japan Other Asia and Oceanica	2, 692 294, 196	8, 007 <b>519, 248</b>	1, 020 <b>206, 938</b>	2, 95; 396, 11
Other countries	4, 279	8, 830	1,560	3, 80
Total	1, 276, 963	8, 423, 484	1, 200, 775	8, 562, 99
Cocos or cacao, crude, etc. (pounds)free Prepared, etc. (pounds)dut	26, 912, 504 241, 782	2, 914, 297 75, 621	28, 355, 491 747, 895	4, 083, 742 255, 338
Cocoa, etc. (pounds), imported from—	0.657.100	900 000	1, 399, 820	238, 93
United Kingdom Netherlands	2, 657, 100 940, 377	388, 030 131, 647	558, 078	90, 63
Other Europe	410, 467	60, 250	401, 262	<b>97, 3</b> 00
Central America British West Indies	2, 150 8, 744, 666	209 965, 108	57, 874 9, 886, 963	7, 78 1, 467, 34
Other West Indies	1, 398, 530	168, 359	1, 166, 540	186, 08
BrazilOther South America	2, 567, 687	225, 018	8, 792, 204	532, 40
Rast Indies	10, 148, 086 36, 601	969, 344 4, 589	10, 389, 206 411, 956	1, 337, 64 116, 36
Other countries	6, 840	1,748	296, 594	9, 24
Total	26, 912, 504	2, 914, 297	28, 355, 491	4, 088, 74
Coffee (pounds)free	806, 048, 539	75, 687, 676	804, 250, 988	53, 652, 31
Coffee (pounds), imported from— United Kingdom	1; 602, 122	215, 589	2, 921, 752	388, 22
France	264, 251	14, 985	599, 528	48, 16
Germany Notherlands	4, 592, 567 2, 557, 395	449, 140 427, 235	5, 278, 179 2, 284, 796	<b>843</b> , 304 <b>807</b> , 324
Other Kurope	1,766,821	132, 120	1,806,014	71,00
Central America	44, 124, 620	6, 418, 227	36, 110, 989	4, 314, 99 8, 010, 89
West Indies	34, 330, 631 9, 898, 850	5, 084, 724 1, 257, 334	8, 076, 800	740, 87
Brazil	601, 372, 249	47, 477, 786	607, 842, 784 85, 807, 732 17, 781, 307	<b>33</b> , <b>153</b> , <b>9</b> 3
Other South America  East Indies	81, 481, 888	10, 099, 788 2, 992, 399	85, 807, 732	7, 513, 08
Other Asia and Oceanica	16, 962, 334 5, 767, 193	919, 947	4, 197, 848	2, 733, 41 827, 51
Africa Other countries	36, 805 1, 250, 804	5, 565 197, 837	67, 977 1, 406, 326	6, 39- 193, 26
Total	806, 048, 539	75, 687, 676	804, 250, 988	53, 652, 313
Copper, and manufactures of:				******
Ore and regulus (tons)free		816, 590	8, 090	606, 070
Pigs, bars, ingots, etc. (pounds)free Manufactures ofdut	16, 578, 420	1, 454, 016 58, 897	54, 166, 467	4, 120, 686 39, 467
Total, not including ore		1, 512, 913		4, 160, 14
Cork wood or cork bark, unmanufactured,			1	4 400 ***
Cork, manufactures of		1, 329, 200 92, 131	 	1, 133, 017 323, 435
Cotton, and manufactures of: Unmanufactured (pounds)free	58, 697, 865	6, 343, 961	49, 653, 275	4, 612, 38

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Imports of merchandise, calendar years 1897 and 1898—Continued.

Articles and countries.	189	7.	1898	,
l l				
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Cotton, and manufactures of—Continued. Cotton, unmanufactured (pounds), imported from—				
United Kingdom	16, 914, 219	\$1,830,023	10, 748, 121	\$1, 157, 047
Other EuropeSouth America	23, 160 718, 249	2, 103 78, 348	26, 039 1, 711, 166	1, 963 158, 830
East Indies	63, 830	5, 534	171, 187	13, 076
Other Asia and Oceanica Africa (Egypt)	273, 142 40, 608, 790	22, 041 4, 396, 531	8, 913, 524 82, 964, 808	857, 478 2, 911, 534
Other countries	96, 475	9, 381	118, 485	12, 462
Total	58, 697, 865	6, 343, 961	49, 653, 275	4, 612, 385
Manufactures of (dutiable)—				The state of the s
Cloth (square yards)—	0 000 700	171 750	1 202 570	102 404
Not bleached, dyed, colored, etc Bleached, dyed, colored, etc	2, 026, 780 40, 446, 905	171, 750 4, 837, 915	1, 303, 579 45, 080, 927	103, 494 5, 711, 284
Total	42, 473, 685	5, 009, 665	46, 384, 506	5, 814, 778
Clothing, ready-made, etc		1, 936, 185		936, 954
Knit goods: stockings, hose, etc Laces, edgings, embroideries, etc		4, 976, 757 12, 225, 405		4, 606, 302 12, 948, 788
Thread (not on spools), yarn, warps,			1	
etc. (paunds)	1, <b>6</b> 85, <b>5</b> 73	660, 417 7, 390, 223	2, 139, 984	766, 371 4, 317, 035
Total manufactures		32, 198, 652		29, 390, 228
Cloths, etc. (square yards), imported from—				
United Kingdom	83, 195, 621	3, 719, 054	36, 079, 630	4, 458, 510
France Germany	4, 213, 417	557, 114 439, 669	4, 184, 172	565, 425 569, 567
Switzerland	8, 032, 372 1, 891, 956	281, 093	4, 197, 830 1, 479, 104	174, 340
Other Europe	48, 715	5, 618	874, 287	40, 698
Japan Other countries	82, 817 8, 787	5, 971 1, 146	62, 148 7, 835	5, 136 1, 102
Total	42, 473, 685	5, 009, 665	46, 384, 506	5, 814, 778
Other manufactures of cotton, imported			====	
from			l	
United Kingdom Belgium	1	9, 979, 293 370, 674		6, 740, 784 287, 724
France		3, 217, 063		8, 510, 422
Germany		8, 384, 669		7, 113, 110
Other Europe		5, 032, 871 80, 093		5, 707, 371 95, 365
China		25, 483		30, 948
France Germany Switzerland Other Europe China Japan Other Asia and Oceanica		49, 865		81, 476
Other countries	 	24, 657 24, 319		23, 987 34, 265
Total		27, 188, 987		23, 575, 450
Earthen, stone, and china ware (dutiable):				
China, porcelain, parian, and bisque-	1			
Not decorated or ornamented Decorated or ornamented		1, 296, 878 6, 813, 592		928, 953 6, 011, 304
All other		299, 208		831, 254
Total		8, 409, 678		7, 271, 511
Earthen, stone, and china ware, imported				
from— United Kingdom		3, 448, 625	l i	2, 824, 531
Austria-Hungary		539, 031		521, 254
France	1	1, 458, 283		1, 146, 649
Germany Other Europe Japan		2, 474, 183 96, 568		2, 268, 612 153, 237
Japan		846, 760	1	300, 947
Other countries		46, 228		56, 281
Total		8, 409, 678		7, 271, 511
	100.674	9, 259	129, 711	6, 531
Eggs (dozen)dut	190, 674			
Eggs (dozen)dut Feathers and downs, crude, not dressed free Feathers and downs, crude, not dressed, etc.	180, 074	1, 437, 090		,

	Twe	lve months e	nding Decemb	er—
Articles and countries.	186	77.	180	98.
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Feathers and downs, natural, dressed, colored,				
etcdut. Feathers, flowers, etc., artificialdut.		\$754, 162 2, 345, 059	' 	\$874, 550 1, 926, 900
Total		5, 594, 143		4, 648, 35
Fertilizers (free, tons) : Guano	4, 981	55, 709	5, 259	56, 93
Phosphates, crude	8, 019	65, 137 1, 295, 804	66, 129	303, 63 1, 045, 11
Total		1, 416, 650		1, 405, 68
Fibers, vegetables, etc., and manufactures of, n. e. s.:				
Unmanufactured (tons)— Flax, and tow offree	6, 631	1, 093, 640	 	
Flaxdut	2. 359	764, 501	6,045	1, 206, 52
Hemp, and tow offreedut	3, 312 1, 061	425, 507 146, 931	4, 238	570, 29
Istle or Tampico fiberfree	8,748	186, 837	4, 392	833, 42
Jute and jute buttsfree	83, 239	1, 932, 574	113, 645	2, 691, 39
Manilafree	54, 037	3, 698, 126	48, 838	4, 164, 33
Sisal grass	89, 704 10, 801	4, 144, 865 674, 964	69, 799 7, 753	7, 599, 140 461, 96
Total manufactured /free	231, 472	12, 156, 013	243, 927	15, 250, 26
(aut	3, 420	911, 432	10, 283	1, 776, 818
Flax (free and dutiable, tons) imported from—			1	1
United Kingdom	2, 854	784, 808	1,594	531, 98
Other Europe	3, 529	670, 526	3,858	593, 53
British North America	2, 607	402, 807	593	81,01
Total	8, 990	1, 858, 141	6, 045	1, 206, 52
Tuto (tone) imported from				-
Jute (tons) imported from— United Kingdom	2, 425	138, 117	3, 905	189, 70
East Indies	77, 285	1, 731, 202	109, 364	2, 485, 32
Other countries	8, 529	63, 255	876	16, 36
Total	83, 239	1, 932, 574	113, 645	2, 691, 39
Manila (tons), imported from-				1
United Kingdom	2,724	254, 924	7, 785	1, 145, 82
Philippine Islands	50, 763	3, 404, 491	38, 779	2, 797, 25
Other countries	550	38, 711	1,774	221, 264
Total	54, 037	3, 698, 126	48, 338	4, 164, 339
Sisal grass (tons), imported from-				
Mexico Other countries	69, 117 587	4, 110, 382 83, 983	67, 914 1, 885	7, 383, 878 215, 268
Total	69, 704	4, 144, 365	69, 799	7, 599, 140
Manufactures of—				
Regging gunny cloth etc free	1	262, 639		
Bagging, gunny cloth, etcfreedut		142, 775		701, 72
Bags for grain made of burlaps. free. Bags of jute dut. Burlaps free.		1, 666, 560		
Bags of jutedut		76, 541		729, 607
Dodut		6, 400, 873 2, 045, 539		3, 136, 179
Cables, cordage, threads, and twine. n.	1	•		
e. s. (pounds)dut	453, 952	50, 781	465, 753	70, 120
Coir yarn (pounds)free	3, 242, 749	82, 887	3, 996, 266	139, 117
Twine, binding (pounds)free Carpets and carpeting (square yards)	1, 928, 207	78, 228	778, 812	61, 99
Fabrics, plain, woven, of single jute yarn dut.			109, 826	36, 22
yarndut.	J			3, 945, 78
Lind Kerchiels				1, 042, 374
Oilcloths (square yards)dut	[		138, 230	75, 32
Yarns (pounds)dut All otherdut	1, 869, 390	463, 970 17, 949, 236	1, 919, 932	893, 636 14, 597, 286
An venue		11, 549, 230		12, 091, 280
•				
Total manufactures		29, 220, 029		24, 929, 37

	Twel	ive mouths e	nding Decembe	r
Articles and countries.	189	7.	189	8.
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Fish (pounds):				-
Fresh—	1 049 799	\$167, 775	7, 708, 985	<b>\$765, 58</b>
Lobsters, canned or uncannedfree Salmonfree	1, <b>042, 723</b> 1, 148, 093	109, 071	1, 100, 800	<b>\$100,06</b>
Dodut	212, 479	18, 665	1, 279, 042	113, 23
All otherfree		1, 185, 912		
Dodut		466, 104		940, 92
Cured or preserved— Anchovies and sardines, etcdut		1, 961, 254		1, 126, 59
Cod, haddock, etc., dried, smoked, etc.	,	1, 112, 202		-,,
dut	18, 254, 172	603, 476	10, 326, 585	364, 60
Herring— Dried or smokeddut	6, 145, 341	111, 323	3 775 894	93, 36
Pickled or salteddut .	28, 063, 412	1, 013, 661	3, 775, 324 30, 504, 770	1, 086, 69
Mackerel, pickled or salteddut	28, 063, 412 15, 887, 362	899, 942	16, 514, 947	1, 120, 00
Salmon, pickled or salteddut	895, 545	65, 762	539, 838	41, 76
All otherdut		886, 720		284, 12
Total		6, 089, 665		5, 886, 88
Fruits, including nuts (pounds):				
Fruits— Bananasfree	1	4, 269, 770		4, 363, 20
Currantsdut	22, 494, 132	655, 151	84, 261, 006	984, 50
Datesdut	12, 257, 567	334, 755	12, 846, 446	285, 99
Figsdut	8, 701, 165	478, 435	7, 992, 554	382, 78
Lemonsdut	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	8, 557, 804		2, 416, 00
Orangesdut Plums and prunesdut	201 054	1, 781, 513 41, 276	613, 287	933, 87 60, 31
Raisins dut. Propared or preserved fruits dut. All other fruits free.	7. 948. 104	438, 914	5, 396, 167	299, 47
Prepared or preserved fruits dut		591, 457		905, 83
All other fruitsfree		488, 699		424, 72
Dodut		1, 165, 735		865, 17
Total fruits		13, 763, 509		12, 921, 88
Bananas, imported from-		<del></del>		
British North America		8 <b>8, 7</b> 81		83, 98
Central American States		1, 527, 551		1, 740, 95
British West Indies		1, 822, 559		1, 862, 77 26
South America	•••••	5, 3 <b>6</b> 0 707, <b>42</b> 0		508, 15
Hawaiian Islands		50,080		42,70
Other countries		68, 069		124, 30
Total		4, 269, 770		4, 363, 20
Lemons, imported from-				
Italy British North America		3, 427, 658		3, 337, 91
British North America		113, 306		59, 78
Other countries		16, 840		18, 30
Total		3, 557, 804		3, 416, 00
Oranges, imported from-				
United Kingdom		426, 927	;	87, 2
Mexico		725, 929		115, 7 136, 4
British West Indies		150, 800 356, 280		629, 5
Cuba		5, 365		4
Japan	1	9,892		6, 4
Other countries		62, 820	<u> </u>	8, 03
Total		1, 731, 513		933, 8
Nuts:				
Almondsdnt.	7, 399, 748	756, 000	9, 628, 897	1, 067, 5
Cocoanutsfree		289, 946		625, 7
Dodut All otherdut		219, 406 896, 539		881, 4
Total fruits and nuts	l	15, 925, 400		15, 496, 6
Tour ituits and nats				
Fors:	<del></del>	' <del></del>	l	
		8, 528, 786 8, 316, 959		4, 257, 7: 4, 493, 6

	Twe	lve months e	nding Decembe	er—
Articles and countries.	180	77.	180	6.
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Furs-Continued.			·	
Furs and fur skins, etc., imported from—	Ì			
United KingdomFrance.		\$1,001,915		<b>\$1, 186,</b> 350
Germany	i	388, 007 1, 191, 150		480, 37; 1, 545, 579
Germany Other Europe		147, 748		257, 407
British North America		248, 232 34, 572		
Janan		1, 978		96, 132 84
JapanOther countries				368, 460
Total		3, 528, 786		4, 257, 740
Furs, and manufactures of, imported from-		1 010 100		
United Kingdom Belgium		216, 992		1, 384, 564 320, 351
France		1, 055, 176		1, 486, 985
Germany Other Europe		817, 499		
China		16, 781 172, 754		26, 730 258, 389
Other countries		21, 825		27, 850
Total		3, 316, 959		4, 493, 670
Ginger ale or ginger beer (dozen pints)dut	53, 183	37, 900	291, 507	212, 461
Glass and glassware (dutiable):				
Bottles, etc., empty or filled		513, 400		346, 002
Cylinder, crown, etc., unpolished, pounds Cylinder and crown glass, polished (square feet)—	46, 963, 483	1, 029, 867	46, 903, 905	1, 208, 553
Unsilvered	1, 728, 044	389, 546	3, 869, 921	<b>659</b> , 582
Silvered	1, 823, 116	513, 973	3,718	863
Fluted, rolled, or rough	800, 174	13, 888	249, 692	11, 921
Cast, polished, unsilvered	1, 007, 066 86, 747	254, 565 13, 987	561, 658 586	140, 581 441
All other	20, 797	1, 858, 383		1, 736, 528
Total		4, 587, 609		4, 104, 471
Glass, cylinder, etc. (pounds), imported				
from United Kingdom	2, 640, 919	137, 229	8, 887, 909	198, 450
Belgium	43, 697, 551	848, 546	42, 550, 774	964, 872
FranceGermany		17, 425	154, 104	8, 159
Other Europe	143, 479	25, 546 11	284, 702 41, 411	34, 800
Other countries	35, 782	1, 110		1, 282
Total	46, 963, 483	1, 029, 867	46, 903, 905	1, 208, 553
Glue (pounds)dut	1, 633, 932	172, 255	4, 194, 843	445, 019
Grease and oils, n. e. sfree		884, 416		380, 665
Grease, n. e. e		47, 389	·	243, 742
Hair:			1	
Unmanufacturedfree. Manufactures ofdut.		1, <b>854, 940</b> 528, 769		6, 608, 638 220, 474
Total				
Hats, bonnets, and boods, materials for etc.		=======================================		
free				
Hats, bonnets, and hoods		154, 214 712, 878		645, 447 1, 609, 741
· Total		2, 111, 260	'  	2, 255, 188
Hay (tons)dut	64, 262	532, 694	1, 972	15, 526
Hides and skins, other than fur skins (pounds) :				
Goatskinsfree.	59, 177, 556	13, 802, 504	65, 546, 570	16, 854, 430
All other, except hides of cattle, etc. freeHides of cattledut	126, 613, 289 50, 581, 243	14, 284, 693 5, 148, 552	65, 546, 570 57, 759, 148 133, 789, 202	8, 744, 550 14, 307, 327
Total	236, 372, 088	33, 230, 749	257, 094, 920	39, 906, 307
			' <del></del>	

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Imports of merchandise, calendar years 1897 and 1898-Continued.

	Twe	lve mouths e	nding Decemb	er
Articles and countries.	189	77.	189	98.
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Hides and skins, other than fur skins (pounds)—Continued. Hides and skins (pounds) imported from—				
United Kingdom FranceGermany	45, 177, 245 16, 047, 973 8, 748, 591	\$5, 366, 051 2, 861, 877 1, 814, 534	52, 273, 823 20, 105, 284 15, 781, 280	\$7, 169, 834 3, 431, 753 2, 649, 740
Other Europe	16, 426, 328 19, 694, 639	2, 676, 782 1, 494, 087	) 98 472 748	4, 109, 864 1, 154, 540
Mexico	1, 541, 054 14, 335, 003 10, 215, 520	210, 627 1, 859, 747 855, 320	13, 555, 584 2, 310, 780 12, 341, 214 2, 285, 093	236, 676 1, 771, 116 320, 517
West Indies South America Rast Indies	64, 964, 153 16, 529, 351	10, 028, 755 2, 522, 673	60, 428, 155 25, 425, 771	9, 793, 530 4, 480, 533 2, 109, 489
Other Asia and Oceanica A frica Other countries	6, 901, 803 5, 971, 738 9, 818, 690	1, 384, 827 909, 524 1, 245, 945	10, 371, 291 7, 495, 206 8, 253, 761	2, 109, 489 1, 309, 518 1, 309, 197
Total	236, 372, 088	'	`	39, 906, 307
Hide cuttings, raw, and other glue stock free.  Hops (pounds)	3, 005, 171	714, 391 2, 272, 412	1, 627, 667	290, 500 596, 090 1, 670, 787
India rubber and gutta-percha, and manufacures of:			i	
Unmanufactured (free, pounds) — Gutta-percha India rubber	1, 002, 897 42, 159, 126	164, 928 21, <b>6</b> 70, 019	367, 269 44, 256, 026	132, 020 25, 937, 524
Total unmanufactured	43, 162, 023	21, 834, 947	44, 623, 295	26, 069, 544
India rubber, crude (pounds), imported from—				
United Kingdom Germany Other Europe	7, 962, 039 1, 289, 577 4 166 474	4, 294, 845 483, 224 2, 121, 325	10, 853, 611 1, 716, 521 5, 504, 449	6, 552, 956 802, 814 3, 530, 119
Central America. Mexico West Indies	4, 166, 474 1, 014, 630 113, 976 17, 795	414, 399 33, 136	1, 205, 490 192, 122 35, 327	588, 474
Other South America	25, 744, 128	6, 003 13, 671, 357 507, 628	22, 287, 508 1, 723, 189	9, 828 13, 356, 725 771, 342
East Indies Africa Other countries	468, 276 10, 960 13, 307	180, 523 3, 474 4, 105	673, 184 7, 162 57, 463	233, 836 2, 841 19, 095
Total		21, 670, 019		25, 937, 524
Manufactures of (dutiable) — Gutta-percha		142, 526		125, 772
India rubber		313, 585		335, 061
Total manufactures  Iron and steel, and manufactures of:		456, 111		460, 833
Iron ore (tons)		678, 912	187, 219	255, 802 703, 829
Pig iron (tons)	19, 212 1, 549 31, 349, 707	484, 655 12, 433 614, 318	25, 137 1, 783 42, 826, 982	33, 330 844, 351
Bars, railway, of iron or steel (tons)dut Hoop, band, or scroll (pounds)dut Ingots, blooms, slabs, billets, of steel, etc.	61, 916	15, 939 2, 873	7, 527	5, 181 224
(pounds)	38, 600, 934	1, 523, 410	23, 868, 684	1, 008, 360
(pounds)	925 154	170, 385 3, 686	5, 085, 287	181, 021
Tin plates, terne plates, and taggers tin (pounds) dut. Wire rods (pounds) dut. Wire, and articles made from (pounds)	187, 825, 880 36, 768, 538 5, 720, 322	I .	149, 576, 525 35, 307, 369 4, 517, 761	3, 311, 658 767, 909 318, 553
Manufactures— Anvils (pounds)dat	711, 167	344, 855 43, 450	691, 213	43, 166
Chains (pounds)dutdutdut	522, 687	37, 047 1, 855, 375	263, 082	15, 967 1, 059, 536
Files, file blanks, rasps, and floats.dutfirearmsdut		39, 908 632, 078		40, 492 611, 062

	Twe	lve months e	nding Decembe	r
Articles and countries.	189	7.	189	в.
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Iron and steel, and manufactures of—Cont'd. Manufactures—Continued. Needles, hand sewing and darning		4000 000		A400 400
Machinery dut. Shotgun barrels, in single tubes, forged,		\$337, 375 1, 371, 093 40, 367		\$409, 42 1, 932, 88
rough boredfree	•••••	1, 166, 985		91, 89 1, 093, 99
Total, not including ore		13, 835, 950		12, 473, 63
Tin plates, etc. (pounds), imported from— United Kingdom British North America. Other countries.	186, 791, 497 1, 024, 054 10, 329	4, 337, 436 29, 026 363	149, 025, 197 550, 188 1, 140	8, 294, 51 17, 11 8
Total	187, 825, 880	4, 366, 828	149, 576, 525	3, 311, 65
Ivery (free, pounds):	214, 799 11, 303, 339	501, 855	297, 127	628, 19
Vegetable	11, 80%, 389	114, 520	11, 099, 271	114, 61
Jowelry, manufactures of gold and silver, and precious stones:  Diamonds, uncut, including miner's, etc., not set		1, 416, 962 3, 320, 444		2, 522, 476 5, 740, 10
Other precious stones, rough or uncut,		8, 652	į	27, 59
Other precious stones, cut, but not set, dutiable		1, 769, 681		1, 647, 98
Jewelry, and manufactures of gold and silverdut		1, 047, 570		2, 066, 19
Total		7, 568, 309		12, 004, 35
Precions stones, etc.(free), imported from— United Kingdom France Netherlands Other Europe Brasil Other countries		570, 571 98, 439 673, 538 78, 813 4, 253		1, 256, 82 69, 12 1, 201, 89 15, 61 2 7, 09
Total		1, 425, 614		2, 550, 07
Jewelry, and other precious stones, etc. (dutiable), imported from— United Kingdom France		1, 517, 683 1, 903, 874		2, 579, 72 3, 247, 40
Germany Netherlands Other Europe British North America		463, 145 1, 535, 834 609, 438 92, 886		689, 00 2, 174, 57 704, 71 3, 07
Mexico  East Indies  Other countries		6. 011 2. 284 7, 040		5, 07 10, 18 40, 54
Total		6, 137, 695		9, 454, 28
Lead, and manufactures of (dutiable, pounds): Lead in ore, etc	184, 233, 641 1, 084, 771	2, 454, 025 26, 446	178. 417, 223 874, 067	2, 514, 53 20, 82
Manufactures of		4, 856		8, 32
rom— United Kingdom Germany Other Europe	2, 023, 579 336, 053 1, 120, 617	32, 192 8, 944 28, 940	2, 326, 937	57, 04
British North America MexicoOther countries	39, 743, 101 141, 796, 072 298, 990	28, 940 806, 382 1, 599, 923 4, 090	34, 453, 299 142, 030, 670 480, 384	790, 12 1, 683, 08 5, 10
Total	185, 318, 412	2, 480, 471	179, 291, 290	2, 585, 86
		<del></del>		

•	Twelve months ending December—				
Articles and countries.	189		1898.		
•	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	
Leather, and manufactures of:  I.eather (dutiable)—  Rand or bolting, and sole leather		<b>\$148, 395</b>		\$105, 924	
Calfskins, tanned, etc		77, 067 3, 748, 341 2, 399, 923		278, 244 2, 452, 655 2, 399, 348	
Total leather		6, 373, 726		5, 236, 171	
Manufactures of (dutiable)— Gloves, of kid or other leatherAll other		6, 337, 410 452, 166		5, 686, 464 426, 792	
Total manufactures		6, 789, 576		6, 113, 256	
Gloves, imported from— Belgium France		394, 237 2, 031, 716		264, 754 2, 012, 788	
Germany Other Europe Other countries	1	2, 820, 719 1, 090, 436 302		2, 635, <b>294</b> 772, 900 728	
Total		6, 337, 410		5, 686, 464	
Malt, barley (bushels)dut	7, 128	6,519	4, 663	4, 250	
Malt liquors (dutiable, gallons): In bottles or jugs	988, 189 1, 889, 121	935, 470 533, 622	846, 854 1, 795, 469	831, 014 537, 037	
Total	2, 877, 310	1, 489, 092	2, 642, 323	1, 368, 111	
Manganese, ore and oxide of (tons)free	39, 574	340, 945	114, 885	831, 967	
Marble and stone, and manufactures of (duti- able):  Marble, and manufactures of		860, 659		7 <b>2</b> 6, 288	
Stone, and manufactures of, including slate		263, 381		229, 908	
Total		1, 124, 040		956, 196	
Matting for floors (rolls) free.  Matting and mats for floors, etc. (square yards) dut.		3, 188, 562 74, 280	6, 558, 343	1, 848, 753	
Metals, metal compositions, and manufactures of (dutiable):  Bronze manufactures.		526, 741		508, 814	
All other		3, 543, 827		3, 479, 643	
Total		4, 070, 568		3, 988, 457	
Musical instruments, and parts ofdut  Oils (gallons):		1, 014, 617		994, 738	
Animal or refined   dut	588, 882 85, 515 759, 297 189, 881	222, 280 7, 831 64, 959 12, 830	577, 623 2, 370 2, 018, 657 5, 488	210, 616 2, 951 145, 062 1, 651	
Vegetable— Fixed or expressed free Do dut. Olive dut Volatile, or essential, and distilled	878, 213	1, 749, 133 051, 339 1, 091, 906	784, 786	1, 656, 399 349, 244 989, 154	
Volutile, or essential, and distilledfree		1, 519, 690 314, 763		1, 192, 263 591, 182	
Total		5, 634, 731		5, 138, 522	
Paints, pigments, and colorsfree		73, 611 1, 246, 283		1, 140, 967	
Paper stock, crude (free) (see also Wood pulp): Rags, other than woolenlbs. All other	55, 063, 946	749, 365 2, 893, 313	52, 802, 184	742, 188 2, 078, 782	
Total		3, 142, 678		2, 818. 970	
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	Twelve months ending December—				
Articles and countries.	189	77.	1898.		
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	
Paper stock, crude (free) (see also Wood pulp)—Continued.					
Paper stock, crude, imported from— United Kingdom		\$1, 096, 552		<b>\$1, 957, 733</b>	
The 1 and a second a second and		814, 607		272, 949	
France		228, 862	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	211,074	
France Germany Italy		519, 252		631, 832 266, 545	
Other Burene		174 748		200, 540 115 469	
British North America	1	174, 746 496, 734		115, 463 82, 037	
Other Burope. British North America. East Indies.	ļ		·	13, 314	
Japan Other countries		48, 685 53, 964		94, 511 73, 512	
Total		3, 142, 678		2, 818, 970	
		0, 145, 010		=======================================	
Paper, and manufactures of (dutiable):	1		1	# 488. 500	
Lithographic labels and prints, n.e.s			887, 295	<b>468</b> , 500 29, 210	
All other		8, 012, 885		2, 524, 151	
Total	<del></del>	8, 012, 885		8, 021, 861	
Paper, and manufactures of, imported					
from-	ı	i	ļ .		
United Kingdom		575, 441 85, 100		691, 953	
Belgium		85, 100		54, 782 267, 458	
France. Germany Other Europe		212, 164 1, 854, 108		1, 693, 374	
Other Europe		59, 819 193, 381		70, 854	
Japan	!	193, 381		201, 217	
Other countries		82, 872		39, 223	
Total		3, 012, 885		3, 021, 861	
Perfumeries, cosmetics, etcdut		629, 851		464, 186	
Pipes and smokers' articles		805, 430		276, 831	
Platinum (pounds)freefree	5, 697	960, 299	6, 927	b 565, 464 1, 178, 142	
Plumbago (tons)free	8, 533		13, 451	743, 820	
Provisions, comprising mest and dairy products (dutiable):  Meat products—					
Meat and meat extracts	·	628, 798 50, 358	j. <b></b>	175, 822	
All other		50, 358		109, 545	
Dairy products—Butterlbs	37, 961	6, 139	23, 944	4, 053	
Cheeselbs	11, 192, 754	1.495.837	10, 848, 082	1, 456, 936	
Milk		51, 250		59, 651	
Total		2, 232, 382		1, 806, 057	
Cheese (pounds) imported from— United Kingdom	190 400	20, 717	201, 835	32, 369	
France	864, 348	138, 089	957. <b>6</b> 32	159, 966	
France	299, 369 3, 378, 165	38, 121 462, 479	275, 092 3, 465, 284	85, 549	
Ifalv	1 3, 378, 165	462, 479	3, 465, 284	439, 489	
Netherlands Switzerland	919, 241 5 299 995	101, 385 694, 522	951, 892 4, 677, 461	101,776 617.040	
Other Europe	280, 732	11, 773	280, 441 35, 212	33, 265	
British North AmericaOther countries	5, 299, 995 280, 732 23, 462 6, 944	694, 522 11, 773 3, 461 25, 290	35, 212 3, 233	7, 110 368	
Total	11, 192, 754	1, 495, 837	10, 848, 082	1, 456. 934	
Ricodut	118, 659, 148	2, 189, 606	135, 381, 634	2, 919, 138	
Rice, free under reciprocity treaty with	5, 491, 700	228, 443	8, 059, 700	152, 979	
Hawaiian Islands	64, 731, 564	1, 047, 637	57, 697, 391	887, 830	
Total	189, 882, 417	3, 465, 686	196, 138, 725	3, 959, 953	
Salt (pounds)free	824, 040, 091	403, 537			
Do	187, 778, 752	207, 629 194, 191	374, 308, 045	587, 325 560, 943	
Sausage casingsfree		154, 191		500, 940	

a Included in "All other manufactures of paper" prior to July, 1898.
b Included in "All other articles" prior to July, 1898.

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	Twelve months ending December—				
Articles and countries.	189	77.	1898.		
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	
Seeds (bushels):					
Linseed or flaxseeddut		\$120, 755	132, 162	\$143, 80	
Seeds, n. e. sfree		773, 229		649, 39	
Dodut		424, 673		847, 97	
Total		1, 318, 657		1, 141, 16	
ihells, unmanufacturedfree					
·		528, 338	<u> </u>	871, 7	
ilk, and manufactures of : Unmanufactured (free, pounds)—					
Cocoons	2, 610	690	11,966	8, 98	
Raw, or as reeled from the cocoon Waste	10, 051, 815 2, 000, 672	28, 864, 138 655, 566	8, 467, 224 1, 438, 502	26, 586, 13 583, 0	
		ļ			
Total unmanufactured		29, 520, 394		27, 173, 1	
Silk, raw (pounds), imported from— France	901 710	978 877	904 417	1 174 7	
Italy	291, 719 1, 290, 888	976, 677 4, 471, 447	326, 617	1. 174, 74	
China	2, 996, 828	7, 271, 982	1, 903, 850	7, 184, 0; 4, 560, 7;	
Japan	5, 356, 229	15, 838, 977	1,945,421	12, 505, 4	
Other countries	116, 151	802, 055	8, 850, 621 440, 715	1, 211, 1	
Total	10, 051, 815	28, 864, 138	8, 467, 224	26, 586, 1	
Manufactures of (dutiable)—			,		
Clothing, ready made, and other wear-		0.040.004			
ing apparel Dress and piece goods		2, 348, 024	•••••	1, 591, 8	
Tress and piece goods		8, 174, 542		12, 588, 2	
Laces and embroideries		2, 595, 103 1, 480, 061		3, 258, 3	
Spun silks, in skeins, cops, warps, or onbeamslbs		1, 460, 001		1, 950, 1	
beams	•••••		a 810, 892	885, 2	
Velvets, plushes, and other pile fabrics lbs. All other		10, 650, 679	a 314, 795	982, 1° 4, 028, 9°	
Total manufactures		<u> </u>		25, 284, 6	
		20, 240, 400		20, 201, 0	
Manufactures of, imported from— United Kingdom	l	1, 181, 428	l I	2, 682, 7	
Austria-Hungary		129, 728		172, 9	
Austria-Hungary Belgium		32, 856		36, 8	
France	l <b></b>	11, 928, 540		10, 676, 4	
Germany		4, 851, 886		4, 598, 0	
Germany Italy		323, 692		868, 0	
Switzerland	<b></b>	3, 499, 361		8, 797, 2	
Other Europe		43, 960		46, 7	
China				145, 6	
Japan		2, 375, 631		2, 707, 1	
Other countries		55, 036		53, 2	
Total		25, 248, 409		25, 284, 6	
oap (dutiable, pounds): Fancy, perfumed, etclbs	895, 894	822, 747	750 000	207.0	
All other	000,004		750, 038	307, 0 248, 7	
Total		691,711	,	555, 7	
pices:					
Unground (pounds) —					
Nutmegsfree	1, 724, 319	470, 016	1, 190, 399	802, 6	
Pepper, black or whitefree	16, 676, 521	871, 889	11, 979, 322	966, 7	
All other	19, 347, 171 3, 323, 965	1, 162, 476 320, 445	18, 233, 398 3, 171, 466	929, 8 305, 6	
Total		2, 824, 826		2, 504, 9	
		2, 524, 620		a, 002, F	
Nutmegs, pepper, etc. (free, pounds), imported from—	1		1		
	10, 231, 571	586, 219	5, 218, 981	501, 1	
United Kingdom					
Netherlands	8, 405, 444	368, 038	1,042,000	103, 9	
Netherlands	8, 405, 444 1, 315, 442	72, 598	1, 542, 660 1, 005, 316	80, 9	
Netherlands	8, 405, 444	368, 038 72, 598 5, 036 174, 494	1, 542, 660 1, 005, 316 85 8, 341, 702	163, 9- 80, 90 245, 10	

a Included in "All other manufactures of silk" prior to July, 1896. 3 00 g

	Twelve months ending December—				
Articles and countries.	189	7.	1898.		
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	
Spices—Continued. Nutmegs, pepper, etc. (free, pounds), imported from—Continued: Rast Indies Other Asia and Oceanica. Africa	12, 548, 927 1, 045, 295 2, 530, 289	\$932, 941 69, 750 83, 769	10, 838, 087 1, 191, 739 1, 000, 691	\$908, 976 100, 756 57, 764	
Other countries	72, 726	4, 263	43, 898	2, 184	
Total	37, 748, 011	2, 504, 381	26, 403, 119	2, 199, 30	
Spices, all other (dutiable), imported from— United Kingdom		28, 576	.	227, 142 28, 981 40, 450 9, 100 305, 690	
Spirits, distilled (proof gallons):  Of domestic manufacture, returned (subject to internal-revenue tax) free Brandy dut.  All other dut.	895, 882 285, 839 1, 447, 444	778, 611 782, 440 1, 766, 641	810, 090 184, 121 1, 045, 079	672, <b>22</b> 533, 45 1, 357, 21	
Total	2, 629, 165	3, 327, 692	2, 039, 290	2, 562, 89	
Spirits (not of domestic manufacture, proof gallons), imported from— United Kingdom Belgium France Germany Italy. Netherlands Other Europe British North America West Indics China Other Asia and Oceanica Other countries	554, 003 33, 936 334, 833 96, 392 20, 983 285, 197 34, 774 184, 548 48, 352 99, 392 36, 390 4, 543	816, 351 35, 645 920, 742 96, 108 84, 302 129, 308 13, 308 838, 078 95, 378 21, 244 9, 105 40, 517	482, 312 22, 053 224, 465 70, 406 16, 470 141, 938 17, 796 124, 926 22, 817 70, 933 20, 107 4, 966	683, 612 32, 183 659, 054 47, 544 27, 901 74, 245 25, 045 245, 035 56, 224 21, 465 10, 144 8, 175	
Total	1, 733, 282	2, 549, 081	1, 229, 200	1, 890, 66	
Sponges		460, 594 (4)		360, 94- 1 <b>22, 0</b> 7	
Sugar, molasses, and confectionery: Molasses (gallons)	127, 779 2, 953, <b>49</b> 6	7, 325 476, 188	7, 850 3, 390, 833	530, 46	
Sugar (pounds): Not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color— Beet	501, 884, 275 2, 039, 502, 652 186, 594, 306	24, 181, 704 14, 785, 839 38, 296, 518 4, 463, 081	418, 981, 330 441, 136, 384 12, 489, 430, 665 77, 676, 230	8, 422, 02 16, 084, 94 51, 499, 10 1, 925, 89	
Total sugar	501, 884, 275 3, 599, 327, 320	13, 785, 839 66, 943, 803	441, 136, 384 2, 986, 088, 225	16, 084, 94 61, 847, 02	
Not above No. 16 Dutch standard (pounds), imported from— United Kingdom. Austria-Hungary Belgium Germany Netherlands Other Europe British North America Contral America Mexico West Indies:	75, 337, 237 111, 961, 014 1,059,269,503 26,650, 619 90, 598, 728 605, 808	863, 014 1, 343, 932 1, 969, 267 18, 867, 991 435, 021 1, 401, 516 27, 318	18, 745, 132 1, 188, 500 416, 509, 797 130, 200 2, 062, 542 654, 085 5, 760, 776 3, 015, 254	462, 87' 24, 42' 8, 370, 70 2, 48' 42, 61' 84, 65' 217, 82' 46, 91'	
British Cuba Other West Indies Brasil Other South America	481, 628, 883 198, 796, 789 131, 417, 897	4, 937, 788 9, 935, 406 8, 360, 447 1, 854, 713 4, 221, 621	266, 147, 482 585, 126, 197 223, 212, 980 145, 112, 904 245, 482, 914	5, 341, 081 13, 094, 196 4, 669, 586 2, 431, 324 5, 558, 056	

a Included in "All other articles" prior to July, 1898; ized by GOOSIC

Imports of merchandise, calendar years 1897 and 1893-Continued.

	Twelve months ending December—				
Articles and countries.	189	97.	1898.		
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	
Sugar, molasses, and confectionery—Cont'd. Sugar (pounds)—Continued. Not above No. 16 Dutch standard (pounds), imported from—					
China Kast Indies Hawaiian Islands Philippine Islands Other Asia and Oceanica Africa	381, 368 536, 277, 703 501, 884, 275 37, 274, 387 180, 574 184, 012, 425	\$7, 157 9, 999, 194 14, 755, 482 543, 426 3, 351 2, 726, 535	894, 121 830, 657, 794 426, 636, 884 61, 208, 000 8, 661, 803 103, 891, 374	\$5, 079 16, 059, 642 16, 184, 944 1, 086, 499 92, 747 2, 800, 418	
Other countries	3,914,617,289	77, 266, 061	3,849,548,379	76, 006, 070	
Above No. 16 Dutch standard (pounds), imported from— United Kingdom— Austria-Hungary— France.	12, 708, 670 8, 227, 882 2, 387, 849	288, 189 196, 059 84, 401	2, 089, 041 1, 160, 196 16, 688	56, 082 43, 997 840	
Germany Notherlands China Other countries	80, 998, 584 60, 332, 644 6, 900, 802 15, 031, 875	1, 902, 571 1, 522, 439 174, 133 345, 289	83, 825, 861 18, 201, 778 8, 282, 020 14, 601, 146	767, 945 447, 906 219, 164 389, 961	
Total	186, 594, 206	4, 463, 081	77, 676, 230	1, 925, 895	
Confectionerydut. Sulphur ore (tons)free Tes (pounds)free Dodut.	99, 708, 133	25, 341 13, 445, 080	171, 870 21, 548, 767 47, 269, 196	82, 166 544, 165 8, 085, 235 6, 459, 741	
Tea (pounds), imported from— United Kingdom British North America China East Indies Japan Other Asia and Oceanica Other countries	4, 696, 472 2, 521, 573 51, 556, 521 2, 255, 500 38, 251, 288 411, 250 15, 425	910, 833 386, 571 7, 017, 921 278, 217 4, 799, 822 48, 622 3, 094	2, 537, 671 1, 437, 772 30, 591, 506 1, 976, 968 30, 928, 813 1, 327, 156 9, 077	506, 554 226, 406 4, 065, 145 298, 191 4, 403, 121 43, 156 2, 395	
Total	99, 708, 133	13, 445, 080	68, 803, 963	9, 544, 976	
Tin, in bars, blocks, pigs, etc. (pounds)free	55, 172, 571	7, 415, 933	62, 748, 399	8, 770, 221	
Tin in bars, etc. (pounds), imported from— United Kingdom. Netherlands East Indios Other Asia and Oceanics Other oountries	18, 372, 448 4, 280, 689 30, 739, 760 1, 348, 697 430, 977	2, 566, 023 613, 531 4, 021, 933 177, 578 36, 868	15, 362, 383 2, 416, 854 43, 876, 454 1, 287, 665 305, 043	2, 247, 348 871, 267 5, 934, 945 185, 207 41, 454	
Total	55, 172, 571	7, 415, 983	62, 748, 899	8, 770, 221	
Tobacco, and manufactures of: Leaf (dutiable, pounds)— Suitable for cigar wrappers. Other	4, 977, 475 7, 871, 266	4, 856, 041 4, 216, 437	5, 063, 917 6, 223, 937	5, 080, 075 8, 478, 611	
Total leaf	12, 848, 743	9, 972, 468	11, 287, 854	8, 558, 606	
Imported from (pounds)— Germany Netherlands Other Europe British North America Mexico Cuba Other countries	1, 689, 487 4, 540, 020 368, 274 535, 539 769, 226 4, 217, 347 728, 750	71, 637 4, 402, 052 101, 368 428, 389 339, 236 2, 519, 013 1, 210, 823	261, 246 4, 708, 854 400, 378 476, 013 803, 766 4, 120, 717 457, 386	144, 099 4, 682, 676 168, 447 816, 767 285, 817 2, 832, 497 123, 383	
Total	12, 848, 743	9, 072, 468	11, 287, 854	8, 558, 686	
Manufactures of (dutiable pounds)— Cigars, cigarettes, etc. All other	408, 211	1, 868, 610 62, 173	850, 528	1, 731, 066 58, 408	
Total manufactures		1, 930, 783		1, 789, 474	

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	Twe	ive months e	nding Decemb	er	
Articles and countries.	189	7.	1898.		
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	
oysdut		<b>\$2,738,041</b>		2, 363, 9	
Toys, imported from-					
France Germany Other Europe		134, 151 2, 489, 988		\$102, 5	
Other Kurone		93, 641		2, 171, 5 60, 2	
Other countries		29, 261		29, 0	
Total		2, 738, 041		2, 363, 9	
egetables (dutiable, bushels):					
Beans and dried peas	270, 867	260, 621 632, 755	185, 936	158, 6	
Onions Potatoes	561, 734 586, 213	249, 972	570, 429 808, 577	472, 8 371, 0	
Pickles and sauces	360, 213	287, 619	000, 011	345, 6	
Ali other—		•		020, 0	
In their natural state Prepared or preserved		252, 238 <b>639</b> , 781		251, 1	
				564, 8	
Total		2, 322, 986		2, 164, 1	
ines (dutiable):	010 100	2 170 004	949.015	2 205 1	
Champagne, and other sparkling (dozen) Still wines—	216, 106	3, 170, 024	242, 015	3, 365, 1	
In casks (gallons)	2, 645, 932	1, 823, 969	2, 224, 943	1, 558, 8	
In other coverings (dozen)	295, 308	1, 426, 620	279, 921	1, 344, 7	
Total		6, 420, 613		6, 268, 8	
Wines, imported from-					
United Kingdom		244, 395		184, 2	
				3, 974, 9	
Germany				1, 016, 3	
Germany Italy Other Europe				289, 7	
Other countries		823, 115 22, 045		765, 1 38, 3	
Other Countries					
Total		6, 420, 613		6, 268, 8	
ood, and manufactures of: Unmanufactured (M feet)—					
Cabinet woods— Mahoganyfree	16, 943	817, 366	18, 132	929, 8	
All otherfree		738, 432	[ <b></b>	904, 0	
Logs and round timbersfree Timber, hewn, etcfree	300, 693 3, 602	2, 479, 303 87, 626	72, 173	2, 402, 4	
Timber, hewn, etc. (cu. ft.)dut	69, 202	9, 900	115, 777	13, 6	
Lumber (M feet)— Boards, planks, etcfree	574, 014	5, 720, 272			
Dodut	100, 915	1, 043, 206	852, 449	3, 517, 1	
Shinglesdut	235, 454	414, 422	480, 706	830, 2	
Other lumberdut		421, 262		891.6	
All other unmanufacturedfree		3, 551, 850		1, 811, 2	
Dodut Manufactures of (dutiable)	•••••	11,031		18, 9	
Cabinet ware or house furniture		263, 029		290, 3	
Cabinet ware or house furniture Wood pulp (tons)	28, 580	57 <b>9</b> , 946	84, 479	684, 0	
All other		1, 640, 063		1, 510, 1	
Total wood, and manufactures of		17, 777, 711		13, 863, 7	
Mahogany (M feet), imported from-					
United Kingdom	788	198, 738	2, 921	290, 1	
Central America	4, 927	136, 281	5, 139	261, 2	
Mexico	8, 833	367, 874	8, 383	286, 5	
Other West Indies	487 399	22, 85 <i>2</i> 28, 916	565	8, 13 31, 8	
South America	1, 433	56, 498	860	40, 4	
Other countries	126	6, 207	142	11, 4	
Total	16, 943	817, 366	18, 132	929, 8	
Boards, planks, etc. (M feet) imported					
from—	884 000	6 750 774	240 000	2 464 0	
British North America	674, 851 78	6, 759, 376 4, 102	348, 869 3, 580	3, 464, 6- 52, 5	
CHAIN CARRESTON					
Total	674, 929	6, 763, 478	352, 449	3, 517, 1	

	Twe	lve months e	nding Decemb	er—
Articles and countries.	189	97.	1898.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Wood, and manufactures of—Continued. Wood pulp (tons), imported from— Germany	1, 106	<b>\$68,</b> 012	1, 396	<b>\$58, 172</b>
Other Europe	8, 581 23, 893	157, 209 354, 725	4, 437 28, 646	185, 915 439, 971
Total	28, 580	579, 946	34, 479	684, 058
Wool, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, and manufactures of: Unmanufactured (pounds)— Class 1—clothing—				
In the greasefree Dodut	170, 105, 868 6, 352, 096	26, 992, 326 1, 026, 166	27, 184, 041	4, 638, 825
Scouredfree	22, 270, 798	5, 912, 530	27, 102, 041	1,000,020
Dodut	97, 789	22, 806	9, 781	895
Class 2—combing— In the greasefree.	36, 194, 954	6, 793, 512	ļ	}
Dodurt	506, 099	98, 654	1, 235, 520	301, 323
Scoured	248, 304	53, 936		
Class 3—carpet—			2	14
In the greasefree	84, 485, 047	8, 840, 234		
Dodut Scouredfree	85, 321, 463 1, 255, 710	3, 553, 218 138, 447	71, 500, 266	6, 645, 872
Dodut	1, 854	100, 101	794	147
(free	914 560 691	48, 730, 985	!	
Total	814, 560, 681 42, 278, 801	4, 700, 945	99, 850, 404	11, 586, 576
Wools (pounds), imported from—				
Class 1—				
United Kingdom France	106, 676, 127 15, 534, 189	19, 039, 491 3, 870, 596	6, 403, 793 112, 111	1, 235, 365
South America.	37, 593, 292	4, 906, 323	4, 505, 995	14, 034 513, 457
Asia and Oceanica	18, 976, 425	8, 114, 322	14, 471, 220	2, 625, 479
Other countries	20, 046, 518	8, 023, 096	1, 650, 703	250, 885
Total	198, 826, 551	33, 953, 828	27, 143, 822	4, 639, 220
Class 2—				
United Kingdom Other Europe	21, 629, 415 818, 326	4, 421, 700	968. 107 77, 494	254, 258 24, 398
British North America	5, 929, 911	172, 792 1, 150, 291 1, 183, 201	9, 943	2, 728
South America	8, 420, 061 22, 454	1, 183, 201	143, 454	19, 126
Other countries	129, 190	3, 639 14, 479	6, 524	832
Total	36, 949, 357	6, 946, 102		301, 337
Class 3—	-			
United Kingdom	40, 994, 424 9, 133, 297	4, 942, 671	18, 967, 825	2, 011, 995
FranceGermany	2, 518, 137	1, 166, 465 280, 495	2, 453, 270 788, 071	249, 889 82, 219
Other Europe	20, 570, 393	2, 237, 187	16, 009, 405	1, 561, 778
British North America	54, 387 15, 372, 042	1, 283, 684	2, 201 10, 827, 312	135 857, 399
ChinaOther Asia and Oceanica	24, 701, 012	1,845,290	17, 797, 059	1, 422, 858
Other Asia and Oceanica Other countries	7, 692, 817 27, 115	769, 165 2, 935	4, 310, 903	428, 836
	21, 110	2, 800	345, 014	30, 915
Total	121, 063, 574	12, 532, 000	71, 501, 060	6, 646, 019
Manufactures of— Carbonized (pounds)dut	43, 726	13, 513		
Carpets and carpeting (square yards)	472, 847	1, 063, 154	700, 350	2, 035, 836
Clothing, etc., except shawls and knit	,-21			
fabricsdut Cloths (pounds)dut	22, 354, 142	880, 428 13 854 931	A 127 888	809, 249
Dress goods, women's and children's	24, 009, 142	13, 654, 931	4, 137, 666	3, 876, 368
_ (square yards)dut	64, 408, 556	13, 553, 243	83, 171, 452	6, 901, 282
Knit fabricsdut Rags, noils, and wastes (pounds).free	38, 011, 004	1, 478, 642 4, 488, 146		618, 549
Shoddy, mungo, flocks, etc. (pounds)			,	
Shawlsdut	6, 494, 466	1, 946, 108 261, 668	458, 867	92, 608 56, 145
Yarns (pounds)dut.	1, 588, 813	812, 782	272, 365	162, 161
All otherdut		2, 279, 216		654, 172
•				
Total manufactures		40, 431, 831		15, 206, 365

	Twelve months ending December—				
Articles and countries.	189		1898.		
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	
Wool, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, and manufactures of—Continued.  Carpets (so. vds.). imported from—					
Carpets (sq. yds.), imported from— United Kingdom	285, 448	\$533, 864 276, 092	239, 469	\$558, 409 1, 096, 17	
Other Europe	99, 873	276, 092	830.511 ·	1, 096, 17	
JapanOther Asia and OceanicaOther countries.	10, 584 75, 875 1, 5 <b>6</b> 7	10, 576 210, 836 1, 786	13, 811 84, 714 31, 845	17, 35 246, 36 117, 53	
Total	472, 847	1, 063, 154	700, 350	2. 035, 83	
Cloth (pounds), imported from— United Klugdom	19, 013, 035	10, 667, 180	2, 873, 356	2, 677, 97	
Austria-Hungary	173, 376	153, 472	76, 785	68, 89	
Belgium	441, 821	345, 686	104, 256	93, 80	
France	316, 488	341, 117	192, 885	205, 24	
GermanyOther Europe	2, 389, 859 9, 181	2, 130, 046 8, 160	878, 249 6, 655	820, 49 5, 29	
Other countries	10, 884	9, 270	5, 478	5, 16	
Total	22, 354, 144	13, 654, 931	4, 137, 666	3, 876, 36	
Dress goods (square yards), imported from— United Kingdom	49, 855, 080	4 644 135	14 398 110	2, 492, 35	
France	8, 358, 494	4, 644, 135 5, 666, 049	14, 398, 110 9, 207, 700	2, 104, 48	
Germany	8, 358, 494 5, 972, 701	3, 101, 953	8, 270. 007	<b>2,</b> 281, 05	
Other Europe	221, 435	140, 608	1, 293, 377	22, 65	
Other countries	846	498	2, 258	72	
Total	64, 408, 556	13, 553, 248	33, 171, 452	6, 901, 28	
In blocks or pigs, and oldlbs	2, 557, 341	95, 383	2, 741, 361	109, C2	
Mannfactures of	2,001,041	19, 431	2, 191, 301	13, 44	
Total		115, 314		123, 07	
All other articles		8, 534, 716 7, 574, 515		5, 734, 71 5, 117, 29	
Total value of merchandise free of					
duty		877, 288, 396 365, 306, 833		268, 362, 68 366, 595, 54	
Total value of imports of merchandise		742, 595, 229		634, 958, 22	
mported direct from foreign countries mported through exterior ports, without ap-		702, 134, 935		593, 587, 21	
praisement	····	40, 460, 294		41, 371, 01	
Entered for immediate consumption		647, 082, 748		526, 361, 38	
Sutered for warehouse		95, 512, 481		108, 596, 84	
Brought in cars and other land vehicles		95, 512, 481 36, 073, 606		31, 724, 36 45, 976, 25	
merican steam versels		79, 927, 143		45, 976, 25	
Foreign steam vessels:					
Belgian		¦		20, 641, 54	
British Dutch		j		312, 258, 31 22, 716, 13	
French		'		44, 575, 15	
German		!		72, 211, 92	
Italian				451, 43	
Norwegian				15, 589, 69	
All other		:		11, 182, 33	
Total foreign steam		563, 956, 732		499, 626, 53	
American sailing vessels		31, 039, 147		27, 124, 95	
foreign sailing vessels:					
British	l. <b></b>	1	ll	19, 896, 93	
Dutch		1		1 327 88	
French				177, 35 1, 526, 27	
German	¦			1, 526, 27	
Italian		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	j	2, 467, 38	
Norwegian	·	·····		1, 793, 14 8, 317, 14	
am afra				0, 311, 14	
Total foreign sailing		81, 598, 601		30, 506, 11	

	Twelve months ending December-				
Articles and countries.	1897.		1898.		
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	
gricultural implements:	,				
Mowers and reapers, and parts of Plows and cultivators, and parts of. All other, and parts of		<b>\$</b> 3, 149, 625		<b>\$6</b> , 551, 7	
Plows and cultivators, and parts of		523, 469	·····	1, 126, 0	
All other, and parts of	: <u> </u>	1, 529, 713		1, 395, 5	
Total		5, 302, 807	1	9, 073, 3	
Exported to-		:	· <del></del>		
Exported to— United Kingdom. France. Germany Other Europe. Pritial North America		685, 047	i	1, 236,	
France		644, 962	l	1, 296, 1	
Germany	i	736, 475 1, 084, 357		1, 247, (	
Other Europe		1, 084, 357		1, 476, 9	
British North America		560, 513		1,081,	
Central American States and British	1 1		1 1		
Honduras Mexico Santo Domingo Cuba		27, 152		6. (	
Mexico		119, 195		153,	
Santo Domingo		1, 628		,	
D-4- Di-		8, 38%	!	8,	
Porto K100	1		;I		
Other West Indies and Bermuda		6, 721	;l	8,	
Argentina		548, Z74		1, 163	
Brazil Colombia			·	26,	
Colomon		3, 163		4,	
Other South America		146, 158		270,	
East Indies—British		10, 122		5,	
British AustralasiaOther Asia and Oceanica		551, 587		786,	
		46, 681		60.	
Africa	·····	296, 109		<b>2</b> 39,	
Other countries		323			
Total		5, 302, 87-7		9, 073,	
				239,	
luminum, and manufactures of		(a)		2.50,	
Cattle (number)—	1		1		
United Kingdom	396, 371	37, 052, 990	242, 689	31, 688, 1	
Other Europe	2, 233	215, 525			
British North America	17, 124	1, 198, 324	7, 187	459,	
Central American States and British	1	_,,	.,		
Honduras	386	15, 039	51	4,	
Mexico	701	36, 854	2,500	94,	
West Indies and Bermuda	30, 513	851, 418	44, 742	1, 209,	
South America	30 1	851, 418 3, 728	484	1, 209, 7, 7,	
Asia and Oceanica	111	5, 654	159	8,	
Other countries			60	9,	
Total	447, 469	39, 379, 532	397, 879	33, 463,	
Hogs (number)-	111, 100		331,013		
United Kingdom	101 i	700	930	7,	
British North America		11, 873	4, 564	28,	
Mexico		107, 646	3, 305	36,	
West Indies and Bermuda	835	6, 390	4,043	23,	
South America	14 1	230	27		
Asia and Oceanica	4, 255	23, 494	3,887	19,	
Other countries	37	481	123	1,	
Total	16, 841	150, 814	16, 879	117.	
Horses (number)—					
United Kingdom	21, 579	2, 980, 732	21, 819	3, 262,	
France	72	9,000	21,010	5, 202,	
Germany		1, 015, 700	7, 185	1, 018,	
Other Europe		541,745	6, 964	710,	
British North America	6, 105	680, 791	9, 499	763.	
Central American States and British	1 7,700	-50, 751	1 200	5,	
Honduras	109	13, 400	239	11,	
Mexico	1, 318	70, 672	1, 733	99,	
TT A T 31 3 T 3	4, 130	244, 520	916	82,	
West indies and Bernings	21	5, 950	22	4,	
West Indies and Bernuds South America	436	43, 845	438	43,	
	430	10, 985	102	14,	
South America Asia and Oceanics Africa	73	10, 965			
South America Asia and Oceanica		10, 985		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
South America Asia and Oceanica Africa Other countries	73	125		6, 010.	
South America Asia and Oceanica Africa	73	5, 617, 265 631, 904	, 48, 917 6, 996	6, 010,	

a Returned under "All other unenumerated articles" prior to July 1897.

Exports of domestic merchandise, calendar years 1897 and 1898-Continued.

	Twelve months ending December—			
Articles and countries.	1897.		1898.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
nimals—Continued.				
Sheep (number)—			i l	
United Kingdom	159, 646	\$1, 139, 709	122, 784	\$883, 9
Other EuropeBritish North America		02 020	4, ,,1	<b>~</b> 1
Mexico	49, 505 2, 077	98, 832 8, 275	44, 150 3, 179	99, 10 12, 2
West Indies and Bermuda	5,564	8, 275 41, 295	4,607	84, 9
South America	1,356	15, 839	1,354	10,6
Other countries	279	27, 762	423	<b>3</b> 0, 1
Total	218, 427	1, 331, 712		1, 070, 9
All other, including fowls		187, 710		226, 6
Total animals				41, 403, 7
				<del></del>
uk, and extract of, for tanning		280, 318		251, 8 31 <b>6,</b> 9
rt works: Paintings and statuary	a 78, 614	21, 972	124, 793	33, 9
acking.			l i	
Stove polish Allother		178, 579 356 075		395, 9 366, 9
ones. hoofs, horns, and horn tips, strips, and			······································	900, B
wasta	1	222, 205	¦	185, 8
ooks, maps, engravings, etchings, and other			<b></b>	==-==:-
			1	
United KingdomFrance		863, 378	¦	777, 8
Germany				33, 9 103, 3
Other Europa				58, 4
British North America	·			803, 8
Central American States and British Hon-		FA 000	!	80.0
duras		50, 262	'	28, 9 73, 8
Mexico		857		5, 0
Chha	!	67 127		12, 4
Porto Rico. Other West Indies and Bermuda. Argentina Brazil		8, 552	,	6, 3
Other West Indies and Bermuda		27, 502		32, 0
Brazil	1	222, 129		22, 6 53, 7
Colombia Other South America		33, 409		20, 2
Other South America	·	48, 865	;	109, 7
China		19, 256		21, 9
Japan		25, 714		16, 4 26, 1
British Australasia. Other Asia and Oceanica	1	76, 184		126, 8
Other Asia and Oceanica		29, 400	·	37, 2
A fricaOther countries		38, 432	<u> </u>	<b>5</b> 6, 0
Other countries			[	
Total		2, 542, 370	i	2, 427, 2
rasa, and manufactures of readstuffs:		1, 348, 802		1, 237, 0
Barleybush		6, 835, 174	4, 540, 955	2, 318, 9
Bran, middlings, and mill feedtons	50, 507	840, 880	84, 178	1, 265, 4
Bread and biscuitlbs Buckwheatbush	15, 390, 302 1, 804, 071	728, 682 737, 3 <b>2</b> 5	16, 167, 555 1, 571, 555	811, 7 733, 7
	1,604,071	101, 020	1, 571, 555	
Corn (bushels)— United Kingdom	81, 649, 032	25, 868, 874	75, 749, 943	28, 379, 4
France	9, 078, 568	2, 805, 206	9, 223, 147	8, 323, 2
Germany	33, 440, 703	10, 668, 987	42, 096, 944	15, 866, 8
Other Europe	46, 893, 929	14, 593, 623	50, 318, 863	18, 972, 2 9, 263, 7
British North America	12, 548, 550	8, 606, 483	20, 274, 415	9, 263, 7
Honduras	133, 109	68, 903	103, 885	54, 2
Mexico	2, 804, 800	991, 956	53, 128	21, 5
Santo Domingo	1, 229	846 821	154	<b>8</b> 50.0
Cuba Porto Rico	910, 983 1, 200	846, 631 437	642, 692	<b>2</b> 58, 9
Other West Indies and Bormuda	726, 160	278, 545	741, 428	826, 2
South America	96, 041	36, 857	45,008	19, 8
Asia and Oceanica	145, 342	63,700	234, 483	95, 3
Africa Other countries	693, 704 4, 220	260, 491 1 519	1, 820, 837	732, 0
Coug Countries	2, 220	1, 512	4, 454	1,9
Total	189, 127, 570	59, 652, 649	207, 309, 381	77, 315, 6

Exports of domestic merchandise, calendar years 1897 and 1898—Continued.

	Twelve months ending December—				
Articles and countries.	1897.		1898.		
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	
readstuffs—Continued.	1				
Corn mealbbls	718, 326	\$1,401,922	854, 248 49, 929, 709 81, 717, 533	\$1, 886, 546	
Oatsbush	52, 319, 051	13, 877, 472	49, 929, 769	16, 046, 888	
Oatmeal lbs  Rye. bush  Rye flour bbls	59, 070, 373	1, 206, 482	81, 717, 533	1, 718, 400	
Ryeousn	10, 582, 992	5, 097, 150	15, 718, 571	9, 181, 169	
Rye nour	2, 810	8, 258	5, 138	16, 898	
Wheat (bushels)—	•				
United Kingdom	62, 991, 328	56, 198, 427	78, 769, 551	67, 495, 445	
France	14, 032, 329	1 <b>3, 4</b> 49, <b>9</b> 05	17, 513, 825	20, 223, 504	
Germany	2. 935, 022 '	2, 649, 794	7, 356, 326	5, 745, 110	
Other Europe	18, 054, 538	16, 524, 969	32, 287, 072	26, 386, 25	
British North America	5, 884, 235	5, 384, 679	7, 774, 942	6, 139, 66	
Honduras	47, 633	48, 043	42, 524	41, 663	
Mexico	49	44	6, 297	4, 53	
West Indies and Bermuda	226, 923	195, 624	1, 142	1, 25	
South America	1, 442, 998	1, 332, 782	589, 055	509, 32	
British Australasia	343, 174	317, 915			
Other Asia and Oceanica	42, 679	37, 145	67, 689	54, 62	
Africa	3, 908, 360	3, 486, 118	4, 837, 262	4, 041, 51	
en . 1	100 000 000	00 007 440	140 045 005	100 040 00	
Total	109. 909, 328	99, 625, 440	149, 245, 685	130, 642, 90	
Wheat flour (barrels)—	5 055 000 l	00 661 407	0.005.014	40 574 00	
United Kingdom	7, 975, 828	33, 661, 497	9, 325, 314	40, 774, 024	
FranceGermany	910 152, 007	4, 108 638, 136	5, 386 357, 502	24, 537 1, 511, 301	
Other Europe	920, 417	3, 303, 376	1, 491, 141	6, 128, 85	
British North America	444, 193	2, 010, 960	827, 750	4, 085, 72	
Central American States and British	442,100	2, 020, 000	32.,.55	2, 000, 12	
Honduras	246, 518	1, 151, 535	259, 172	1, 165, 76	
Merico	20, 694	86, 843	24, 892	109, 88	
Santo Domingo	35, 211	171, 535	32, 013	171, 413	
Cuba	150, 782	716, 138	307, 434	1, 340, 76	
Porto Rico Other West Indies and Bermuda	124, 900	573, 411 3, 638, 004	81, 968	366, 38	
Other West Indies and Bermuda	791, 196	3, 638, 004	753, 125	8, 528, 920	
Brazil	786, 384	3, 827, 586	707, 025	8, 245, 73	
Colombia	130, 140	587, 148	78,674	374. 013	
China.	365, 009 17, 407	1, 629, 278 80, 105	342, 066 28, 186	1, 508, 53 96, 53	
East Indies: British	2,018	8, 852	11, 262	49, 80	
Hongkong	768, 522	3, 166, 549	1, 024, 089	8, 908, 12	
Japan	161, 562	617, 389	253, 713	892, 19	
Brltish Australasia	96, 070	432, 210	89,800	844, 15	
Other Asia and Oceanica	128, 968	573, 251	173, 901	699, 80	
Africa	267, 336	1, 229, 694	383, 887	1, 671, 27	
Other countries	10, 292	44, 598	16, 604	68, 74	
Total	13, 59 <b>6</b> , 359	58, 182, 188	16, 569, 904	72, 066, 49	
Preparations of, for table food		918, 884 3, 414, 363		2, 000, 48 1, 874, 46	
Total breadstuffs				<del></del>	
I		202, 020, 819	==	317, 879, 74	
Bricks:	4 000				
Building	4, 606		4, 708	82, 31 <sup>1</sup>	
rire		110, 626		146, 62	
Total		141, 009		178, 94	
Broom corn		138, 271		182, 89	
Brooms and brushes		183, 763		162, 03	
Candleslbs	2, 673, 372		3, 414, 235	246, 85	
		l I	1		
Carriages, cars, other vehicles, and parts of:			1		
Cars, passenger and freight, and parts of— For steam railways		544, 528		1 549 70	
For other railways		763, 075		1, 542, 70 520, 80	
All other carriages, and parts of, except	<b></b>	, 00, 010		020, 00	
cycles	<b></b>	1, 850, 779	I	1, 804, 00	
·				-, 001, 00	
Total		3, 158, 382	·	3, 867, 51	
Exported to-		1	i ·		
Exported to— United Kingdom		574. 594		735, 78	
Exported to— United Kingdom France		574, 594 46, 840		735, 78	

	Twelve months ending December—				
Articles and countries.	1897.		1898.		
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	
Carriages, cars, other vehicles, and parts of— Continued. Exported to—					
Other Europe	i	\$45, 560		\$75, 70 217, 94	
British North America		173, 308	·····	217, 94	
Honduras		90, 560	1	48, 85	
Mexico		816, 732 25, 314		298, 18 20, 74	
Santo Domingo		25, 314	1	20, 74	
Cube		15, 248		72, 77	
Porto Rico Other West Indies and Bermuda		9, 668		2, 24 77, 78	
Argentina		149 079		571, 67	
Reagil		138, 569		561, 144	
Colombia		46, 196		43, 06	
Other South America	!	56, 322		79.94	
China		56, 322 11, 836		28, 021	
Past Indies · British		1 8.060		13, 156	
Japan		10, 600	'	5, 94	
British Australasia		369, 034 50, 890		319, 429	
Other Asia and Oceanica	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	50, 890		152, 379	
▲frica		356, 525	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	368, 378	
Total		3, 158, 382		3, 867, 515	
Cycles and parts of-					
Cycles and parts of— United Kingdom	!	2, 128, 491 283, 910		1, 699, 127	
France		283, 910		517, 18	
Germany Other Europe		1, 378, 558 1, 110, 599		1, 636, 207 1, 362, 196	
British North America	,	744, 889	,	608, 190	
Contral American States and British Honduras		l	,		
_ Honduras		21, 295		7, 091	
Mexico		69, 391		57, 947	
Santo Domingo		3, 939		631	
Durto Dian	••••••	8, 836 4, 285	;	5, 286 2, 631	
Porto RicoOther West Indies and Bermuda		126, 528		72, 46	
Argentina		52, 244		131, 624	
Brazil		54, 082		131, 624 99, 232	
Colombia		22, 091		7, 986	
Other South America		61, 303	1	54, 104	
China		<b>26</b> , 300	·	27, 86; 155, 26!	
East Indies: British	·	1 31.583		155, 26	
Hongkong		7, 118		9, 35	
Deltich tueteslavia		80, 874		128, 752	
Japan. British Australasia Other Asia and Oceanica.		85 300		247, 146 79, 166	
Africa	;	174, 730		181,000	
Other countries	1	762		1, 73	
Total		6, 902, 736		7, 092, 197	
Total carriages, cars, etc		10, 061, 118	1	10, 959, 712	
Celluloid, and manufactures of		a 62, 627	1	186, 620	
Cementbbls	53, 466	93, 684	36, 732	73, 838	
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines:		·	,		
A cids		105, 435	ļ	189, 907 87, 957	
Ashes, pot and pearllbs	612, 262	24, 065	1, 013, 482	87, 957	
Copper, sulphate ofibs	b 2, 889, 111	97, 824	14, 529, 466	466, 244	
Copper, sulphate of lbs Dyes and dyestuffs Ginseng lbs Lime, acetate of lbs	180, 101	899, 167	105 915	482, 093	
Lime acetate of	b 17, 666, 853	741, 216 252, 318	195, 315 42, 720, 892	717, 560 614, 630	
Medicines natent or proprietary	0 11, tiou, 000	2, 501, 515	22, 120, 034	2, 306, 840	
Medicines, patent or proprietary Roots, herbs, and barks, n. e. s.		129, 745		181, 994	
All other	ļ	5, 382, 096		4, 735, 508	
Total		9 633 381		9, 732, 734	
Cidergalls	a 51, 237	6, 427	477, 036	61, 139	
Clocks and watches:					
Clocks, and parts of		942, 931	!	976, 090	
Watches and narte of	4				
Watches, and parts of		791, 747		892, 889	
Watches, and parts of		1, 734, 698	·	1, 868, 979	

a Returned under "All other unenumerated articles" prior to July, 1897. o Not separately stated prior to July, 1897.

1	Twelve months ending December—				
Articles and countries.	189	7.	1898.		
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	
Clocks and watches—Continued.					
Exported to—			;		
United Kingdom		\$628, 171		<b>\$639, 431</b>	
		5, 668		9, 864	
		12, 686 84, 135	•••••	13, 178 33, 541	
British North America.		327, 011		420, 928	
Central American States and British		02., 022		,	
Houduras		9, 753	<u>-</u>	5, 435	
		20, 660		23, 747	
West Indies and Bermuda	•••••	10, 246		11, 302	
Argentina Brazil	•••••	22, 612 35, 697	•••••	29, 134 60, 073	
Other South America	••••••	93, 978		98, 110	
China		31, 240		15, 866	
East Indies: British		42, 584		60, 36	
Japan		165, 852		201, 787	
British Australasia		170, 993		163, 053	
Other Asia and Oceanica		20, 898		24, 127	
Africa		102, 267		58, 96	
Other countries		247		69	
Total		1 724 800		1, 868, 979	
Total	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1, 734, 698		1,000,078	
loal and coke:					
Coal (tons)—					
Anthracito	1, 298, 768	5, 836, 730	1, 350, 948	5, 712, 985	
Bituminous	2, 399, 263	5, 326, 761	3, 152, 457	6, 699, 248	
Total coal	3, 698, 031	11, 163, 491	4, 503, 405	12, 412, 233	
Exported to (tons)— United Kingdom	107	731	7, 845	30, 349	
France	2, 176	11, 975	1,040	00,098	
Germany	497	2 688	27	158	
Other Europe	7, 106	2, 688 47, 285	19, 228	53, 945	
British North America	2, 965, 805	9, 132, 667	3, 362, 386	9, 624, 042	
Central American States and British		.,	l · 1	,	
Honduras	6, 632	23, 655	3, 752	10, 05	
Mexico	279, 343	807, 256	371, 340	1, 076, 17	
Santo Domingo	5, 832	21, 949	4,069	11, 71	
Cuba	242, 393	572, <b>923</b>	246, 611	497, 363 20, 543	
Porto Rico	20, 700 118, 532	50, 619 303, 307	10, 102 226, 936	494, 019	
Brazil	16, 626	90, 111	42, 034	154, 35	
Colombia	17, 692	45, 962	10, 311	17, 67	
Other South America.	9, 153	33, 143	64, 406	139, 450	
Asia and Oceanica	4,587	15, 783	78,771	181, 27	
Other countries	850	3, 407	55, 587	101, 11	
Tetal coal	3, 698, 031	11, 163, 491	4, 503, 405	12, 412, 233	
Coketons.	173, 034	546, 066	199, 562	600, 93	
Coffee and cocoa, ground or prepared, and	110,001	a au, 000	100,000	050,00	
chocolate		150, 696		152.970	
opper, and manufactures of:			1 :		
Ore (tone) —		1 000 000	4 000	453 854	
United Kingdom	8, 000	1, 062, 938	4, 898	478, 373	
Gernmany	1 081	136, 691	4, 443	300 <b>27</b> 6, 776	
Other countries	1, 664	130, 601	3, 410	210, 110	
Total	9, 064	1, 199, 029	9, 843	755, 443	
Ingots, bars, plates, and old (pounds)-					
United Kingdom	64, 811. 843	7, 013, 475	88, 443, 870	10, 185, 063	
France	<b>59</b> , <b>6</b> 30, 864	6, 694, 959	53, 909, 508	6, 218, 76	
Germany	29, 746, 200	8, 284, 581 13, 552, 293	42, 891, 345	5, 027, 66	
Other Europe	122, 813, 139	13, 552, 293	104, 749, 556	11, 987, 08	
British North America	596, 157	64, 179	1, 523, 505	175, 25	
Mexico Other countries	114, 886 42, 653	13, 210 5, 248	253, 975 184, 146	31, 28 23, 65	
ATTAL CONTRACTOR	74, 000	J, 240	404, 140	20, 00	
Total	277, 255, 742	30, 627, 945	291, 955, 905	33, 598, 86	
Manufactures of	,,	958, 379		1, 190, 93	
Total copper and manufactures of, not including ere		31, 586, 824		34, 789, 80	

	Twe	lve mouths e	uding Fecembe	er—	
Articles and countries.	189	897.		08.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	
Cork, manufactures of		a \$23, 267	ļ	\$58, 30	
Cotton, and manufactures of: Unmanufactured—					
Sea Island	43, 052 18, 800, 092	8, 111, 547	40, 686 15, 926, 872	2, 844, 07	
	6, 418, 670 3, 246, 652, 993	}299, 684, <del>0</del> 29	8, 128, 994 4, 162, 149, 855	229, 924, 13	
Tetal	6, 461, 722 3, 263, 453, 576	1010 745 570	0 100 000	232, 768, 20	
Exported to—					
United Kingdom	2, 866, 704 1, 453, 447, 409 705, 670	} 95, 197, <b>35</b> 5	4, 029, 982 2, 075, 883, 196	£ 115, 308, 68	
France		25, 721, 732	794, 678 409, 004, 628	22, 229, 03	
Germany Shales	406, 042, 176 1, 632, 753 818, 650, 509	52, 235, 674	1, 930, 924 977, 142, 665	53, 861, 67	
Other Europe	925 495	39, 855, 618	1, 093, 888	30, 809, 21	
(balea	460, 455, 268 102, 711 51, 577, 304	3	549, 404, 834 99, 531	{	
British North America(bales	51, 577, 304	3, 583, 924	49, 826, 574	3, 008, 78	
mexico)1bs	16, 671, 718	{ 1, 150, 894}	39, 054 20, 782, 663	1, 193, 83	
South America	20	753		}	
Jenon (bales	104, 824	3, 892, 912	169, 927	5, 839, 70	
Other Lais and Occasion Shales	2,800	} 106,850{	89, 970, 764 11, 692		
(108			6, 050, 607	,	
Other countries	10, 155	} 761{	1, 826	} 13	
Total usmanufactured{bales	6, 461, 722 3, 263, 453, 085	212, 745, 576	8, 169, 680 4, 176, 976, 727	232, 768, 2)	
Wastelbs.	a 3, 995, 799	185, 318	15, 903, 113	555. <b>3</b> 3	
Manufactures of— ('loths (yards)—		TEST STANKES			
Colored	85, 499, 698	4, 528, 787	95, 057, 000	4, 625, 93	
Total	200, 184, 453	10, 284, 056	234, 774, 967	10, 880, 44	
	285, 684, 151	14, 812, 843	329, 831, 967	15, 503, 37	
Exported to (yards)— United Kingdom	9, 307, 158	692, 320	11, 26×, 978	712, 82	
FranceGermany	607, 072 1, 296, 866	29, 234 80, 975	39, 108	4, 11 31, 23	
Other Europe	964, 005	77, 451	294, 160 1, 388, 215 18, 225, 760	86, 47	
British North America	14, 378, 247	853, 233	1	<b>9</b> 59, 20	
ish Honduras Mexico.	9, 118, 989	451, 450	11, 290, 813 7, 448, 585 8, 230, 141	484.58	
Santo Domingo	5, 829, 665 1, 854, 125	378, 994 91, 466	3, 230, 141	449, 07 145, 48	
Cuba	208, 539	17, 916	1, 172, 429	64, 47	
Porto Rico	69, 639	4,010	123, 987	6, 76 803, 01	
Argentina	14, 714, 427 2, 128, 867	873, 894 158, 202	15, 195, 654 2, 894, 206	200, 28	
Brazil	2, 128, 867 7, 865, 600	546, 504	10, 446, 148	<b>6</b> 33, 13	
Colombia Other South America	6, 184, 563	349, 725	6, 954, 587	313.72	
China	22, <b>0</b> 47, 022 133, 509, 799	1, 121, 055 6, 478, 296	32, 596, 564 156, 314, 155	1, 402, 03 6, 944, 52	
East Indies: British	133, 509, 799 11, 351, 902 255, 732	6, 478, 296 545, 567	7,859,280	<b>36</b> 3, 13	
Hongkong	255, 732	23, 304	<b>495, 66</b> 0	45, 88	
Japan British Australasia	2, 479, 435 813, 801	141, 496 88, 002	623, 518 1, 680, 772	45, 94 154, 80	
Other Asia and Oceanica	21, 841, 540	986, 379	31, 424, 195	1, 269, 91	
A fricaOther countries	21, 841, 540 18, 737, 738 119, 420	816, 052	31, 424, 195 8, 779, 958 85, 094	360, 92 4, 78	
Other Countries and	110, 420	7, 318	65, 091	9, 18	
Total cloths	285, 684, 151	14, 812, 843	329, 831, 967	15, 506, 37	

 $<sup>\</sup>sigma$  Returned under "All other uncommerated articles" prior to July, 1897. b Not separately stated prior to July, 1897.



Exports of domestic merchandise, calendar years 1897 and 1898—Continued.

	Twelve months ending December—				
Articles and countries.	189	7.	1898.		
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	
otton, and manufactures of—Continued. Other manufactures of—	1				
W		<b>\$905, 259</b>		\$1, 089, 73 281, 31	
Waste, cop and milllbs	3, 143, 031	130, 574	6, 811, 243	281, 31	
All other	·	130, 574 2, 670, 259		2, 717, 05	
Total		3, 706, 092		4, 088, 10	
		3, 100, 002		4, 000, 10	
Exported to— United Kingdom		431, 306		415, 01	
France		8, 520		8, 33	
Germany		236, 887	1	194, 47	
Other Europe		62, 226		84, 72	
British North America		1,537,471		1, 778, 44	
Central American States and Brit-					
ish Honduras		206, 536		215, 78	
Mexico		309, 980		859, 84	
Santo Domingo		22, 471		23, 60	
Cuba		22, 471 15, 621		95.20	
F 0 F to A 1 C 0		2, 990	1	4, 1	
Other West Indies and Bermuda		85, 984		103. b	
A reautina	l <b></b>	43, 820	. <b></b>	56, 8	
Brazil		57, 247 49, 379		49. 5	
Colombia		49, 379		49, 5	
Other South America		43, 951		41, 4	
China		19, 167		17, 6	
Root Indiag · British		2 161		2, 8	
East Indies: British Hongkong		2, 161 8, 049		16, 0	
Rritial Anetralogia		177, 967		194, 3	
British Australasia		818, 297		858, 3	
Africa		58, 813		82, 1	
Other countries		7, 224		6, 1	
Other countries		1, 224		0, 1.	
Total other manufactures of		3, 706, 092		4, 088, 10	
Total manufactures of		18, 518, 935		19, 594, 44	
arthen, stone, and china ware:					
Earthen and stone ware	' I	177, 320		212, 76	
China ware		30, 283		39, 0	
Оппа жато		00, 200			
Total		207, 603		251, 8	
a	0.504.010	404 010	0.050.454	204.04	
ggsdozdoz	<b>2, 734, 21</b> 3	424, 819 a 50, 472	2, 350, 474	394, 96 172, 27	
ιουμοι σ					
ertilizers (tons):					
Phosphates, crude	} 551,046	5, 136, 546	570, 948	4, 672, 4	
All other	301,040	9, 130, 540	16, 714	442, 9	
			<u></u>		
Total	551, 046	5, 136, 546	587, 662	5, 115, 4	
Exported to—			1 1		
United Kingdom	136, 316	1, 009, 918	106, 406	704, 8	
France	32, 877	1, 009, 918 252, 791	43, 071	328, 3	
Germany	207, 972	2, 037, 405	201, 4.3	1, 898, 4	
Other Europe	145, 420	2, 037, 405 1, 293, 755	201, 4.3 199, 065	1, 550, 9	
British North America	4, 159	81, 095	5, 176	95, 9	
Central American States and British	1				
Honduras	1	21	1		
Mexico	6	152	46	1.4	
West Indies and Bermuda	3, 044	66, 147	2, 045	58, 5	
South America	121	8,742	6	2	
Asia and Oceanica	20, 961	385, 928	30,008	470, 7	
Other countries	159	2, 592	395	5, 9	
Total	551, 046	5, 136, 546	587, 662	5, 115, 4	
			1		
bers, vegetable, and textile grasses, manu- factures of:				500 5	
bers, vegetable, and toxtile grasses, manu- factures of:		536, 477		928, 4	
bers, vegetable, and toxtile grasses, manu- factures of:	11, 052, 839	536, 477 580, 737	7, 908, 858	509.8	
bers, vegetable, and toxtile grasses, manu- factures of:	11, 052, 839	536, 477 580, 737 801, 976	7, 908, 858	569, 8 1, 217, 8	
bers, vegetable, and toxtile grasses, manufactures of: Bage	11, 052, 839	536, 477 580, 737 801, 976 296, 409		569, 8 1, 217, 8	
ibers, vegetable, and textile grasses, manufactures of: Bags. Cordagelbs Twine	11, 052, 839	801.976		528, 7 569, 8 1, 217, 8 346, 0 2, 662, 5	

	Twe	lve months c	nding December	r
Articles and countries.	189	7.	1898.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
ish:	1		1	
Fresh, other than salmonlbs Dried. smoked, or cured—	1, 309, 994	\$66, 514	1, 062, 743	<b>\$39,</b> 16
Cod, haddock, hake, and pollocklbs Herringlbs Otherlbs	9, 127, 352 4, 954, 606 1, 074, 895	347, 072 89, 923 49, 828	8, 030, 250 2, 988, 196 770, 569	311, 78 64, 59 88, 11
Pickled bbls	2, 713	25, 458	1, 123	13, 32
Otherbbis	21, 535	84, 241	14, 053	• 55, 3
Canned	28, 434, 022	2, 651, 536 338, 618	80, 272, 410	2, 913, 71 291, 11
Canned fish, other than salmon and shell- fish	······	192, 966 a 52, 368	  :	119, 5
Shellfish— Oysters		614, 933		251, 8 657, 9
Other All other fish and fish products		311, 949 a7, 354		237, 19 19, 6
Total		4, 832, 760		5, 014, 3
rnite and nuts: Applies driedlbs	21 711 290	1 548 010	20 000 217	1 021 0
Annia bila	31, 711, 320 881. 279	1, 546, 218 1, 858, 117 b 44, 255	30, 098, 347 452, 729	1, 931, 84 1, 413, 41 398, 3
Orangee Prunes lbs. Raisins lbs. All other, green, ripe, or dried	b 12, 034, 196 b 1, 648, 074	778, 144 93, 874	8. 164, 987 4, 507, 084	537, 6 222, 9
All other, green, ripe, or dried Fruits, preserved—		2, 148, 482		2, 084, 6
Canned		1, 516, 857 54, 863		<b>2, 429</b> , 0, 80, 8
Nuts		147. 959		165, 2
Total		8, 188, 769		9, 264, 1
Exported to— United Kingdom France		8, 216, 770		8, 805, 9 921, 8
Germany Other Europe		464, 742 1, 535, 958 1, 241, 882		1, 228, 7 1, 218, 3
British North America		888, 501		1, 232, 6
Honduras		50, 182 59, 645		28, 9 <b>69</b> , 4
Santo Domingo Cuba		1, 699 40, 648		1, <b>6</b> <b>50</b> , 1
Cuba		3, 4 <b>5</b> 0 <b>56</b> , 910	 	2, 4 53, 1
Brazil		7, 141 12, 302		8, 8 14, 8
Colombia Other South America		10, 465 29, 626		7, 8 21, 9
China		<b>25</b> , 612		29, 2
East Indies: British		10, 416 84, 700		12, 4 61, 9
British Australasia		330, 950 80, 793		281, 5
Africa		85, 627		113, 7 94, 5
Other countries	·····	741		1,0
Total fruits and nuts		8, 188, 769		9, 261, 1
urniture of metal		a 8, 198		71,0
United Kingdom		2, 247, 712 2, 986		1, 919, 6 13, 7
Commons		557, 068		543.7
Uther Europe	•••••	12, 580 289, 844		13, 4 <b>852</b> , 5
Other countries.		289, 844 16, 900		15, 8
Total		3, 126, 590		2, 859, 0

a Returned under "All other unenumerated articles" prior to July, 1897.
b Returned under "All other green, ripe, or dried fruit" prior to July, 1897.

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	Twelve months ending December—				
Articles and countries.	189′	7.	1896	3.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	
Glass and glassware:			ĺ		
Window glass All other		\$19, 163 1, 215, 455		\$34,00 1,265,91	
Total		1, 284, 558	'	1, 289, 91	
Glucose or grape sugarlbs	186, 991, 779	2, 676, 600	223, 999, 755	8, 376. 81	
Glue	1, 641, <del>6</del> 21	146, 179 1, 957, 542	2, 470, 852	229, 20 2, 245, 85	
Gunpowder and other explosives:			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Gunpowderlbs Cartridges and other	1, 265, 262	138, 769 1, 399, 514	1, 146, 083	142, 30 1, 240, 90	
Total		1, 536, 283		1, 392, 21	
Hair, and manufactures of		462, 598		672, 89	
Haytons	68, 893	959, 673	80, 160	1, 089, 76	
Hides and skins, other than fars (pounds): United Kingdom	581, 109	56, 270	180, 347	19, 31	
France	1, 875, 025	167, 293	496, 156	49, 81	
Germany Other Europe	6, 259, 012 599, 570	491, 891 82, 282	5, 532, 375	454, 36 88, 79	
British North America Central American States and British Hon-	9, 232, 321	732, 820	662, 181 4, 427, 905	396, 79	
duras	4, 300	<del>54</del> 3	·	•••••	
Mexico	112, 920 1, 090	13,968 167	15, 174	2, 65	
Japan	4,008	250	3, 309 20, 200	37 1, 20	
Other Asia and Oceanica	6, 100	900	·		
Africa. Other countries.	101, 280 1, 296	7, 140 158	56, 982 2, 500	<b>4,</b> 91 25	
Total	18, 778, 031	1, 553, 622	11, 397, 129	1, 018, 43	
Honey		75, 007		71, 30	
Hops (pounds): United Kingdom	10 000 052		10.071.000		
Other Europe.	10, 286, 653 575	1, 493, 471	19, 671, <b>766</b> 665, 053	<b>8</b> , 256, 55 101, 31	
British North America	302, 876	84, 120	463, 009	59,00	
duras	24, 690	3, 238	26, 225	3, 94	
Mexico	724, 371 60	60, 768 5	53, 267 333	8, 89 4	
Cuba	4, 309	517	890	16	
Porto Rico. Other West Indics and Bermuda	1, 240 7, 045	124 748	585 4, 461	6 51	
South America	9, 977	1, 298	10,521	1, 60	
East Indies: British	16, 502	2, 285	83, 872	11, 17	
British Australasia. Other Asia and Oceanica	494, 065	59, 606 3, 389	1, 632, 140 26, 631	150, 04	
Other countries	28,671 1,170	122	2, 640	3, 72 26	
Total	11, 902, 204	1, <b>679</b> , <del>8</del> 31	21, 940, 853	<b>3</b> , 597, 31	
Icetons	27, 080	45, 906	24, 015	42, 35	
India rubber and gutta-percha, manufactures of:					
Boots and shoespairs	412, 627	<b>287, 12</b> 5 1, 517, 358	490, 969	224, 73 1, <b>44</b> 0, 49	
Total		1, 754, 483		1, 665, 22	
India rubber, scrap and old		a 130, 468		296, 21	
Ink:					
Printers' Other		60, 424 128, 788		101, 39 96, 68	
Total	<del></del>	189, 212		100.00	
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a Returned under "All other unenumerated articles" prior to July, 1897.



France   225, 274   227, 234   234, 234   234, 234   234, 234, 234   234, 234   234, 234   234, 234   234, 234   234, 234   234, 234, 234, 234, 234, 234, 234, 234,		Twelve months ending December-				
Instruments and apparatus for scientific purposes, lacinding telegraph, telephone, and other electric. United Kingdom	Articles and countries.	189	77.	189	3.	
poses including felegraph, telephone, and other electric:   United Kingdom		Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	
poses including felegraph, telephone, and other electric:   United Kingdom	pstruments and apparatus for scientific pur-					
Germany	other electric:					
Germany	United Kingdom		\$465, 412	·····	\$742, 21	
British North America   230, 603   346, 4	France		225, 274			
British North America   230, 603   346, 4	Germany		236, 354	·	294, 96	
Mexico   302 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 0	Other Europe		313, 472		222, 50	
Mexico   302 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 058   322 0	Central American States and British Hon-	••••••		ıi	-	
11, 22, 23, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24	Blowies		202, 2020	·	90, 0	
11, 22, 23, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24	Wast Indias and Raymonds		110 120	·····		
11, 22, 23, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24, 24	A rooming and Delinque		154 395		179 4	
China			119, 298		81.8	
China	Other South America		149, 829		112.0	
British Australasis	China		11.555		43, 0	
Other countries.	Јарап		<b>191, 06</b> 0		226, 6	
Other countries.	British Australasia		73, 640		91, 8	
Other countries.	Other Asia and Oceanica		94, 827			
Total	Africa		205, 469			
Iron ore	()ther countries		114		3	
on and steel, and manufactures of:  Iron ore	Total		3, 083, 900	· <del></del> -	3, 317, 9	
Prigricon (tons)	on and steel, and manufactures of:	, <del></del>				
Pig fron (tons)	Iron oretons .		21, 612			
Ferro-manganese	Pig iron (tons)-					
Scrap and old, fit only for remanufacture	Ferro-manganese	5, 185	209, 295	3, 700	155, 2	
Scrap and old, fit only for remanufacture	All other	257, 501	3, 059, 715	219, 377	2, 547, 2	
Cons.   10s.   10,055,375   150,897   15,845,825   211,488   150,655,375   150,897   15,845,825   211,488   150,655   150,897   15,845,825   150,897   15,845,825   150,897   15,845,825   150,815   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188   150,188	Scrap and old, fit only for remanufacture	1 .				
Bars or rods of steel, other than wire.lbs.   87, 733, 899   1,086, 083   54, 196, 842   670, 152, 152, 152, 152, 152, 152, 152, 152	tons	42, 469	468, 185	73, 944		
Bars or rods of steel, other than wire.los.   87, 733, 899   1,086, 083   10,842   10.0, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2, 15.2,	Bar ironlbs	10, 065, 375	150, 897	15, 845, 825	211, 4	
Rurope	Bars or rails for railways, irontons	87, 733, 699 5, 413	1, 066, 083 95, 520	; <b>51,</b> 196, 842	670, 1 152, 1	
Central American States and British   1, 374   28, 444   1, 070   23, 4	Proper Latte (WITE)-	4 000	04 102	91.014	601 5	
Central American States and British   1, 374   28, 444   1, 070   23, 4		4, 020 41, 020	1 230 241			
Honduras	Central American States and British	05,524	2, 200, 241	201,000	2, 1.02, 13	
Mexico         17, 309         387, 990         37, 781         711, 1           West Indies and Bermuda         1, 886         44, 742         7, 338         170, 8           South America         2, 650         62, 281         14, 833         340, 0           Japan         36, 353         826, 882         45, 131         1, 041, 8           Asia and Oceanica         12, 373         238, 264         27, 880         685, 1           Africa         2, 313         44, 882         17, 420         340, 9           Total, steel, etc         142, 808         2, 949, 901         291, 038         5, 787, 3           Billets, ingots, and blooms         tons         b 6, 356         108, 333         28, 600         544, 7           Hoop, band, and scroll         .lbs         3, 188, 814         44, 754         3, 569, 379         58, 7           Rods, wire, of steel         .lbs         3, 188, 814         44, 754         3, 569, 379         58, 7           Sheets and plates (pounds)—         9, 061, 447         175, 799         10, 203, 903         294, 1           Steel         11, 364, 821         173, 567         60, 647, 602         787, 2           Tin plates, torne plates, and taggers tin         b4, 144         176 </td <td>Honduras</td> <td>1, 374</td> <td>28. 444</td> <td>1, 070</td> <td>23, 4</td>	Honduras	1, 374	28. 444	1, 070	23, 4	
West Indies and Bermuda	Martin	17, 309				
Asia and Ocennica 12, 373 238, 264 27, 880 685, 1 Africa 2, 313 44, 882 17, 420 340, 9  Total, steel, etc. 142, 808 2, 949, 901 291, 038 5, 787, 3  Billets, ingots, and blooms tons 56, 356 108, 333 28, 600 544, 7 Hoop, band, and scroll lbs 3, 188, 814 44, 754 3, 569, 379 58, 7 Rods, wire, of steel lbs 3, 188, 814 44, 754 3, 569, 379 58, 7 Rods, wire, of steel lbs a23, 484, 969 240, 737 41, 462, 598 390, 1 Sheets and plates (pounds)—  Iron 9, 061, 447 175, 799 10, 203, 903 294, 1 173, 567 60, 647, 662 787, 2 Tin plates, torne plates, and taggers tin b4, 144 176 103, 984 5, 5 Btructural iron and steel tons a15, 072 604, 339 34, 038 1, 255, 4 Wire bloom by the steel lbs 118, 887, 872 2, 353, 829 167, 306, 882 3, 400, 2 Car wheels No. 21, 973 136, 852 20, 921 124, 0 Castings, not elsewhere specified 862, 208 780, 8 Cutlery—  Table 16, 551 31, 2 All other 147, 699 141, 7 Firearms 661, 866 641, 604 641, 608 641, 609 147, 757 8aws 89, 312 232, 0 Tools, not elsewhere specified 2, 288, 913 22, 209, 200, 200, 200, 200, 200, 200,	West Indies and Bermuda	1.886	44, 742	7. 338		
Asia and Oceanica   12, 373   238, 264   27, 880   685, 1	South America	2,650	<b>62</b> , 281	14, 833	340, 0	
Africa 2, 313 44, 882 17, 420 340, 9  Total, steel, etc. 142, 808 2, 949, 901 291, 038 5, 787, 3  Billets, ingois, and blooms tons 50, 355 108, 333 28, 600 544, 7  Hoop, band, and scroll lbs 3, 188, 814 44, 754 3, 569, 379 58, 7  Rods, wire, of steel lbs a23, 484, 969 240, 737 41, 462, 596 390, 1  Sheets and plates (pounds)—  Iron 9, 061, 447 175, 799 10, 203, 903 294, 1  Steel 11, 364, 821 173, 567 60, 647, 662 787, 2  Tin plates, torne plates, and taggers tin 54, 144 176 103, 964 55, 8  Biructural iron and steel tons a15, 072 604, 839 34, 038 1, 255, 4  Wire lbs 118, 887, 872 2, 353, 829 167, 306, 882 3, 040, 2  Car wheels No. 21, 973 136, 852 20, 921 124, 0  Castings, not elsewhere specified 862, 208 780, 8  Cuttery—  Table 16, 551 31, 2  All other 147, 699 141, 7  Firearms 661, 866 641, 0  Builders' hardware, and saws and tools—  Locks, hinges, and other builders' hardware hardware 89, 312 232, 0  Tools, not elsewhere specified 2, 288, 913 2, 264, 3	Japan	36, 353		45, 131	1,041,8	
Africa 2, 313 44, 882 17, 420 340, 9  Total, steel, etc. 142, 808 2, 949, 901 291, 038 5, 787, 3  Billets, ingois, and blooms tons 50, 356 108, 333 28, 600 544, 7  Hoop, band, and scroll lbs 3, 188, 814 44, 754 3, 569, 379 58, 7  Rods, wire, of steel lbs a 23, 484, 969 240, 737 41, 462, 596 390, 1  Sheets and plates (pounds)—  Iron 9, 061, 447 175, 799 10, 203, 903 294, 1  Steel 11, 364, 821 173, 567 60, 647, 662 787, 2  Tin plates, torne plates, and taggers tin b4, 144 176 103, 964 55, 8  Biructural iron and steel tons a 15, 072 604, 839 34, 038 1, 255, 4  Wire lbs 118, 887, 872 2, 353, 829 167, 306, 882 3, 040, 2  Car wheels No 21, 973 136, 862 20, 921 124, 0  Castings, not elsewhere specified 862, 208 780, 8  Cutlery—  Table 16, 551 31, 2  All other 147, 699 141, 7  Firearms 661, 866 641, 0  Builders' hardware, and saws and tools— Locks, hinges, and other builders' hardware 40, 22, 285, 913 222, 0  Tools, not elsewhere specified 2, 288, 913 22, 204, 3	Asia and Oceanica	12, 373	<b>238</b> , 2 <b>64</b>	27,880	585, 1	
Billets, ingots, and blooms   tons   b 4, 358   108, 333   28, 600   514, 7     Hoop, band, and scroll   lbs   3, 183, 814   44, 754   3, 569, 379   58, 7     Rods, wire, of steel   lbs   23, 484, 969   240, 737   41, 462, 598   390, 1     Sheets and plates (pounds)	A frica	2, 313	44, 882	17, 420	340, 9	
Billets, ingots, and blooms	Total, steel, etc	142, 808	2, 949, 901	291, 038	5, 787, 3	
Hoop, band, and scroll	Billets, ingots, and bloomstons	b 6. 356	108.333	28, 600		
Rods, wire, of steel	Hoop, band, and scrolllbs			3, 569, 379		
Sheets and plates (pounds)	Rods, wire, of steellbs	a 23, 484, 969	240, 737	41, 462, 598	390, 1	
Steel	Sheets and plates (pounds)—		•		•	
Tin plates, torne plates, and taggers tin		9, 061, 447	175, 799	10, 203, 903	294, 1	
Structural iron and steel   tons	Steel	11, 364, 821	173, 5 <b>6</b> 7	<b>8</b> 0, 647, 862	787, 2	
Car wheels     No.     21,973     136,852     20,921     124,0       Castings, not elsewhere specified     862,208     780,8       Cutlery—     16,551     31,2       All other     147,699     141,7       Firearms     661,860     641,0       Builders' hardware, and saws and tools—Locks, hinges, and other builders' hardware     4,027,757     4,308,7       Saws     89,312     232,0       Tools, not elsewhere specified     2,288,013     2,404,3	Tin plates, terme plates, and taggers					
Car wheels     No.     21,973     136,852     20,921     124,0       Castings, not elsewhere specified.     862,208     780,8       Cutlery—     16,551     31,2       All other     147,699     141,7       Firearms     661,860     641,0       Builders' hardware, and saws and tools—     4,027,757     4,308,7       Locks, hinges, and other builders' hardware     4,027,757     4,308,7       Saws     89,312     232,0       Tools, not elsewhere specified     2,288,013     2,404,3	Charactural income and attack	04,144				
Car wheels     No.     21,973     136,852     20,921     124,0       Castings, not elsewhere specified.     862,208     780,8       Cutlery—     16,551     31,2       All other     147,699     141,7       Firearms     661,860     641,0       Builders' hardware, and saws and tools—     4,027,757     4,308,7       Locks, hinges, and other builders' hardware     4,027,757     4,308,7       Saws     89,312     232,0       Tools, not elsewhere specified     2,288,013     2,404,3	Wire the state of	118 997 979	9 252 630	187 208 000	2 040 9	
Cuttery—Table     16.551     31.2       All other     147,699     141,7       Firearms     661,366     641.0       Builders' hardware, and saws and tools—Locks, hinges, and other builders' hardware     4,027,757     4,308,7       Saws     89,312     232,0       Tools, not elsewhere specified     2,288,013     2,404,3	Car wheels No	21 073	138 959		121 0	
Cuttery—Table         16.551         31.2           All other         147,699         141,7           Firearms         661,866         641.0           Builders' hardware, and saws and tools—Locks, hinges, and other builders' hardware         4,027,757         4,308,7           Saws         80,312         232,0           Tools, not elsewhere specified         2,288,013         2,404,3	Castings, not elsewhere specified	21, 5,5	862 208	20, 521	780 8	
All other	Cutiery-		002, 200		100,0	
All other	Table	. <b></b>	16, 551		31. 2	
Builders' hardware, and saws and tools_   Locks, hinges, and other builders' hardware   4,027.757   4,308.7   Saws   89,312   232.0   Tools, not elsewhere specified   2,288,013   2,404.3	All other		147,699		141, 7	
Locks, hinges, and other builders' 4, 027, 757 4, 308, 7  Sawe 89, 312 232, 0  Tools, not elsewhere specified 2, 288, 013 2, 404, 3			661, 866		641, 0	
Locks, hinges, and other builders' 4, 027, 757 4, 308, 7 Saws 89, 312 232, 0 Tools, not elsewhere specified 2, 288, 013 2, 404, 3					<del></del>	
Locks, hinges, and other builders' 4, 027, 757 4, 308, 7 Saws 89, 312 232, 0 Tools, not elsewhere specified 2, 288, 013 2, 404, 3	Builders bardware, and saws and tools-					
1,027,757   4,308,7	Locks, hinges, and other builders'		4 00= ===			
Tools, not elsewhere specified	Hardwaro					
	Tools not alsowhere specified					
Total 8 405 000 ' 8 045 0	Toom, not olso a note shecined		2, 200, VI4		2, 409, 3	
	(F-4-1		C 405 000			

a Not separately stated prior to July, 1897. b Not separately stated prior to December, 1897.

	Twelve months ending December—				
Articles and countries.	180	77.	1898.		
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	
on and steel, and manufactures of—Cont'd.					
Builders' hardware, and saws and tools-		1	l i		
Continued.			1		
Exported to—		1	1		
United Kingdom		\$1,589,490		\$1, 762, 8	
France				194. 1	
	•••••	645, 800		835, 8	
Other Europe	· · · · · · · · · · · · ·	525, 8 <b>5</b> 5		835, 8 630, 7	
British North America	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	603, 196		797, 1	
Central American States and Brit-					
ish Honduras		116, 611		78, 9 <b>36</b> 5, 2	
Mexico	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	502, 694		865, 2	
Santo Domingo	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	13, 810		11, 6	
Santo Domingo Cuba Porto Rico Other West Indies and Bermuda.	••••••	65, 904		87, 9	
Other West Indiagonal Personals	••••••	13, 562 65, 487 168, 284	·	6, 5 65, 3	
Argentina	••••••	160 004		907.4	
Receil	•••••	189, 848		207, 4	
Brazil Colombia Other South America		102, 057		191, 4 94, (	
Other South America	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	281,090		208,	
China				<b>38</b> , 7	
East Indies-British		16, 125	,	82,	
Janan		57. 578		79,	
British Australasia		989 273		897	
Other Asia and Oceanica		969, 273 85, 421		897, 1 127, 2	
Othor Asia and Oceanica		252, 813		229, 3	
Other countries		3, 364		3, 1	
Total builders' hardware, etc	<b>.</b>	6, 405, 082	l	6, 945, 2	
ļ.					
Machinery, machines, and parts of—			1		
Electrical		a 917, 453		2, 523, 6 5, 741, 7	
metal-working		a 2, 040, 888 748, 221		5, 741. 7	
Printing presses, and parts of	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	743, 221		843, 6	
Pumps and pumping machinery	• • • • • • • • • • • • • •	<b>a 95</b> 5, 334		2, 300, 8	
Sawing machines and name of					
Sewing machines, and parts of —		903, 489		892, 6	
France		136, 166		89, 1	
United Kingdom France. Germany		856, 941		206	
Other Europe		203, 257		80G, 4 164, 2	
British North America		116, 535		146,	
Central American States and British		220,000		,	
Honduras		64, 522		24.	
Mexico		209, 266		24. 197,	
Couta Dominas		1,826		1,0	
Cuba		1 2 2 2 2 0			
Porto Rico		3.227		1,	
Other West Indies and Bermuda		15,068		19,	
Argentina		83,911		95, 3	
Brazil		83, 739		88,1	
Brazil Colombia Other South America China		101, 567		73,	
Other South America	<b></b> .	103, 995	i	116,	
China				4,1	
		3,806		4, 8	
Japan		6, 875		6, 9	
Japan British Australasia. Other Asia and Oceanica.		241, 464 87, 672		276,	
Other Asia and Oceanica		87, 672		87, 1	
Africa		13, 924	••••••	12, 6	
Other countries	• • • • • • • • • • • • • •	367	,•••••		
Total		2 102 124		2 (4)	
Total		3, 193, 136		3, 062, 4	
Shoe machinery		a 405, 252		939, 6	
Steam engines, and parts of (number)-	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	u 100, 202	***************************************	500,	
Fire	3	1, 169	7	6, 5	
Locomotive	348	3, 055, 842	580	5, 190 7	
Stationary	54R i	359, 698	522	5, 190, 7 352, 6	
	o±0	<b>69</b> 5, 267		1, 145, 5	
Parts of, and boilers					
Parts of, and boilers.					
Parts of, and boilers			1		
Parts of, and boilers.  Typewriting machines, and parts of— United Kingdom.		771, 101		934. 9	
Parts of, and boilers		771, 101 95, 911		934, 2 122, 7	
Parts of, and boilers		<b>9</b> 5, 911		934, 2 122, 7 466, 0	

α Not separately stated prior to July, 1897.

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	Twelve months ending December—				
Articles and countries.	. 180	97.	189	B.	
	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	
Iron and steel, and manufactures of—Cont'd. Typewriting machines, and parts of—Con-					
tinued. British North America		<b>\$</b> 37, 562		<b>\$</b> 57, <b>43</b> 8	
Honduras	.;	8, 810 23, 405		1, 979 30, 914	
Santo Domingo		215 2, 378		80 5, 556	
Santo Domingo Cuba Porto Rico Other West Indies and Bermuda		175 3, 855		1, 961 5, 248 <b>2</b> 5, 919	
Rrazil	,	2 454		4, 736	
Golombia Other South America China		13.344		3, 578 15, 850 3, 357	
East Indies—British	; <b></b>	6,575 5,691		8, 915 5, 357	
British Australasia Other Asia and Oceanica		63, 145 7, 300		55, 974 12, 570	
Africa Other countries		21,708		43, 028 75	
Total		1, 566, 916		2, 077, 250	
All other machinery, etc	,	16, 237, 045	<u> </u>	16, 413, 893	
Nails and spikes (pounds)— Cut	33, 773, 216	670, 709	35, 247, 266 30, 719, 565	641, 779	
All other, including tacks	7, 093, 345	255, 543 295, 111 a 1, 252, 252	4, 690, 774	574, 909 264, 390 4, 595, 451	
Cut Wire All other, including tacks. Pipes and fittings Safes (number) Scales and balances.	706	46, 469 368, 831	1,542	4, 595, 451 106, 085 328, 940	
All other manufactures of iron and steel	·	360, 847 9, 385, 379	!	449, 007 9, 933, 992	
Total iron and steel, etc., not includ- ing ore		62, 737, 250		82, 774, 958	
Jewelry, and other manufactures of gold and silver: Jewelry		301, 658		598, 713	
Other manufactures of gold and silver		421, 587		230, 407	
Total		728, 245		829, 120	
Lamps, chandeliers, and all other devices for illuminating purposes		660, 544		704, 795	
Lead, and manufactures of: Pigs, bars, and oldlbs Typelbs All other	b 7, 725, 624 150, 473	223, 037 49, 816	250, 672 265, 209	8, 40 <b>6</b> 97, 867	
		160, 466		108, 966	
Total  Leather, and manufactures of:		433, 319		215, 239	
Leather, sole (pounds)— United Kingdom	26, 421, 973	4, 461, 508	29, 902, 604	5, 109, 057	
Other Europe	267, 271 4, 663, 689 767, 087	51, 619 855, 932 147, 940	364, 811 3, 779, 586	72, 556 703, 809	
British North America West Indies and Bermuda South America	44, 888 21, 005	9, 190 4, 158	779, 197 33, 110 34, 654	146, 252 7, 159 8, 113	
Japan British Australasia	1, 267, 359 148, 130	266, 250 80, 603	1, 295, 595 155, 012	272, 966 83, 006	
Other Asia and Oceanica	227, 225 196, 409 65, 344	46, 300 38, 978 12, 981	230, 271 130, 098	49, 113 26, 440 12, 104	
Other countries	84, 090, 380	5, 925, 459	58, 095 36, 763, 038	6, 440, 575	
			30, 100, 000	o, 220, 010	

e Not separately stated prior to July, 1897.

b Part of this is foreign lead, returned by collectors of customs by mistake as domestic lead prior to July 1, 1897.

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	Twe	lve months e	nding Decemb	er— .
Articles and countries.	189	07.	180	18.
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Leather, and manufactures of—Continued.				
Leather, other—			1	
Upper leather—	į		1	
Kid, glazed		\$133, 255		<b>\$341, 7</b> 00
Patent or enameled		171,729		100, 54
Splits, buff, grain, and all other	İ		1 .	
upper leatherOther leather	ļ	9, 314, 361	•••••	10, 910, 82
Other leather	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	777, 045		889, 187
Total		10, 396, 390		12, 242, 260
The manufact da				
Exported to—	İ	7, 545, 351	1	0 004 61
United KingdomFrance	!			8, 884, 614
Germany		259, 242		297, 54
Other Europe		459, 965		762, 163
Other Europe		1, 152, 447		1, 088, 114
British North America		660, 290	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	703, 82
Central American States and British		4		
Honduras		4,575	••••••	8,86
Mexico		12, 137		7, 58
Santo Domingo	;	1, 236		1, 04
		934		2, 63
Porto Rico		895		3, 26
Other West Indies and Bermuds Argentina		16, 084		18, 95
Argentina	·	1, 234		18, 340
Brazil	¦	30, 923		53, 08
Colombia		3, 039	·····	_3, 27
Other South America		10, 151		20, 99
Other South America. British Australesia. Other Asia and Oceanica.		197, 108		284, 02
Other Asia and Oceanica	!- <b></b>	14, 582		61,02
Africa		25, 682		22, 400
Other countries		515		495
·			<del> </del>	
Total	<u> </u>	10, 396, 390		<b>12, 242</b> . 268
				·
Manufactures of—	1		t	1
Boots and shoes—				
United Kingdom		323, 928		349, 030
France	'	22, 175		32, 440
Germany		29, 515		67, 420
Other Europe		82, 492		39, 570
British North America	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	237.519		846, 113
Central American States and Brit-	ŀ		1	
_ ish Honduras		91, 823		84, 831
Mexico		72, 540		116, 099
West Indies and Bermuda		259, 279		278, 561
Colombia		45, 690		36, 027
Other South America		23, 377		40, 613
British AustralasiaOther Asia and Oceanica	` <i></i>	285, 944		824, 729
Other Asia and Oceanica	'	165, 681		145, 856
Africa		95, 524		79, 884
Other countries	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	3, 162	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	8, 198
Total		1, 688, 649		1, 944, 423
Transac and 22331.		000		0.0.00
Harness and saddles		232, 034		212, 69
All other		984, 136		1, 076, 861
Total leather and manufactures of		19, 226, 678		21, 916, 822
		·	<del></del>	<del></del>
Lime bbls	57, 149	52, 458	53, 488	49, 200
		110, 590	451,446	329, 148
Maitbush	a 166, 035			
Maitbush				
Maltbush Malt liquors: In bottlesdoz		597, 298	801, 137	902, 550
Maltbush Malt liquors: In bottlesdoz	507, 135	597, 298 95, 284	801, 137 415, 697	
Malt		95, 284	801, 137 415, 697	100, 81
Malt liquors: bush.  Malt liquors: doz. In bottles. doz. In other coverings galls.  Total.	507, 135	597, 298 95, 284 692, 582		100, 81
Malt	507, 135	95, 284 692, 582		1,003,36
Mait	507, 135	95, 284		1,003,36
Malt liquors: In bottlesdoz. In other coveringsgalls  Total  Marble and stone, and manufactures of: I mmanufacture of	507, 135	95, 284 692, 582 86, 770		1,003,361
Mait bush.  Mait liquors: In bottles doz. In other coverings galls.  Total.  Marble and stone, and manufactures of: Unanufactures of— Roofing slate.	507, 135	95, 284 692, 582 86, 770 1, 156, 802		100, 811 1, 003, 361 73, 643 1, 363, 144
Malt liquors: In bottles doz. In other coverings galls.  Total.  Marble and stone, and manufactures of: Unanufactured Manufactured Manufactured Manufactures	507, 135	95, 284 692, 582 86, 770		100, 811 1, 003, 361 73, 643 1, 363, 144
Malt	507, 135	95, 284 692, 582 86, 770 1, 156, 802 438, 972		902, 550 100, 811 1, 003, 361 73, 648 1, 363, 144 405, 433
Malt liquors: In bottles	507, 135	95, 284 692, 582 86, 770 1, 156, 802		100, 81 1, 003, 36 73, 64 1, 363, 14

	Twelve months ending December—			
Articles and countries.	189	7.	1898.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
datches		\$83,002		\$73, <b>0</b> 5
fusical instruments: OrgansNo	13, 554	773, 068		828, 46
Pianoforten	857	218, 850 291, 992	1, 083	231, 10 535, 05
Total		1, 283, 910		
faval stores: Rosin, tar, turpentine, and pitch (barrels)—				
Rosin	2, 870, 102	4, 306, 034	2, 266, 695	3, 522, 2
Tar Turpentine and pitch	17, 173 21, 015	82, 903 51, 626	24, 879   20, 536	51, G 48, 8
Total	2, 408, 290			3, 625, 7
Exported to (barrels)—	2, 500, 200	4, 350, 303		
United Kingdom	639, 171	1, 245, 081	678, 361	1, 049, 2
Germany	619, 879	1,081,240	503, 389	760, 5
Other Europe	741, 675	1, 291, 080	720, 743	1,068,8
British North America  Central American States and British	47, 667	104, 371	57, 494	126, 5
Honduras	5, 965	17, 442	6, 108	15, 9
Mexico	3, 021	7, 829	3, 639	9, 3
Santo Domingo	2, 488	5,088	1, 859	4, 2
Cuba	3, 972	7, 420	2, 958	5, 4
Porto Rico	596 7, <b>32</b> 1	1, 200	486	9
Other West Indies and Bermuda Argentina	44, 1 <b>69</b>	16, 075 88, 4 <b>2</b> 2	44,092	13, 6 78, 2
Brazil	116, 147	205, 978	95, 330	168, 1
Colombia	7, 306	15, 829	6, 532	14, 1
Other South America	45, 906	15, 829 90, 7 <b>6</b> 8	51, 035	95, (
China	3, 266	6, 678	2,606	5, 3
Japan	12, 472	20, 633	7, 960	11, 9
British AustralasiaOther Asia and Oceanica	46, 582 59, 478	84, 708	68, 129 54, 136	120, 4
Africa	1, 180	92, 141 2, 508	1,038	72. 8 2, 1
Other countries	29	72	36	-, .
Total rosin, tar, etc	2, 408, 290	4, 390, 563	2, 312, 110	8, 625, 7
Turpentine, spirits of (gallons)—			1	
United Kingdom	7, 375, 638	2, 037, 601	8, 347, 241	2, 419, 2
Germany Other Europe	2, 522, 320	698, 345	2, 679, 372	761, 6
British North America	5, 412, 200 558, 112	1, <b>492</b> , 5 <b>7</b> 1 1 <b>6</b> 2, 107	5, 088, 857 699, 232	1, 522, 2
Central American States and British	500, 112	102, 107	000, 202	216, 5
Honduras	9, 456	3, 381	8, 135	3, 3
Mexico	8, 110	2, 958	12,009	4, 2
Santo Domingo	1, 173	435	1,294	. 4
Porta Rica	53, 386 8, 126	16, 468 2, 688	38, 729 4, 240	12, 7 1, 6
Porto Rico Other West Indies and Bermuda	24, 673	8, 223	20,676	7, 0
Argenuss	148, 830	52, 361	278, 558	107, 2
Brazil	180, 344	60, 660	192, 301	70, 0
Colombia. Other South America.	13, 476	5, 063	12, 360	5, 2
China	107, 556	37, 716 3, 867	159, 877	58, 8 6, 5
Japan	11, 105 15, 600	5, 060	17, 200 16, 000	5, 7
British Australasia	287, 077	79, 766	414, 379	144.8
Other Asia and Oceanica	12, 120	8, 601	24, 646	8, 8
Africa Other-countries	66, 417 101	26, 820 40	63, 603	27, 6 1
Total	16, 765, 820	4, 699, 734	<del></del>  -	5, 384, 9
Total naval stores				9, 010, 7
ckel, nickel oxide, and mattelbs	4, 255, 558	997, 391	5, 657, 620	1, 359, 6
treery stock		a 49, 340		119, 4
coke and oil-eaks meal (pounds): Cotton seed	714, 232, 819 488, 504, 765	6, 248, 044 4, 311, 916	1, <b>024</b> , <b>392</b> , 458 434, 237, 868	8, 778, 6 4, 641, 1
1.	i			
Total	l, 1 <b>52</b> , 827, 084	10, 559, 960	1, 458, 630, 324 🔟	13, 419, 8

Exports of domestic merchandise, calendar years 1897 and 1898—Continued.

!	Twelve months ending December—			
Articles and countries.	189	7.	1898.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
il cake and oil-cake meal (pounds)—Cont'd. Exported to (pounds)—				
United Kingdom	324, 843, 014	\$3, 006, 666	315, 113, 915	\$2,956,2
France	60, 016, 782	559, 494	62, 857, 661	616, 9
Germany	320, 926, 826	2, 824, 526	496, 358, 638	4, 296, 8
Other Europe	433, 701, 908	4, 018, 465	564, 043, 350	5, 812, 6
West Indies and Bermuda	1, 199, 669 11, 451, 915	12, 247 131, 203	7, 917, 288 12, 000, 693	<b>69,</b> 7 1 <b>6</b> 3, 0
South America	476, 705	5, 028	264, 411	8, 5
Other countries	210, 265	2, 311	74, 348	9
Total oil cake and oil-cake meal	1, 152, 827, 084	10, 559, 960	1, 458, 630, 324	13, 419, 8
Dilcloths:				
For floors		a 12, 189		29, 1
Other		a 46, 718		87, 5
Total		58, 907		116, 7
Dile:	<del></del>			— — <u>—</u>
Animal (gallons)—	E00 100	111 050	000 000	104 0
FishLard	599, 430 736, 827	111, 872 296, 861	928, 223 756, 161	186, 9 325, 0
Whale	51, 089	20, 613	114, 142	54, 2
Other	115, 996	49, 437	148, 954	59, 4
Total animal	1, 503. 342	478, 783	1, 947, 480	625, 7
Mineral, crude, including all natural oils,				
without regard to gravity (gallons)—	00.054.500	0 000 000	00 101 010	0.000.0
France	90, 854, 538	3, 697, 907	93, 124, 210	3, 8 <b>6</b> 8, 8 658, 7
Other EuropeBritish North America	17, 900, 194 18, 390	643, 384 899	16, 996, 863 20, 370	1, 4
Mexico	7, 690, 966	838, 911	6, 918, 283	806, 9
Cuba	4, 262, 403	253, 424	3, 157, 607	160. 9
Porto RicoOther countries	496, 2 <b>6</b> 0	44, 489 65, 050	218, 150 526	19, 4
Total	121, 884, 391	5, 014, 064	120, 436, 009	5, 016, 3
Mineral, refined or manufactured, not in- cluding residuum (gallons)	!			
Naphthas, including all lighter prod-	13, 704, 426	1, 020, 203	17, 257, 643	1, 070, 9
ucts of distillation	804, 446, 322	46, 876, 328	764, 823, 206	38, 895, 2
Lubricating and heavy paraffin oil	52, 659, 332	6, 731, 821	65, 526, 349	7, 626, 1
Total	870, 810, 080	54, 628, 352	847, 607, 198	47, 592, 2
Exported to-	مد ساست			
United Kingdom	199, 955, 808	11, 945, 976	206, 056, 761	10, 268, 1
France	12, 711, 000	1, 134, 030	10, 584, 926	1, 003, 9 6, 819, 3
Germany Other Europe	137, 348, 689 263, 108, 581	6, 815, 926 14, 071, 605	149, 082, 689 244, 575, 599	11, 551, 7
British North America	10, 495, 879	728, 878	10, 447, 260	697, 0
Central American States and Brit-	10, 120, 010	,	.,,	
ish Honduras	1, 034, 790	118, 434	1, 164, 721	123, 9
Mexico	975, 196	182, 515	1, 053, 452	165, 8
Santo Domingo	610, 220 91, 702	56, 841	570, 865 571, 430	54, 0 69, 0
Cuba	245, 112	13, 769 28, 601	317, 376	86, 6
Other West Indies and Bermuda	8, 999, 207	324, 270	8, 865, 454	884, 7
Argentina	9, 076, 619	859, 122	9, 055, 962	871, 1
Brazil	22, 652, 531	1, 714, 985	20, 416, 684	1, 622, 9
Colombia	1, 093, 075	106, 104	1, 247, 565	117, 9
Other South America	9, 603, 469	865, 928	10, 407, 895 35, 330, 675	901, 9 2, 422, 3
China East Indies—British	48, 808, 483 84, 499, 087	8, 413, 703 2, 661, 868	29, 092, 985	2, 014, 8
Hongkong	15, 719, 558	1, 046, 756	14, 456, 095	1, 002, 5
Japan	45, 218, 095	8, 856, 496	56, 858, 586	8, 768, 5
British Australasia	17, 620, 527	1, 927, 313	19, 309, 416	1, 829, 9
Other Asia and Oceanica	22, 147, 185	<b>1, 498, 5</b> 31	15, 601, 876	1, 095, 0
AfricaOther countries	13, 745, 930 54, 337	1, 252, 272 4, 434	7, 998, 940 89, 986	816, 9 3, 3
Total mineral, refined or manufac-				
				47, 592, 2

Exports of domestic merchandise, calendar years 1897 and 1898—Continued.

Articles and countries.		Twe	lve months en	nding December	or—
Oils	Articles and countries.	189	77.	. 189	8.
Mineral, refined or manufactured, not including residuum (gallona) Continued. Reasduum, including trand all other, from which the light bedies have been distilled. bbls.    Total refined or manufactured including residuum.   54,964,981		Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Control   Cotton	Mineral, refined or manufactured, not in- cluding residuum (gallons)—Continued. Residuum, including tar, and all other, from which the light bodies have	291, 606	\$335, 009	724, <b>66</b> 2	
VOICTABLE   Corton sort (gallons)	Total refined or manufactured in- cluding residuum		54, 963, 361		48, 407, 417
France.	Corngalls	a 1, 024, 917	\$226, 769	2, 619, 019	•
Other Europe	France	1, 508, 079 14, 465, 780 1, 908, 836	395, 787 3, 637, 718 455, 785	16, 315, 224 3, 315, 942	3, 989, 620
Mexico   1,697,601   322,892   2,040,603   379,739   Cuba   Cuba   7,743   2,180   14,721   4,656   Porto Rico   7,743   2,180   1,016   402   204,243   204,243   204,243   204,243   204,243   204,243   204,243   204,243   204,243   204,243   204,243   204,243   204,243   204,243   204,243   204,243   204,243   204,243   204,243   204,243   204,243   204,243   204,243   204,243   204,243   204,243   204,243   204,243   204,243   204,243   204,243   204,243   204,243   204,243   204,243   204,243   204,243   204,243   204,243   204,243   204,243   204,243   204,243   204,243   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204,244   204	Other Europe British North America Central American States and Brit-	10, 855, 689 331, 634	2, 881, 029 79, 670	17, 604, 308 490, 409	4, 425, 461 114, 429
Argentina	ish Honduras	1, 697, 601 59, 654	322, 892 20, 124 2, 180	2, 040, 603 95, 225 14, 721	379, 739 30, 999 4, 056
British Australasia.   28,607   12,346   80,602   23,763     Cher Asia and Oceanica   620,732   164,609   1,212,976   303,705     Total   33,181,492   8,422,059   46,730,114   11,465,357     Linseed   galla   109,561   41,928   88,676   89,411     Volatile or essential   Peppermint   1be   123,811   177,198   137,181   148,797     Chther   123,811   177,198   137,181   148,797     Chther   996,931   1,173,344     Total vegetable   10,024,654   13,563,925     Paints, pigments, and colors:   78,403   101,140   7,849,059   252,194     All other   804,155   719,820     Total   10,046,698   1,153,048     Paper and manufactures of:   Paper hangings   149,807   149,807     Printing paper and envelopes   149,610   4,533,184   5,581,604     Writing paper and envelopes   2,906,510   2,655,511     Total   Total   4,533,184   5,581,604     Paraffin and paraffin wax (pounda):   17,846,557   738,082   24,485,045   979,104     British North America   17,846,557   738,082   24,485,045   979,104     British North America   103,088   780,113   26,585,716   1,033,808     Brasil   212,818   10,555   268,252   12,666     Other South America   3,15,475   148,506   3,988,792   172,959     British Australasia   2,861,211   124,908   2,155,909   10,654     Other Asia and Oceanica   107,019   4,228   4,671   195,796   194,689     British Australasia   2,861,211   124,908   2,515,909   10,654   4,553,899     British Australasia   2,861,211   124,908   2,515,909   107,654   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561   4,561	Other west Indies and Bermuda Argentins	743, 812 11, 497	187, 652	681, 616 37, 388 1, 048, 502	. 177, 259 11, 774
Linseed	British AustralasiaOther Asia and Oceanica	88, 607	12, 346	80, 602 1, 600	23, 763 455
Cther		1	8, 422, 059	46, 730, 114	11, 465, 357
Total vegetable   159,769   150,026   1,173,344	Linecedgalls Volatile or essential—	109, 561			·
Paints, pigments, and colors: Carbon black, gas black, and lampblack Zinc, oxide of. lbs 3, 718, 507 101, 140 7, 849, 059 252, 194 All other 864, 155 719, 829  Total 10, 046, 698 11, 153, 048  Paper and manufactures of: Paper hangings 149, 607 Printing paper 1bs 451, 653, 605 1, 327, 227 108, 944, 743 2, 607, 871 Writing paper and envelopes 149, 610 145, 297 All other 25, 655, 501 2, 655, 501  Total 4, 533, 184 5, 581, 604  Paraffin and paraffin wax (pounds): United Kingdom 84, 992, 399 3, 186, 089 97, 960, 141 3, 618, 618 France 2, 264, 012 100, 144 3, 519, 197 143, 608 Germany 194, 438, 688 780, 113 26, 585, 716 1, 333, 898 Other Europe 17, 846, 557 738, 082 24, 485, 045 979, 104 British North America 66, 164 2, 812 81, 064 3, 432 Central American States and British Honduras 483, 135 26, 100 579, 284 27, 486 Mexico 3, 315, 475 148, 536 3, 988, 792 172, 295 West Indies and Bermuda 106, 308 3, 615 28, 165 1, 103 Brazil 212, 818 10, 555 268, 282 12, 106 Other South America 98, 182 4, 997 127, 401 6, 329 British Australasia 2, 86, 111 124, 968 2, 515, 909 British Australasia 2, 864, 211 124, 968 2, 515, 909 British Australasia 107, 019 4, 228 5, 634 2, 586 Africa 572, 610 39, 340 929, 336 35, 389	Peppermintlbe Other	123, 811	177, 198 159, 769 996, 931	137, 181	150, 026
Carbon black, gas black, and lampblack Zinc, oxide of black and lampblack Zinc, oxide of black and lambblack All other 3,718,507 104,140 7,849,059 252,194 All other 10,046.698 11,153,048  Paper and manufactures of: Paper hangings 1,149,807 149,807 172,935 Printing paper blue a 51,653,605 1,327,227 108,944,743 2,607,871 Writing paper and envelopes 149,610 2,905,510 2,655,501  Total 2,905,510 2,655,501  Total 4,533,184 5,586,501 2,655,501  Total 4,533,184 5,586,501 2,655,501  Paraffin and paraffin wax (pounds): United Kingdom 84,992,399 3,186,089 97,960,141 3,642,488 France 2,264,012 100,144 3,519,197 143 608 France 17,846,557 738,082 24,485,045 979,104 British North America 66,164 2,812 81,064 3,432 Central American States and British Honduras 483,135 26,019 579,284 27,466 Mexico 3,315,475 126,019 579,284 27,466 Mexico 3,315,475 186,306 3,938,792 172,959 West Indies and Bermuda 106,308 3,515 26,822 12,959 West Indies and Bermuda 106,308 3,515 26,822 12,959 West Indies and Bermuda 106,308 3,515 26,165 1,103 Brazil 212,818 10,555 268,282 12,959 Japan 3,301,586 114,271 5,195,786 194,689 British Australasia 2,864,211 124,968 2,515,909 107,654 Other Asis and Oceanica 107,019 4,228 5,4634 2,556 Africa 572,610 39,340 929,336 35,389			10, 024, 654		13, 563, 925
Paper and manufactures of:   Paper hangings	Paints, pigments, and colors: Carbon black, gas black, and lampblack Zinc, oxide of	3, 718, 507	104, 140		<b>25</b> 2, 194
Paper hangings			10, 046, 698		1, 153, 048
Paraffin and paraffin wax (pounds):   United Kingdom	Printing paper		149, 807 1, 327, 227 149, 610 2, 906, 540	108, 944, 743	145, 297
United Kingdom			4, 533, 184		5, 581, 604
Mexico         3, 315, 475         148, 536         3, 988, 792         172, 959           West Indies and Bermuda         106, 308         3, 515         26, 165         1, 103           Brazil         212, 818         10, 555         268, 202         12, 166           Other South America         98, 182         4, 957         127, 401         6, 329           Japan         3, 301, 586         114, 271         5, 195, 786         194, 689           British Australasia         2, 864, 211         124, 968         2, 515, 909         107, 619           Other Asia and Oceanica         107, 019         4, 228         54, 634         2, 566           Africa         872, 610         39, 340         929, 336         35, 389	United Kingdom. France. Germany Other Europe British North America.	19, 438, 688	100, 144 780, 113 738, 082	3, 519, 197 26, 585, 716 24, 485, 045	979, 104
30, 182   4, 957   127, 401   0, 329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   329   3	Mexico West Indies and Bermuda. Brasil	3, 315, 475 106, 308	148, 536 3, 815	26 165	172, 959 1, 103 12, 166
Africa 972, 610 39, 340 929, 336 35, 389	Japan British Australasia Other Asia and Oceanica	3, 301, 586 2, 864, 211 107, 019	4, 957 114, 271 124, 968 4, 228	2, 515, 909 54, 634	6, 329 194, 689 107, 654 2, 586
		972, 610	·	929, 336	

a Not separately stated prior to July, 1897.

# Reports of merchandise, calendar years 1897 and 1898-Continued.

	Twe	lve months e	nding Docembe	r-	
Articles and countries.	189	7.	1998.		
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	
Perfumery and cosmetics		\$299,716 471,528		\$305, 12 410, 80	
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:					
meat products— Beef products—					
Beef, canned (pounds)—			ŀ		
United Kingdom	26, 555, 988	2, 280, 994	22, 322, 278	2, 055, 36	
France	504, 538	41, 571	365, 364	31, 26	
Germany Other Europe	5, <b>499</b> , 986 3, 051, 988	478, 617 262, 017	3, 963, 071 2, 418, 265	342, 50° 207, 80°	
British North America	732, 400	55, 094	1, 511, 878	182, 04	
Central American States and British		·	1		
Honduras	316, 105	36, 955	213, 411	22, 49	
Mexico	163, 267 646	12, 743 55	111, 773 506	15, 00 4	
Cuba	72, 932	5, 723	66, 846	5, 82	
Porto Rico	2.688	208	96		
Other West Indies and Bermuda	412,068	37, 054	397, 222	38, 31	
Argentina	4, 030 65, 971	425 5, 628	5, 820 243, 977	58: 24, 31	
Colombis	79, 814	6, 806	53, 798	5, 16	
Other South America	149, 250	13, 178	141, 761	13, 13	
China	167, 485	25, 991	130, 125	18,04	
Hongkong	8, 245 212, 729	31, 19 <u>2</u>	4, 128 114, 020	16, 92	
Japan	254, 697	<b>37, 063</b>	298, 240	87, 18	
British Australasia	182, 599	16, 280	37, 820	4, 48	
Other Asia and Oceanica	388, 649	56, 331	407, 010	60, 45	
Other countries	4, 038, <b>664</b> 100	328, 7 <del>6</del> 7 9	5, 664, 459 264	416, 63 2.	
Total	42, 804, 831	3, 728, 607	87, 866, 632	3, 448, 24	
Fresh (pounds)-					
United Kingdom	279, 515, 512	22, 271, 498	266, 414, 299	22, 562, 15	
British North America	25, 280	1, 558	618, 792	48, 06	
West Indies and Bermuda Other countries	340, 798 1, 000	25, 206 66	425, 236 579	33, 76	
Total	279, 882, 590	22, 298, 328	267, 458, 906	22, 614, 04	
	275, 662, 550		201, 100, 300		
Salted or pickled, and other cured (pounds)—					
Salted or pickled	42, 602, 868	2, 130, 585	47, 506, 240	2, 618, 40	
Other cured	1, 251, 249	113, 983	1, 226, 553	118, 89	
Total	43, 854, 117	2, 244, 568	48, 732, 793	2, 737, 30-	
Exported to (pounds)—					
United Kingdom	17, 187, 976	917, 705	21, 401, 576	1, 249, 50	
France	158, 100	7,531	810, 175	18, 46	
Other Europe	4, 290, 470 6, 127, 601	222, 906 306, 003	5, 936, 717 6, 867, 045	837, 73 859, 43	
Germany Other Europe British North America	4, 014, 504	170, 361	3, 438, 637	172, 82	
Central American States and British	<b>~~</b> 0 <b>~</b> 00				
Honduras	690, 726 7, 961	34, 757 505	707, 024 5, 810	<b>36</b> , 641 29:	
Santo Domingo	45, 850	2, 030	65, 450	3, 47	
Cubs	297, 989	14, 252	316, 307	16, 11	
Por') Rico	125, 900	5, 049	10,700	53	
Brazil	5, 771, 766 34, 700	281, 150 1, 756	5, 162, 264 34, 200	285, 16 2, 08	
Colombia	262, 933	12, 818	242, 587	13, 140	
Other South America.	2, 422, 884	125, 475	3, 376, 896	194, 38	
Asia and Oceanica	1, 661, 897 738, 306	76, 589 35, 600	608, 225 228, 500	83, 82: 13, 09	
Other countries	15, 100	681		1, 08	
Total beef, salted, etc	43, 854, 117	2, 244, 568	48, 732, 793	2, 737, 30	
Tallow (pounds)—					
United Kingdom.	21, 261, 250	802, 451	45, 060, 294	1, 759, 27	
France	9, 619, 7 <del>29</del> 6, 781, 414	331, 939 247, 034	11, 480, 803	453, 50	
Other Europe	9, 207, 049	317, 214	18, 450, 402 24, 281, 188	722, 610 960, 040	
British North America	91,656	2, 921		200,04	

Exports of domestic merchandise, calendar years 1397 and 1898-Continued.

	Twelve months ending December—					
Articles and countries.	189	7.	1898.			
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.		
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy prod-						
ucts—Continued.						
Meat products—Continued.						
Beef products—Continued.						
Tallow (pounds)—Continued.  Central American States and British						
Houduras	2, 160, 512	<b>\$94</b> , 009	2, 129, 623	<b>\$93, 477</b>		
Mexico	827, 337	30, 972	090, 047	27, 542		
Santo Domingo	602, 269	22, 096	506, 761	20, 274		
Cuba	322, 860	12, 331	697, 161	24, 722		
Porto Rico	5, 927	309	7, 196	401		
Other West Indies and Bermuda Brazil	2, 613, 025	106, 234 30, 657	1, 473, 29 <del>8</del> 483, 5 <b>92</b>	63, 972 25, 730		
Colombia	710, 544. <b>434, 436</b>	18, 394	191, 384	8, 5 <b>6</b> 3		
Other South America	274, 734	11,829	577, 092	26, 124		
Asia and Oceanica	32, 150	1, 173	130, 267	5, 541		
Other countries	4, 104	173	817	41		
Total	55, 609, 096	2, 029, 735	106, 819, 190	4, 209, 395		
Hog products—						
Bacon (pounds)—						
United Kingdom	484, 109, 061	30, 970, 572	449, 799, 080	34, 333, 973		
France	1, 324, 096	86, 553	5, 934, 342	<b>423</b> , 53 <b>6</b>		
Germany	35, 154, 312	2, 193, 807	44, 212, 030	2, 983, 660		
Other Europe	63, 318, 749	3, 895, 976	84, 544, 352	5, 708, 096		
British North America	14, 379, 100	826, 026	17, 209, 567	1, 140, 298		
Honduras	284, 729	20, 852	225, 666	16, 435		
Mexico	95, 993	8, 974 2, 236	125, 218	12, 6 <b>67</b> 2, 122		
Cuba	3 <b>6, 4</b> 35 10, <b>797</b> , 137	650, 861	31, 148 8, 550, 884	524, 71 <b>7</b>		
Porto Rico	617, 901	35, 566	736, 441	49, 215		
Other West Indies and Bermuda	584, 836	44, 303	818, 524	59, 410		
Brazil	16, 747, 886		6, 924, 518	476, 881		
Colombia	20, 956	1, 538	19, 287	1, 384		
Other South America	408, 244	30, 380	256, 825	19, 151		
China. Other Asia and Oceanica	25, 085	3, 279 14, 592	52, <b>720</b> 197, <b>69</b> 5	6, 895 24, 569		
Africa	113, 655 56, 347	3, 694	44, 031	<b>3,</b> 033		
Other countries	300	22	33,001			
Total	578, 082, 822	39, 820, 382	619, 688, 235	45, 786, 045		
Hisms (pounds)			l ,			
United:Kingdom	140, 018, 122	13, 481, 301	164, 389, 154	13, 215, 209		
France	870, 118	87, 037	718,017	69, 204 1, 297, 710		
Other Europe	4, 893, 345 13, 946, 288	434, 601 1, 376, 959	13, 975, 056 28, 232, 656	2, 358, 465		
British North America	4, 085, 321	381, 387	8, 038, 139	689, 848		
Central American States and British	1, 20, 522		5, 100, 100	121,020		
Honduras	311, 465	33, 118	250, 509	24, 325		
Mexico	200, 485	22, 191	261, 810	29, 530		
Santo Domingo	58,375 3 716 794	6,759	64, 709 3 592 795	7,061 355 622		
Porto Rico	3, 716, 784 978, 415	372, 463 85, 204	3, 592, 795 198, 497	355, 622 16, 761		
Other West Indies and Bermuda	1, 238, 235	120, 650	1, 630, 817	140, 557		
Brazil	26, 042	2, 489	40, 480	4, 207		
Colombia	186, 162	15, 040	158, 388	13, 793		
Other South: America	872, 719	<b>95</b> , 612	752, 209	76, 972		
China	58, 464	7, 543	83, 160	10. 819		
British AustralasiaOther Asia and Oceanica		766	29, 735	8,346 52,522		
Africa	310, 029 172, 479	37, 485 20, 251	426, 615 148, 759	16, 521		
Other countries	8,068	810	25, 892	2, 178		
Total	171, 956, 663	16, 581, 659	220, 011, 750	20, 384, 650		
Pork (pounds)						
FreshSalted.or pickled	4, 185, 059 68, 784, 530	289, 287 3, 563, 945	30; 464, 516 116, 865, 578	2, 027, 565 6, 804, 048		
Total	72, 949, 589	3, 853, 182	147, 330, 094	8, 831, 613		
Experted to (pounds)— United Kingdom.	23, 396, 951	1, 384, 404	61, 963, 739	4, 025, 464		
France	141, 750	7, 996	144, 875	7, 978		

1 12, 918, 060 | 120, 161 Digitized by Google

Exports of domestic merchandise, calendar years 1897 and 1898—Continued.

British North America   11, 509, 114   578, 897   19, 554, 690   1, 128, 020		Twelve months ending December—					
Provisions. comprising meat and dairy products—Continued.  Beef products—Continued.  Beef products—Continued.  Exported to (pounds)—Continued.  Outlet For (pounds)—Continued.  First (pounds)—Continued.  Berlink North America.  11, 509, 114  Santo Domingo.  71, 400  Chiral American States and British Honduras.  12, 528, 540  Por Rico.  Other West Indies and Bermuda.  13, 122, 644  14, 61, 010  17, 400  Chiral American States and British Honduras.  18, 181, 730  Prist (pounds)—Continued.  Colombia.  18, 181, 730  Colo	Articles and countries.	189	7.	1898.			
Note   Continued		Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.		
Meat products = Continued.   Pork (pounds) = Continued.   Pork (pounds) = Continued.   Continued							
Beef products				1			
Port   Port   Count   Port   Count   Port   Count   Port   Port   Count   Port   Por	Reef products-Continued.						
Exported to (pounds)	Pork (nounds)—Continued.			i l			
Cither Europe	Exported to (pounds)—Continued.			i l			
British North America   11, 509, 114   578, 897   19, 554, 696   1, 128, 025	Other Europe	5, 626, 736	\$331, 392		\$1,483,600		
Honduras	British North America	11, 509, 114	578, 897	19, 554, 080	1, 126, 020		
Santo Domingo	Central American States and British						
Perto Rico. Other West Indies and Bernuda Brazil Colombia. Colombia. Other South America. 3,46,677 Asia and Oceanica. 127,7830 Other Countries. 127,7830 Other Countries. 127,7830 Other Countries. 127,7830 Other Countries. 127,7830 Other Countries. 127,7830 Other Countries. 127,7830 Other Countries. 127,7830 Other Countries. 127,7830 Other Countries. 127,7830 Other Countries. 127,840,569 Other Countries. 128,840,669 Other Countries. 129,840,569 Other Enrope. 120,951,417 Other Enrope. 120,951,417 Other Enrope. 120,951,417 Other Enrope. 121,665,262 Other Enrope. 121,665,262 Other Enrope. 122,665,262 Other Enrope. 123,840,840 Other Enrope. 124,665 Other Enrope. 125,665,665 Other Enrope. 126,665,665 Other Enrope. 127,665,665 Other Enrope. 128,840,840 Other Enrope. 129,665,665 Other Enrope. 120,665,665 Other Enrope. 12	Honduras		61, 010	1, 429, 815	72, 778		
Perto Rico. Other West Indies and Bernuda Brazil Colombia. Colombia. Other South America. 3,46,677 Asia and Oceanica. 127,7830 Other Countries. 127,7830 Other Countries. 127,7830 Other Countries. 127,7830 Other Countries. 127,7830 Other Countries. 127,7830 Other Countries. 127,7830 Other Countries. 127,7830 Other Countries. 127,7830 Other Countries. 127,7830 Other Countries. 127,840,569 Other Countries. 128,840,669 Other Countries. 129,840,569 Other Enrope. 120,951,417 Other Enrope. 120,951,417 Other Enrope. 120,951,417 Other Enrope. 121,665,262 Other Enrope. 121,665,262 Other Enrope. 122,665,262 Other Enrope. 123,840,840 Other Enrope. 124,665 Other Enrope. 125,665,665 Other Enrope. 126,665,665 Other Enrope. 127,665,665 Other Enrope. 128,840,840 Other Enrope. 129,665,665 Other Enrope. 120,665,665 Other Enrope. 12	Santo Domingo	71, 400	8, 450 10.788	240 140	17 740		
Other West Indies and Bermuda.    19, 181, 730   897, 619   17, 819, 439   968, 228, 200   16, 077   103, 700   123, 203   234, 200   16, 077   103, 700   123, 203, 203   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234, 200   234,	Cuba		10, 700		17,798		
Brazil	Other West Indian and Remards		807 619				
Colombia	Receil				7, 152		
Other South America.         3, 472, 400         167, 167         410, 980         238, 280         16, 525         167, 005         11, 88         A frica.         187, 800         9, 013         74, 400         4, 42         Other countries.         187, 800         9, 013         74, 400         4, 42         Other countries.         187, 800         9, 190         4, 477         275, 785         14, 40         4, 42         Other countries.         187, 800         9, 191         74, 400         4, 42         Other countries.         187, 800         9, 181         147, 830, 094         4, 42         A total         187, 800         9, 181         147, 830, 094         8, 831, 61         14, 42         12, 802         18, 81, 11         14, 42         23, 828         14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14, 14,	Colombia				8, 420		
Asia and Oceanica 227, 830 16, 525 167, 005 4, 42 Other countries 157, 800 9, 013 74, 400 4, 42 Other countries 91, 904 4, 876 275, 785 14, 40 Total 72, 949, 589 3, 853, 182 147, 830, 094 8, 831, 61 United Kingdom 230, 293, 295 10, 751, 057 221, 525, 366 13, 866, 71 France 20, 951, 417 1, 041, 832 25, 599, 190 1, 447, 62 Germany 220, 951, 417 1, 041, 832 25, 599, 190 1, 447, 62 Germany 220, 951, 417 1, 041, 832 25, 599, 190 1, 447, 62 Germany 220, 951, 417 1, 041, 832 25, 599, 190 1, 447, 62 Germany 220, 951, 417 1, 041, 832 25, 599, 190 1, 447, 62 Germany 220, 951, 417 1, 041, 832 23, 599, 190 1, 447, 62 Germany 220, 951, 417 1, 041, 832 23, 599, 190 1, 447, 62 Germany 220, 951, 417 1, 041, 832 23, 647 11, 634, 832 671 1, 634, 832 10, 600, 600, 600, 600, 600, 600, 600,	Other South America	3, 472, 400			238, 290		
Africa	Asia and Oceanica				11, 865		
Total   72, 949, 589   3, 853, 182   147, 330, 094   8, 831, 61	Africa	157, 800			4, 429		
Lard (pounds)	Other countries	91, 904	4, 876	275, 785	14, 404		
United Kingdom 203, 293, 295   417   1, 041, 922   259, 990, 190   14, 437, 62   647, 624   201   10, 751, 067   231, 525, 366   14, 427, 62   647, 624   201   10, 414, 421   223, 680, 471   4, 044, 921   4, 024, 38, 680, 471   4, 024, 38, 680, 471   4, 024, 38, 680, 471   4, 024, 38, 680, 471   4, 024, 38, 680, 471   4, 024, 38, 680, 471   4, 024, 38, 680, 471   4, 024, 38, 680, 471   4, 024, 38, 680, 471   4, 024, 38, 680, 471   4, 024, 38, 680, 471   4, 024, 38, 680, 471   4, 024, 38, 680, 471   4, 024, 38, 680, 471   4, 024, 38, 680, 471   4, 024, 38, 680, 471   4, 024, 38, 680, 471   4, 024, 38, 680, 471   4, 024, 38, 680, 471   4, 024, 38, 680, 481   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 3	Total	72, 949, 589	3, 853, 182	147, 830, 094	8, 831, 613		
United Kingdom 203, 293, 295   417   1, 041, 922   259, 990, 190   14, 437, 62   647, 624   201   10, 751, 067   231, 525, 366   14, 427, 62   647, 624   201   10, 414, 421   223, 680, 471   4, 044, 921   4, 024, 38, 680, 471   4, 024, 38, 680, 471   4, 024, 38, 680, 471   4, 024, 38, 680, 471   4, 024, 38, 680, 471   4, 024, 38, 680, 471   4, 024, 38, 680, 471   4, 024, 38, 680, 471   4, 024, 38, 680, 471   4, 024, 38, 680, 471   4, 024, 38, 680, 471   4, 024, 38, 680, 471   4, 024, 38, 680, 471   4, 024, 38, 680, 471   4, 024, 38, 680, 471   4, 024, 38, 680, 471   4, 024, 38, 680, 471   4, 024, 38, 680, 471   4, 024, 38, 680, 471   4, 024, 38, 680, 481   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 381   4, 024, 3	Lard (nounds)						
France	United Kingdom	203, 293, 295	10, 751, 057	231, 525, 366	<b>13</b> , 866, 718		
Cermany	France	20, 951, 417	1, 041, 932	25, 599, 190	1, 437, 623		
British North Anerica	Germany		10, 414, 421		14, 034, 380		
Central American States and British Honduras   2, 220, 861   117, 772   2, 828, 440   169, 89   Mexico   6, 102, 535   284, 585   2, 767, 292   144, 03   24, 802   528, 439   32, 14   24, 802   528, 439   32, 14   24, 802   528, 439   32, 14   24, 802   528, 439   32, 14   24, 802   528, 439   32, 14   24, 802   528, 439   32, 14   24, 802   528, 439   32, 14   24, 802   528, 439   32, 14   24, 802   528, 439   32, 14   24, 802   528, 439   32, 14   24, 802   528, 439   32, 14   24, 802   528, 439   32, 14   24, 802   528, 409   106   1, 058, 05   628, 400   107, 608   6, 231, 763   416, 24   24, 802   2, 802   24, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2, 802   2,	Other Europe		6, 253, 674				
Honduras	British North Anterica	4, 252, 008	200, 743	10, 801, 182	585, 367		
Mexico   6, 102, 535   284, 585   2, 767, 292   144, 03		9 9-30 461	117 779	9 998 440	180 805		
Santo Domingo	Marian	6 102 535	284, 585	2, 767, 292			
Cuba	Santo Domingo	448, 318	24, 892				
Porto Rico	Cuha	21. 017. 677	1, 002, 436	19, 890, 106			
Argentina	Porto Rico	4, 553, 467	284, 715	4, 042, 075	211, 379		
Argentina 34, 786 2, 132 54, 091 3, 55 Brazil 17, 201, 426 Colombia 24, 88, 663 137, 938 1, 152, 858 93, 27 Other South America 10, 799, 317 6, 656, 529 37, 623 922, 326 62, 20 Africa 1, 660, 509 113, 150 2, 400, 219 177, 06 Other countries 74, 505 4, 041 45, 252 2, 71  Total 628, 260, 611 32, 622, 400 736, 538, 992 43, 435, 92  Lard compounds, and substitutes for (cottolene, lardine, etc.) 1bs (casings for sausages 15, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 033 41, 677, 677, 033 41, 677, 677, 033 41, 677, 677, 033 41, 677, 677, 033 41, 677, 677, 033 41, 677, 677, 033 41, 677, 677, 033 41, 677, 677, 033 41, 677, 677, 033 41, 677, 677, 033 41, 677, 677, 677, 677, 677, 677, 677, 67	Other West Indies and Bermuda	6, 169, 847	365, 668	6, 231, 763	416, 346		
Brazil	Argentina		2, 132	54, 091	3, 655		
Other South America.       10,799,317       616,585       9,749,404       644,62         Asia and Oceanica.       556,629       37,623       922,326       622,200         Africa.       1,660,509       113,150       2,400,219       177,08         Other countries.       628,260,611       32,622,409       736,538,992       43,435,92         Lard compounds. and substitutes for (cottolene, lardine, etc.)lbs.       15,307,965       788,725       23,822,956       1,281,25         Casings for sausages.       15,307,965       788,725       23,822,956       1,762,43         Mutton.       1bs.       494,986       41,456       285,527       22,14         Oleo and eleomargarine (pounds)—       118,125,691       7,011,628       136,503,468       8,152,70         Oleo, the oil.       122,055,911       7,391,091       142,273,189       8,654,72         Exported to (pounds)—       122,055,911       7,391,091       142,273,189       8,654,72         Exported to (pounds)—       7,406,765       453,066       8,894,144       522,56         Germany       7,573,912       1,502,873       31,414,750       1,982,10         Netherlands       73,767,381       50,6310       84,861,045       4,993,11 <td< td=""><td>Brazil</td><td>17, 301, 426</td><td>1, 014, 055</td><td>16, 701, 585</td><td>1, 146, 359</td></td<>	Brazil	17, 301, 426	1, 014, 055	16, 701, 585	1, 146, 359		
Asia and Oceanica. 1, 860, 599 113, 150 2, 400, 219 177, 060 Other countries. 74, 505 4, 041 45, 252 2, 71    Total 628, 260, 611 32, 622, 409 736, 538, 992 43, 435, 92    Lard compounds, and substitutes for (cottolene, lardine, etc.) lbs 15, 307, 965 (2asings for sausages. 1, 762, 435    Mutton 1bs 494, 986 41, 456 285, 527 22, 14    Oleo and oleomargarine (pounds)— Oleo, the oil 3, 330, 220 379, 463 5, 769, 671 502, 20    Total 122, 055, 911 7, 391, 091 142, 273, 189 8, 654, 72    Exported to (pounds)— 112, 055, 911 7, 391, 091 142, 273, 189 8, 654, 72    Exported to (pounds)— 7, 406, 765 453, 066 8, 894, 144 522, 566 Germany 73, 767, 038 4, 506, 310 84, 261, 045 4, 963, 130 Other Europe 9, 813, 635 558, 017 14, 319, 620 859, 21    British North America 891, 878 50, 835 893, 770 51, 14    Decentral American States and British Honduras 4, 410 475 10, 713 1, 10    Porto Rico 4, 410 475 10, 713 1, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10, 504 10,	Colombia	2, 488, 663	137, 938	1, 552, 858			
Africa	Other South America		97,499	000 004	69 901		
Other countries         74,505         4,041         45,252         2,71           Total         628,260,611         32,622,409         736,538,992         43,435,92           Lard compounds, and substitutes for (cottolene, lardine, etc.)         1bs         15,307,965         788,725         23,822,956         1,281,25           Casings for sausages         1,677,033         1,677,033         1,762,43         22,14           Oleo and oleomargarine (pounds)—		1 460 500	113 150	9 400 210	177 063		
Lard compounds, and substitutes for (cottolene, lardine, etc.)   lbs   15, 307, 965   788, 725   23, 822, 956   1, 281, 25   1, 677, 073   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672, 43   1, 672,				45, 252	2, 713		
Lard compounds, and substitutes for (cottolene, lardine, etc.)lbs				-			
(cottoleie, lardine, etc.) lbs   15, 307, 965   788, 725   23, 822, 956   1, 782, 125   1, 772, 733   1, 762, 435   1, 772, 733   1, 762, 435   1, 772, 733   1, 762, 435   1, 772, 733   1, 782, 435   1, 772, 733   1, 773, 733   1, 773, 733   1, 774, 733   1, 774, 733   1, 774, 733   1, 774, 733   1, 774, 733   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735   1, 774, 735							
Casings for sausages   1, 677, 073   1, 762, 43		15 307 965	788, 725	23, 822, 956	1, 281, 253		
Mutton         lbs         494, 986         41, 456         285, 527         22, 14           Oleo and oleomargarine (pounds)— Oleo, the oil         118, 125, 691         7, 011, 628         136, 503, 468         8, 152, 70           Total         122, 055, 911         7, 391, 091         142, 273, 189         8, 654, 72           Exported to (pounds)—         United Kingdom         7, 406, 765         453, 066         8, 894, 144         522, 56           Germany         27, 573, 912         1, 502, 887         31, 414, 750         1, 982, 10           Netherlands         73, 767, 038         4, 506, 310         84, 261, 045         4, 993, 13           Other Europe         9, 813, 635         558, 017         14, 319, 620         859, 21           British North America         891, 878         50, 835         893, 770         51, 14           Central American States and British         4, 550         438         14, 293         1, 69           Mexico         4, 410         475         10, 713         1, 10           Porto Rico         54, 530         54, 530         5, 67           Other West Indies and Bermuda         1, 927, 452         189, 025         1, 885, 788         185, 03           Colombia         76, 870         6, 836 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1, 762, 431</td>					1, 762, 431		
Oleo, the oil.       118, 125, 691       7, 011, 628       136, 503, 488       8, 152, 70         Oleomargarine, imitation butter       3, 930, 220       379, 463       5, 769, 671       502, 02         Total       122, 055, 911       7, 391, 091       142, 273, 139       8, 654, 72         Exported to (pounds)—       United Kingdom       7, 406, 765       453, 066       8, 894, 144       522, 56         Germany       27, 573, 912       1, 502, 887       31, 414, 750       1, 982, 10         Netherlands       73, 767, 038       4, 506, 310       84, 261, 045       4, 963, 13         Other Europe       9, 813, 635       558, 017       14, 319, 620       859, 21         British North America       891, 878       50, 835       893, 770       51, 14         Central American States and British       4, 550       438       14, 293       1, 69         Mexico       4, 410       475       10, 713       1, 10         Porto Rico       54, 530       54, 530       5, 67         Other West Indies and Bermuda       1, 927, 452       189, 025       1, 885, 783       185, 03         Colombia       76, 870       6, 835       101, 598       9, 19         Acia and Oceanica       154, 958 <t< td=""><td>Muttonlbs</td><td>494, 986</td><td></td><td>285, 527</td><td>22, 147</td></t<>	Muttonlbs	494, 986		285, 527	22, 147		
Oleo, the oil. 118, 125, 691 7, 011, 628 136, 503, 488 8, 152, 70 Oleomargarine, imitation butter 3, 930, 220 379, 463 5, 769, 671 502, 02  Total 122, 055, 911 7, 391, 091 142, 273, 189 8, 654, 72  Exported to (pounds)— United Kingdom 7, 406, 765 453, 066 8, 894, 144 522, 66 Germany 2, 74, 676, 765 453, 066 8, 894, 144 522, 66 Germany 37, 767, 038 4, 506, 310 84, 261, 045 4, 963, 130 Other Enrope 9, 813, 635 558, 017 14, 319, 620 859, 21 British North America 891, 878 50, 835 893, 770 51, 146 Central American States and British Honduras 4, 550 438 14, 298 1, 698 Mexico 4, 410 475 110, 713 1, 10 Porto Rico 5, 670 Other West Indies and Bermuda 1, 927, 452 189, 025 1, 885, 783 185, 03 Colombia 76, 870 6, 835 101, 598 Other South America 232, 416 24, 031 142, 222 18, 81 Asia and Oceanica 154, 958 17, 367 192, 879 8, 73  Total 122, 055, 911 7, 391, 091 142, 273, 139 8, 654, 72  Poultry and game 6, 66, 316 91, 81	Oleo and oleomargarine (nounds) -						
Oleomargarine, imitation butter         3, 930, 220         379, 463         5, 769, 671         502, 02           Total         122, 055, 911         7, 391, 091         142, 273, 189         8, 654, 72           Exported to (pounda)—         0.00         453, 066         8, 894, 144         522, 56           Germany         27, 573, 912         1, 502, 887         31, 414, 750         1, 982, 10           Netherlands         73, 767, 038         4, 500, 310         84, 261, 045         4, 983, 13           Other Europe         9, 813, 635         558, 017         14, 319, 620         899, 21           British North America         891, 878         50, 835         893, 770         51, 14           Central American States and British         4, 550         438         14, 293         1, 69           Mexico         4, 410         475         10, 713         1, 10           Porto Rico         56, 870         58, 580, 783         186, 730           Colombia         76, 870         6, 835         101, 598         9, 19           Other West Indies and Bermuda         1, 927, 452         189, 025         1, 885, 783         186, 03           Asia and Oceanica         232, 416         24, 031         142, 222         18, 81	Oleo, the oil	118, 125, 691	7, 011, 628	136, 503, 468	8, 152, 701		
Exported to (pounds)— United Kingdom	Oleomargarine, imitation butter	3, 930, 220	379, 463	5, 769, 671	502, 020		
United Kingdom. 7, 406, 765   453, 066   8, 894, 144   522, 56   Germany 27, 573, 912   1, 552, 887   31, 414, 750   1, 982, 10   Netherlands 73, 767, 038   4, 506, 310   84, 261, 045   4, 993, 13   Other Europe 9, 813, 635   558, 017   14, 319, 620   859, 21   British North America 891, 878   50, 835   893, 770   Central American States and British Honduras 4, 550   438   14, 293   1, 694   Mexico 4, 410   475   10, 713   1, 10   Porto Rico 5, 670   6, 835   185, 783   185, 33   Colombia 76, 870   6, 835   101, 598   9, 19   Other West Indies and Bermuda 232, 416   24, 031   142, 222   18, 81   Asia and Oceanica 154, 988   17, 367   192, 879   21, 29   Other countries 202, 027   21, 805   87, 792   8, 73    Total 122, 055, 911   7, 391, 091   142, 273, 139   8, 654, 72   Poultry and game 6, 66, 316   91, 81	Total	122, 055, 911	7, 391, 091	142, 273, 189	8, 654, 721		
Germany 27, 573, 912 1, 502, 887 31, 414, 750 1, 982, 10 Netherlands 73, 767, 038 4, 506, 310 84, 261, 045 4, 993, 13 Other Europe 9, 813, 635 558, 017 14, 319, 620 859, 21 British North America 891, 978 50, 835 893, 770 51, 14 Central American States and British Honduras 4, 550 438 14, 293 1, 69 Mexico 4, 410 475 10, 713 1, 10 Porto Rico 54, 530 5, 67 Other West Indies and Bermuda 1, 927, 452 189, 025 1, 885, 783 185, 03 Colombia 76, 870 6, 835 101, 598 9, 19 Other South America 232, 416 24, 031 142, 222 18, 81 Asia and Oceanica 154, 958 17, 367 192, 879 21, 29 Other countries 202, 027 21, 805 87, 792 8, 73  Total 122, 055, 911 7, 391, 091 142, 273, 139 8, 654, 72  Poultry and game 66, 316 91, 81	Exported to (pounds)-						
Netherlands         73,767,038         4,506,310         84,261,045         4,993,13           Other Europe         9,813,635         558,017         14,319,620         859,21           British North America         891,878         50,835         893,770         51,14           Central American States and British         4,550         438         14,293         1,927           Mexico         4,410         475         10,713         1,10           Porto Rico         54,530         5,67         54,530         5,67           Other West Indies and Bermuda         1,927,452         189,025         1,885,783         185,03           Colombia         76,870         6,835         101,598         9,19           Other South America         232,416         24,031         142,222         18,81           Asia and Oceanica         154,958         17,367         192,879         21,29           Other countries         202,027         21,805         87,792         8,73           Total         122,055,911         7,391,091         142,273,139         8,654,72           Poultry and game         66,316         91,81	United Kingdom		453,066	8, 894, 144	522, 567		
Other Europe     9,813,635     558,017     14,319,620     859,21       British North America     891,878     50,835     893,770     51,14       Central American States and British     4,550     438     14,293     1,89       Mexico     4,410     475     10,713     1,10       Porto Rico     56,835     10,713     1,885,783     185,03       Colombia     76,870     6,835     101,598     9,19       Other Bouth America     232,416     24,031     142,222     18,81       Acia and Oceanica     154,958     17,367     192,879     21,29       Other countries     202,027     21,805     87,792     8,73       Total     122,055,911     7,391,091     142,273,139     8,654,72       Poultry and game     66,316     91,81	Germany	27, 573, 912	1, 562, 887				
British North America	Other Furence	73, 767, 038	6, 000, 510 660 017		4, 993, 139 950 91E		
Central American States and British   Honduras	Duitich North America						
Honduras		001, 010	00,000	550, 110	02, 18.		
Mexico         4,410         475         10,713         1,10           Porto Rico         54,530         5,67         54,530         5,67           Other West Indies and Bermuda         1,927,452         189,025         1,885,783         188,035           Colombia         76,870         6,835         101,598         9,19           Other South America         232,416         24,031         142,222         18,81           Asia and Oceanica         154,958         17,367         192,879         21,29           Other countries         202,027         21,805         87,792         8,73           Total         122,055,911         7,391,091         142,273,139         8,654,72           Poultry and game         66,316         91,81	Honduras	4, 550	438	14, 298	1, 695		
Porto Rico.				10, 713	1, 102		
Other West Indies and Bermuda     1,927,452     189,025     1,885,783     186,03       Colombia     76,870     6,835     101,598     p, 19       Other South America     232,416     24,031     142,222     18,81       Asia and Oceanica     154,958     17,367     192,879     21,29       Other countries     202,027     21,805     87,792     8,73       Total     122,055,911     7,391,091     142,273,139     8,654,72       Poultry and game     66,316     91,81	Porto Rico			54, 530	5, 678		
Colombia     76, 870     6, 835     101, 598     9, 19       Other South America     232, 416     24, 031     142, 222     18, 81       Asia and Oceanica     154, 958     17, 367     192, 879     21, 29       Other countries     202, 027     21, 805     87, 792     8, 73       Total     122, 055, 911     7, 391, 091     142, 273, 139     8, 654, 72       Poultry and game     66, 316     91, 81	Other West Indies and Bermuda	1, 927, 452	189, 025	1, 885, 783	185, 037		
Other South America     232, 416     24, 031     142, 222     18, 81       Asia and Oceanica     154, 958     17, 367     192, 679     21, 290       Other countries     202, 027     21, 805     87, 792     8, 73       Total     122, 055, 911     7, 391, 091     142, 273, 139     8, 654, 72       Poultry and game     66, 316     91, 81	Colombia	76, 870	6.835	101.59R	9, 194		
Total		232, 416	24, 031	142, 222	18, 816		
Total	Asia and Uceanica	154, 958	17, 367	192, 879			
Poultry and game			`				
Poultry and game	1	122, 055, 911	7, 391, 091	142, 273, 139	8, 654, 721		
	Poultry and game		66, 316 3, 243, 188		91, 819 5, 190, 547		

# Exports of domestic merchandise, calendar years 1897 and 1898—Continued.

	Twolve months ending December—					
Articles and countries.	180	97.	189	16.		
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.		
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products—Continued.  Dairy products—						
Butter (pounds)— United Kingdom Germany	2, 228, 799	\$2, 906, 621 253, 805	6. 847, 839 671, 302	\$1, 125, 391 95, 043		
Other Europe	1, 483, 228 3, 597, 271	168, 362 532, 690	754, 031 1, 810, 825	102, 207 320, 439		
Honduras	282, 558 246, 478 54, 451	48, 245 41, 536 7, 438	262, 302 259, 731 75, 269	47, 881 46, 530 10, 531		
Santo Domingo	49, 465	10, 932 5, 918	157, 671 27, 285	28, 653 4, <b>6</b> 89		
Other West Indies and Bermuda Brazil	1, 984, 157 465, 743 156, 383	292, 730 56, 183 21, 255	1, 885, 458 1, 014, 866 91, 932	800, 534 130, 585 15, 511		
Other South America China Japan	32, 720	84, 189 6, 478 20, 199	724, 830 16, 498 120, 299	108, 162 8, 936 24, 055		
Other Asia and Oceanica	181, 673 21, 194	35, 623 3, 672	258, 763 19, 326	54, 572 4, 151		
Other countries  Total	30, 914, 783	4, 497, 878	15, 032, 489	5, 273 2, 428, 143		
Cheese (pounds)— United Kingdam	44, 350, 228	4, 030, 516	25, 413, 146	2, 139, 905		
Germany British North America Central American States and British	13, 980, 688	1, 176, 381	12, 994, 969	990, 222		
Honduras. Mexico	171, 295 118, 546	19, 921 14, 296 4, 719	155, 059 135, 850	17, 553 15, 419		
Porto Rico	21, 988	20, 347 2, 601	38, 549 376, 105 42, 517	4, 631 46, 890 5, 335		
Other West Indies and Bermuda Brazil Colombia	2, 638	100, 642 314 12, 116	729, 485 4, 772 74, 149	84, 639 521 8, 974		
Other South America	127, 285 46, 669	16, 316 5, 120 3, 303	134, 868 96, 495 49, 235	16, 484 10, 535 5, 408		
Other Asia and OceanicaOther countries	213, 485 20, 301	23, 318 2, 400	265, 153 13, 642	28, 838 1, 464		
Total		5, 432, 371				
Milk						
Quicksilver	1, 007, 770	394, 549	981, 497 707, 940	440, 587		
Rice bran, meal, and polish	3, 778, 055	12, 750 22, 175 24, 812	11, 366, 747 17, 280, 193	29, 054 62, 217 63, 645		
Seeds: Cloverlbs	19, 891, 916	1, 354, 037	26, 694, 132	1, 594, 409		
Cotton	26, 671, 819	159, 771 935, 271 396, 364	29, 731, 425 2, 768, 860 13, 807, 471	193, 211 2, 746, 182 439, 864		
Other grass seeds All other	12, 500, 255	114, 639 212, 519	10,001,111	163, 070 187, 737		
Total		3, 172, 601		5, 274, 473		
Exported to— United Kingdom France	·	1, 840, 803 37, 899		923, 310 67, 051		
Germany Other Europe British North America		488, 440 546, 985 658, 947	•••••	1, 017, 538 1, 700, 754 1, 419, 275		
Central American States and British Honduras Mexico		5, 401 19, 145		5, 336 28, 912		
Santo Domingo		2, 733 150		387 8, 237 56		
Other West Indies and Bermuda Argentina		8, 215 761	rightzed by C	09 300		

Exports of domestic merchandise, calendar years 1867 and 1898-Continued.

	Twe	lve months e	nding Decemb	er—
Articles and countries.	180	07.	180	8.
,	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
Seeds—Continued.				
Exported to—				
Brazil		\$1,492		<b>\$1</b> , 01
Colombia				1, 25
Other South America:			·	2, 37
China British Australasia		551 54, 330		90, 09
Other Asia and Oceanics		4, 835		5, 73
Africa		1, 427		2, 5,
Other countries				
Total seeds		3, 172, 691		5, 274, 4
Shells		a 58, 396		128, 83
Silk, manufactures of		287, 435		308, 00
loap:		1	-	
Toilet or fancy	26, 188, 528	224, 284 973, 030	28, 314, 492	333, 80 1, 001, 33
	20, 100, 000		<u> </u>	
Total	j <del></del>			1, 335, 13
Spermaceti and spermaceti wax	182, 833	56, 182	251, 284	69, 88
Spirits, distilled (proof gallons):				
Alcohol— Wood	259, 121	132, 035	383, 143	202, 28
Other, including pure, neutral, or co-		1	1	
logne spirits	276, 645	102, 994	2, 483, 278	703, 34
Brandy	19,541 703,903	27, 438 960, 802	24, 401 745, 438	39, 37 1, 044, 74
Whisky-	108, 500	800, 802	140, 400	1, 011, 11
Bourbon	456, 325	335, 339	265, 407	254, 54
Rye		34,799	88, 274	62, 13
All other	276, 617	147, 945	25, 081	21,06
Total	2, 011, 604	1, 741, 387	3, 965, 022	2, 327, 48
Starch	88, 506, 240	1, 685, 514	89, 334, 492	1, 832, 57
Stationery, except of paper	00,000,240	968, 101	00,000,402	1, 057, 88
Stereotype and electrotype plates		73, 090		58, 31
Stereotype and electrotype plates Straw and palm leaf, manufactures of				328, 19
Sugar and molasses:		<del></del>		
Molaseosgails	7, 516, 102	578, 465	4, 990, 844	390, 93
Sirupgails	4, 235, 746	346, 767	7, 527, 615	1, 024, 3
Sugar, brownlbs	285, 186		419, 791	15, 90
Sugar, refined (pounds)-				
United Kingdom	70, 707	4, 075	749, 667	34, 42
Germany	3, 275	158		
Other Europe	22, 917 61, 603	1, 168	1, 680 187, 688	10; 4
Central American States and British	01,000	3, 741	101,000	10, 40
Honduras	1, 150, 644	53, 578	674, 232	82, 44
Mexico	412, 048	19,409	840, 166	
Santo Domingo	48, 099	2, 369	22, 207	1, 2
Other West Indies and Bermuda	1, 915, 193	98, 032 35, 020	1, 844, 089	101, 0 17, 1
ColombiaOther South America	712, 891 90, 237	5, 209	386, 698- 28, 489	1, 5
Other Asia and Oceanica	1, 264, 990	59, 684	2, 469, 572	98, 3
Africa	465, 213	23, 531	284, 699	15, 1
Total	6, 238, 877	305, 974	6, 939, 187	326, 1
Candy and confectionery		614. 422		709, 5
Total sugar and molasses		1, 856, 085		2, 466, 8
•				
Tiu, manufactures of		284, 020		281, 7
Tobacco, and manufactures of: Unmanufactured (pounda)—	1			
Leaf	271, 240, 584	22, 573, 494	258, 207, 664	23, 518, 7
Stems and trimmings	9, 832, 883	216, 656	11, 759, 169	278, 09
Total	281, 074, 422	22, 790, 150	269, 966, 833	23, 796, 80
		<del></del>	<del></del>	

# Exports of domestic merchandise, calendar years 1897 and 1898-Continued.

	Twelve months ending December—					
Articles and countries.	189	7.	1998.			
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.		
Tobacco, and manufactures of—Continued. Unmanufactured (pounds)—Continued.						
Exported to (pounds)— United Kingdom	81, 542, 730	\$7, 822, 149	83, 227, 418	\$7, 934, 225		
France	20, 012, 174	1, 526, 616	28, 173, 242	2, 281, 213		
GermanyOther Europe.	66, 069, 466 88, 989, 731	4, 552, 131 6, 538, 092	54, 413, 563 73, 074, 580	4, 194, 188 6, 340, 001		
British North America	12, 373, 660	1, 243, 209	9, 126, 809	892, 600		
Central American States and British Honduras	139, 948	18, 508	187, 833	27, 256		
Mexico	1, 716, 830	120, 727	1, 742, 584	142, 613		
West Indies and BermudaArgentina	2, 744, 179 26, 165	259, 265 1, 460	2, 955, 577 360, 170	290, 547 19, 794		
Colombia Other South America	25, 925	3, 554	54, 805	7,742		
Other South America	978, 621	86, 557	1, 171, 541	103, 517		
JapanBritish Australasia	1, 373, 265 1, 628, 016	94, 378 225, 892	9, 932, 690 2, 547, 998	901, 213 375, 043		
Other Asia and Oceanies	137, 971	11, 662	636, 498	50, 460		
Africa	3, 314, 432	285, 795	2, 358, 525	236, 088		
Other countries	1, 300	155	3, 000	366		
Total unmanufactured	281, 074, 422	23, 790, 150	269, 966, 833	23, 796, 860		
Manufactures of— Cigars	1,987	42, 228	2, 030	39, 074		
Cigarettes	934, 978	1, 987, 405	1, 225, 958	2, 309, 581		
Pluglbs	5, 048, 269	1, 109, 821	8, 916, 186	2, 030, 184		
All other		1, 827, 310		756, 625		
Total		4, 966, 764	<u></u> '	5, 135, 464		
Exported to-		4 400 404				
United Kingdom France Germany Other Europe	•••••	1, 483, 071 22, 653		890, 0 <b>95</b> 13, <b>33</b> 7		
Germany		181 500	1	108, 530		
Other Europe		<b>35</b> 5, <b>4</b> 10		391, 257		
Central American States and British	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	64, 107		59, 713		
Honduras Mexico	. <b></b>	57, 846		50, 544		
Mexico		8, 590		27, 164		
Other West Indies and Bermuda	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	101,008		120, 153 130, 755		
Other West Indies and Bermuda Argentina Brazil		10, 2 <b>6</b> 5	l	8, 621		
Brazil		. 75		1,050		
Colombia		930 76, 375		5, 833 86, 384		
China		265, 5 <b>6</b> 8		314, 909		
East Indies: British	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			153, 552		
HongkongJapan		<b>82, 567</b>		67, 994 716, 426		
British Australasia		1. 056, 255		1, 475, 593		
Other Asia and Oceanica		191, 365	·	228, 826		
AfricaOther countries	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			281, 090 2, 038		
Other countries		2, 002	·	2, 000		
Total manufactures of		4, 966, 764	·	5, 135, 464		
Teys		120, 062		186, 570		
Trunks, valises, and traveling bags	421, 512		400, 073	111, 548 427, 915		
	421, 312	401,000	409, 073	427, 810		
Vegetables:	an a	1 000 000		1 004 500		
Beans and peasebush Onionsdo	963, 742 98, 145	1, 207, 823 88, 079	877, 235   151, 847	1, 224, 580 128, 592		
Potatoesdo	752, 484	506, 408	543, 767	410, 017		
Vegetables, canned		415, 521	·	523, 172		
All other, including pickles and sauces		294, 132		<b>86</b> 0, 387		
Total		2, 511, 963		2, 646, 748		
Vessels sold to foreigners (tons):						
Steamers	1, <b>3</b> 52 70	186, 424 1, 727	428 3, 628	54, 174 39, 800		
Total	1, 422	188, 151	4, 056	93, 974		
Vinegar	104 047	12 584	111.450	14 (015		
Vinegargalls Whalebonelbe	104, 047 140, 141	12, 564 435, 815	111, 450 107, 836	14, 305 313, 221		

Exports of domestic merchandise, calendar years 1897 and 1898-Continued.

	Twelve months ending December—						
Articles and countries.	189	77.	1898.				
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.			
'ine:							
In bottlesdoz In other coveringsgalis	14, 669 1, 199, 921	\$60, 728 517, 795	11, 449 1, 865, 185	\$59, 251 768, 626			
Total		578, 521		827, 87			
ood, and manufactures of:	<del></del>	***************************************		ويسيط السيدات			
Timber and unmanufactured wood— Sawed	419, 833	4, 258, 987	372, 618	3, 710, 16			
Hewncubic feet Logs and other	7, 583, 478	1, 534, 282	4, 822, 181	8 <b>9</b> 3, 18			
		3, 621, 789		3, 347, 17			
Total		9, 415, 008		7, 950, 51			
Exported to— United Kingdom		4 100 100		2 004 85			
France	l	4, 136, 188 284, 269		3, 0 <b>94, 6</b> 5 364, <b>44</b>			
Germany Other Europe		1, 524, 292		1, 119, 67			
British North America		1,271,704		1, 405, 44 1, 091, 08			
British North America. Central American States and British							
Honduras		84, 563 207, 258		25, 81 391, 70			
Cuba Other West Indies and Bermuda		15, 550		29, 09			
Other West Indies and Bermuda		24, 364		4, 73			
Argentina Brazil Colombia		19, 686		16, 69 <b>4</b> , 35			
Colombia		28, 874	1	26, 03			
Other South America		42,762		84, 21			
British AustralasiaOther Asia and Oceanica	•••••	153, 048 60, 451		1 <b>6</b> 3, 59 <b>9</b> 1, <b>6</b> 2			
A frica		119, 129		87, 83			
Other countries	<b></b>						
Total		9, 415, 008		7, 950, 51			
Lumber (M feet)-							
Boards, deals, and planks	865, 526 37, 586	13, 005, 70H 430, 945	844, 029 31, 746	13, 078, 77 84 <b>8</b> , 57			
Total	903, 112	13, 436, 653	875, 775	13, 422, 84			
Exported to (M feet)—							
United Kingdom		3, 278, 075	135, 351	3, 1 <b>29,</b> 70 393, 59			
Germany	24, 820 84, 897	341, 747 778, 147	27, 601 41, 980	888, 64			
Other Europe	119, 828	1, 845, 335	122,678	2, 238, 01			
Central American States and British	71, 608	968, 319	92, 150	1, 291, 15			
Honduras	8, 862 79, 919	101, <b>227</b> 1, 211, <b>34</b> 5	3, 845 64, 485	47, 66 7 <b>3</b> 3, 43			
Santo Domingo	4,774	71, 813	1.861	<b>28</b> , 83			
Cuba	27, 302 6, 644	292, 842 85, 462	29, 813 2, 056	834, 35 25, 72			
Other West Indies and Bermuda	43, 909	630, 405	38,722	551.78			
ArgentinaBrazil	64, 573	765, <b>96</b> 2	84, 437	975, 22			
Brazil	44, 805 5, 514	597, 431 <b>69, 79</b> 1	43, 861 8, 348	578, 15 44, 88			
Other South America	48, 433	530, 560	47,001	529, 72			
China	16, 720	116, 567	12, 586	105, 86			
Hongkong Japan	1, 890 18, 074	24, 226 146, 343	1, 150 2, 671	12, 59 29, 03			
British Australasia	55, 438	574, 478	44, 491	507, 76			
Other Asia and Oceanica	36, 994	343, 390	43, 997	425, 37			
AfricaOther countries	36, 003 213	659, 265 3, 928	81,518 173	548, 71 2, 29			
Total boards, deals, etc	903, 112	13, 436, 653	875, 775	13, 422, 34			
Shingles		98, 159	65, 054	118, 27			
Shooks—  Box		497, 426	30,002	389, 97			
Other	547, 509	556, 993	608, 762	580, 20			
Staves	28, 040, 445	1,886,027	52, 352, 945	3, 798, 46			
Heading		2, 199, 997 3, 325, 322		218, 76 <b>3, 224, 09</b>			
Manufactures of			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
Doors, sash, and blinds	'	631, 652	'	1, 010, 94			
	. <del></del> :						

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# Exports of domestic merchandise, calendar years 1897 and 1898—Continued.

	Twelve months ending December—					
Articles and countries.	18	97.	1898.			
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.		
Vood, and manufactures of—Continued. Furniture. n. e. s.—						
United Kingdom		\$995, 383 229, 701 303, 420	'	\$1, 024, 12		
France		229, 701		129, 40 257, 86		
Germany	.¦- <b></b>	303, 420	·	257, 36		
Other Europe		239, 890		223, 81		
British North America Contral American States and British Honduras		606, 688		473, 40		
Mexico		188 222		44, 04 177, 11		
Santo Domingo		11.767	***************************************	8, 30		
Cuba		. 34,120		21, 18		
Porto Rico		8,617	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	6, 25		
Other West Indies and Bermuda Argentina		122, 948 75, 574		100, 29 58, 67		
Brazil		48, 183		20.00		
Colombia		41, 520		29, 00 26, 78 73, 73		
Other South America		41,520 78,001		73, 73		
China		.1 28.957	'	13, 96		
East Indies—British		12, 790	,	11,77		
Japan British Australasia		35, 826 214, 675		18, 35 212, 58		
Other Asia and Oceanica	1	132, 886		169, 01		
Africa		. 354,711		841, 19		
Other countries		3, 513	·	2, 57		
Total furniture, n. e. s		3, 888, 958		3, 417, 96		
Hogsheads and barrels, empty Trimmings, moldings, and other house		259, 204		224, 11		
finishings		245, 893		350, 16		
Wooden ware	~ 90 177 084	488, 390	57, 528, 280	603, 61		
Wood pulplbs All other	a 20, 177, 064	242, 186 8, 110, 261	01, 328, 280	585, 56 8, 071, 95		
Total		40, 282, 129		38, 966, 96		
Wool and manufactures of:  Wool, raw (pounds)—  Exported to—  United Kingdom	8, 608	975	700	10		
Germany						
Other Europe	5, 918 673, 030 866, 935 536	769 112, 365 30, 459 40	16, 000 56, 839 17, 000	1,60 10, 11 2, 58		
Total wool, raw	1, 035, 027	144, 608	90, 539	14, 40		
Manufactures of— Carpetsyards	272, 854	214 700	119 009	04 02		
Dress goodsdo	a 38, 910	214, 790 17, 510	112, 902 55, 190	96, 93 31, 94		
Flannels and blankets		54, 888		48, 59		
Wearing apparel		409, 287		456, 53		
All other manufactures of		362, 481		886, 78		
Total manufactures		1, 058, 966		1, 020, 81		
Zing and manufactures of: Oretons	8, 260	211, 350	10, 520	299, 87		
Manufactures of— Pigs, bars, plates, and sheetslbs All other manufactures of	28, 490, 662	1, 356, 538 71, 021	20, 998, 413	1, 033, 95 141, 93		
Total, not including ore		1, 427, 559		1, 175, 89		
All other articles		4, 475, 972		5, 173, 11		
Total value of exports of domestic merchandise		1,079,834,296		1, 233, 564, 82		
Carried in— Cars and other land vehicles American steam vessels		60, 176, 874 51, 511, 682		70, 076, 29 44, 143, 17		

a Not separately stated prior to July, 1897.

# Exports of domestic merchandise, calendar years 1897 and 1898—Continued.

	Twelve months ending December—					
Articles and countries.	1	807.	. 189	98.		
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.		
Carried in— Foreign steam vessels: Belgian British Dutch			17, 254, 559) 798, 966, 202 23, 990, 262			
French German Italian Norwegian All other		a \$869,662,857	16, 074, 996 103, 496, 302 897, 802 27, 067, 133	\$1,030,624,34		
American sailing vessels			42, 887, 091)	18, 297, 99		
Foreign sailing Vessels: Belgian British Dutch French German Italian Norwegian All other		b76, 959, 605	2, 889) 43, 604, 234 805, 574 1, 452, 414 8, 116, 247 3, 976, 946 8, 428, 575 4, 036, 139)	70, 423, 018		

# a Not given in detail prior to July 1897.

### Imports and exports of merchandise from 1889 to 1898.

Year ending	Imports.			Exports.				
December—	Free of duty.	Dutiable.	Total.	Domestic.	Foreign.	Total.		
1889	\$261, 164, 484	\$509, 357, 481	\$770, 521, 965	\$814, 154, 864	\$12, 951, 483	\$827, 106, 347		
	288, 528, 328	534, 869, 398	823, 397, 726	845, 999, 603	11, 502, 945	857, 502, 548		
1891	429, 335, 677	898, 985, 266	828, 320, 943	957, 333, 551	13, 176, 095	970, 509, 640		
1892	446, 978, 931	893, 952, 024	840, 930, 955	923, 237, 315	15, 183, 345	938, 420, 660		
1893	417, 344, 174	358, 904, 750	776, 248, 924	854, 729, 454	21, 379, 327	876, 108, 78		
1894	383, 371, 933	292, 941, 008	676, 312, 941	807, 312, 116	17, 790, 132	825, 102, 24		
1836 1 <b>8</b> 96 1897	384, 816, 131 322, 952, 457	416, 853, 216 858, 627, 099	801, 669, 347 681, 579, 556	807, 742, 415 986, 830, 080	17, 117, 721 19, 007, 161	824, 860, 13 1, 005, 837, 24		
1898	377, 288, 396	865, 306, 833	742, 595, 229	1, 079, 834, 296	19, 874, 749	1, <b>099</b> , 70 <b>9</b> , 04		
	268, 362, 680	366, 595, 549	634, 958, 229	1, 233, 564, 828	21, 929, 530	1, <b>25</b> 5, 494, 35		

# AFRICA.

As noted in previous editions of the Review, the continent of Africa, for trade reasons, is considered in four geographical divisions—(1) the Northern, covering the Canary Islands, Madeira, Morocco, Tunis, Tripoli, Algeria, Egypt, and Erithrea; (2) the West Coast, embracing Cape Verde Islands, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ivory Coast, Gold Coast, Slave Coast, Lagos, Niger Protectorate, Togoland, Cameroons, Congo Free State, German Southwest Africa, and Angela; (3) South Africa, including Cape Colony, Natal, Orange Free State, South African Republic (Transvaal), and Mozambique, the trade of this country being chiefly in transit for the Transvaal; (4) the East Coast, embracing Zanzibar, Madagascar, Mauritius, Réunion, German East Africa, and British East Africa.

In places not covered by reports from United States consular officers, recourse has been had to British and French colonial reports, in order

to give a comprehensive picture of trade.

According to the returns of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, the trade of the United States with the continent of Africa (the Azores being classed under Europe) during the ten years 1889 to 1898 was:

### IMPORTS.

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
British Africa	\$1, 052, 536	\$870, 856 59, 317	\$937, 905 72, 672	\$670, 488 25, 468	\$593, 107 35, 790
French Africa	<b>389</b> , 617		588, 919	420, 590	199, 035
Liberia Madagascar		15, 287	13, 946 94, 157	20, 454 319, 040	63, 587 126, 085
Portuguese Africa		31	1, 902	18, 567	16, 948
Turkey in Africa	631, 382	759, 676 1, 031, 027	2, 543, 989 1, 259, 440	2, 399, 019 1, 294, 298	2, 972; 974 637, 344
Total	3, 394, 003	3, 169, 086	5, 512, 880	5, 167, 924	4, 661, 890
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
British Africa	\$547, 741	\$1, 198, 163	\$1, 477, 895		\$939, 800
Canary Islands French Africa German Africa	34, 921 145, 639	59, 499 409, 593	246, 870 98	27, 381 402, 149	31, 641 600, 892
Liberia. Madagascar	15, 505 140, 147	4, 889 41, 584	13, 960 14, 241	6, 040 19, 795	6, 521 8, 871
Portuguese Africa	8, 177	12, 547 16, 972	19, 121	16, 086	16, 806
Turkey in Africa		3, 987, 423 1, 055, 628	7, 467, 224 367, 385	7, 229, 529 617, 147	5, 809, 763 722, 242
Total	4, 734, 513	6, 786, 298	9, 651, 428	9, 535, 585	8, 136, 575

#### EXPORTS.

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
British Africa		\$2, 953, 335	\$3, 511, 668	\$3, 224, 052	\$4, 048, 700
Canary Islands		155, 207	313, 453	175, 970	201, 264
French Africa		406, 996	473, 243	315, 896	218, 881
German Africa					
Liberia		27, 358		15, 191	42, 183
Madagascar			116, 896	247, 077	
Portuguese Africa	5,010	27, 956	41,905	67, 091	207, 037
Spanish Africa				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	<sub>-</sub>
Turkey in Africa		166, 578	147, 484	75, 108	188, 788
All other Africa	420, 468	709, 504	461, 540	426, 253	316, 963
	4, 594, 539	4, 446, 934	5, 125, 995	4, 546, 638	5, 293, 810
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
British Africa	<b>\$4</b> , 543, 373	\$7,021,120	\$13, 209, 136	\$12, 578, 299	\$13, 761, 552
Canary Islands		204, 479	292, 036	382, 815	91, 72
French Africa		326, 233	272, 673	365, 325	690, 202
German Africa		l	500	1,506	813
Liberia	26, 592	24, 892	12, 085	11,642	16, 837
Madagascar		156, 731	453, 425	549, 878	67, 517
Portuguese Africa	76, 831	419, 369	1, 884, 674	1, 802, 420	2, 050, 901
Spanish Africa		1	4,740	29, 674	
Turkey in Africa	196, 514	103, 056	268, 022	878, 527	893, 859
All other Africa		273, 451	635, 215	584, 846	<b>529, 4</b> 54
Total	5, 826, 225	8, 529, 331	17, 032, 506	16, 679, 427	18, 102, 868

The Treasury heading "British Africa," it should be noted, covers Cape Colony and Natal, in South Africa; Bathurst, Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Gold Coast, Lagos, the Niger Protectorate, etc., on the West Coast, and Mauritius, etc., on the East Coast. United States trade with the Transvaal and Orange Free State is not specified, being largely conducted through Cape Colony and Natal.

### NORTH AFRICA.

### CANARY ISLANDS.

From official returns of the countries named, the following figures of imports from and exports to the Canary Islands for the latest years available are taken:

Country.	Imports from Canaries.	Exports to Canaries.
Great Britain (1897)	\$2, 790, 000 250, 000 27, 300	\$2, 540, 000 590, 370 382, 800
Total	3, 067, 300	3, 513, 170

<sup>\*</sup>On account of the war with Spain, United States trade decreased materially in 1898; the year 1897 is therefore taken as more nearly representing normal conditions.

#### The Moniteur Officiel du Commerce says:

The commercial movement of the Canaries has progressed in the last ten years at the rate of from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 pesetas (\$386,000 to \$579,000) a year. From 18,000,000 pesetas in 1888, imports rose to 43,000,000 pesetas in 1895. In these totals, however, the importation of coal is included; without coal, the total in 1895 was 17.494.356 pesetas (\$3.376.411).

17,494,356 pesetas (\$3,376,411).

The economic development of the Canaries depends solely on the number of boats stopping at the ports, which promotes a larger importation of coal and a more

extended sale of meat, poultry, vegetables, fruits, wines, etc. The exportation of early fruits and vegetables has been of importance in the last six years. Cochineal formed at one time the sole wealth of the Canaries. In 1889, its exportation amounted to 20,000,000 pesetas (\$3,860,000); since that time the quantity has greatly diminished.

The early fruits and vegetables from the Canaries are sent almost entirely to London and Liverpool. Tomatoes are exported in boxes of different sizes, delivered to the exporters at from 12 to 15 pesetas (\$2.32 to \$2.90) the quintal of 46 kilograms (101 pounds); at London, they sell for 1s. the kilogram (24 cents per 2.2 pounds). As regards cultivation, the seeds are imported from England, sowed in the months of August and September, and transplanted a month later into well-irrigated land. About 9,300 plants can be put in a fanagada, or 1½ acres. The fruit is large and highly flavored, the earliest ripening at the end of October, when the export trade commences. The potato crop is ready in December or Jannary, and a quintal (220 pounds) sells in London for 14s. to 17s. (\$3.36 to \$4.08). Many landowners plant a second crop, which is ready for market in March or April. From October to May one can always count on two harvests, whatever may be the product cultivated. Both potatoes and tomatoes are remunerative. The banana, however, when it is of good quality, gives the greatest profit. The ground yields eighteen months after planting; one can count on 1,000 to 1,200 plants to the acre, and on 150 bananas to the plant, with two harvests a year. The bunches are sold for 3 to 5 pesetas (58 to 97 cents). The freight on tomatoes and potatoes is 15s. (\$4.60) the ton for London or Liverpool; on bananas, 1½s. to 2s. (36 to 48 cents) per bunch for London and 24 cents for Liverpool. Oranges are excellent and abundant, but are not cultivated for export.

export.
There are seven sugar refineries operated by steam in Grand Canary Island, one at Teneriffe, and two on the island of Palma. Sugar cane yields most abundantly, and the industry is profitable, as the sugar enters Spain free of duty, while foreign

sugars pay 40 per cent.

The vines produce well, and the wines, when made with care, rival the best known.

The Canaries are famous as a resort, from 2,000 to 3,000 visitors wintering in the islands.

The following table gives the average quantities and values of the principal exports from Grand Canary Island:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	
Tomatoes	2, 342, 890 1, 546, 777 6, 704, 836 296, 174 2, 042, 918 19, 682 1, 129, 568	Pesetas. 820, 011 234, 732 844, 685 814, 478 306, 347 40, 752 612, 365	\$158, 262 45, 303 163, 015 157, 194 59, 125 7, 865 118, 186
Total		3, 673, 320	708, 950

a 1 kilo = 2.2046 pounds.

b 1 liter = 1.0567 quarts.

The value of the exports from Tenerific averages 9,426,425 pesetas (\$1,819,299).

#### MADEIRA.

Consul Jones sends from Funchal the following statistics of trade: The imports into Madeira in 1897 were valued at \$1,165,677, against \$330,032 in 1896. Coal, cereals, and dry goods were the chief articles. The exports were \$1,324,768, against \$938,631 in 1896, wine, the most important export, figuring at \$895,732 in 1897. The trade with the principal countries in 1897 was:

Countries.	Exports.	Imports.	Countries.	Exports.	Imports.
Great Britain Russia Germany	187, 613	\$668, 846 861 91, 052	Morocco. France America.	170, 853	\$16, 648 17, 139 205, 599

The table of exports, says the consul, does not give the United States a fair rating, as the trade is mostly via Great Britain and is credited to that country. The export of eggs to South Africa is developing remarkably.

### MOROCCO.

The consul-general at Tangier, Mr. Cummere, gives imports and exports in 1897 as follows:

Countries.	Exports.	Imports.	Countries.	Exports.	Imports.
Great Britain			Ptaly	\$29; 374. 10 <sup>,</sup> 1, 425. 87	\$3, 758. 93 11, 621. 20
Spain	39, 246, 12	201, 463, 36	Total	915, 801. 93	1, 491, 708, 05

The chief articles of import are cotton goods, \$571,424, and flour, \$169,695. Oxen, \$257,475; hides, \$57,332; goatskins, \$85,981; eggs, \$86,681, and slippers, \$236,511, figure among the most important exports. The consul-general says that there has been a decrease of nearly 20 per cent in imports during the year, due to the rise in exchange. Owing to the lack of direct communication, United States goods to reach Morocco must pass through foreign ports. The cotton cloth, which is largely used in the country, comes from Manchester, and is known in England by the name of domestic; the Moors call it "Americano." Flour is imported from France and is not of good quality. American flour is considered too expensive.

#### ALGERIA.

According to French official returns, the foreign commerce of Algeria in 1897 was: Imports, \$11,716,000; exports, \$9,601,000. These figures do not include the commerce with France, which is given as follows: Imports, \$45,412,900; exports, \$47,478,000. The share of the principal countries in the trade was:

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
Great Britain	177, 700	\$2, 485, 300 498, 700 372, 600	Spain	<b>60</b> 3, 300	558, 700 147, 800

The principal articles of import and export were: Imports—coffee, cattle, cetton, textiles, cereals, coal, tobacco, wood, and machinery; exports—rushes, reeds, cork, iron ore, manufactured tobacco, vegetable hair, tan bark, fodder, skins, and horses.

### TUNIS.

The imports of Tunis in 1896 were stated in Commercial Relations, 1896-97, at \$8,963,000 and the exports at \$6,659,000. Figures for the total trade for 1897 are not available, but the exports from France to Tunis in that year, according to official statistics, were \$9,071,000 and the imports into France from Tunis were \$4,655,000. The exports from Great Britain were \$1,071,092 and the imports into Great Britain from

Tunis were \$361,139. These two countries, with Italy, Russia, and Austria, are the chief competitors for the trade of Tunis. Imports from the United States in 1896 were given at \$35,000 and exports at \$1,000. Cotton goods were imported in 1896, according to official figures, to the value of \$349,206, and flour and grain to the value of \$1,688,400. Lumber, coffee, and sugar figure among the imports. Wheat was exported to the value of \$1,872,000, and barley valued at \$539,700. The exports of clive oil amounted to \$772,000. Other exports were cattle, sponges,

wine, bark, etc. A British foreign office report gives the sources of imports as follows: Cotton goods from England, either direct or via Malta; tea from England; coffee from Austria; flour from France; wine and spirits from Austria, France, and Maks; tinned previsions from England and France: tinued milk from Switzerland; butter and cheese from Italy, Denmark, France, Holland, Switzerland, and the United States; beer from Germany, France, Austria, and a little from England; dried fruits from France and Malta; chemicals, drugs, and seaps from England and France; candles from France and England; timber from Scandinavia, Venice, Roumania, and Canada; bricks and tiles from France; drain pipes from England and France; clothing from England and France; glass and earthen ware from Germany, Austria, France, and Great Britism; metals from Italy, France, Germany, and Austria; petroleum from Russia; other oils from Italy, France, England, and the United States; machinery from Great Britain, France, United States, and Germany; coal from England; woolen and silk goods from Italy, Malta, Austria, England, and France; ironmongery from Belgium, France, England, Germany, and Austria; leather goods from England, France, Italy, Tripoli, and Morocco; clocks, silver, and jewelry from Switzerland, Germany, France, Italy, England, and the United States; wooden houses in sections from England, Scandinavia. Canada, and the United States; cereals from Italy, Russia, and Tripoli; sugar from France, England, and Austria.

Belgium has a considerable commerce with Tunis, continues the British report, representing about 3 per cent of the total, although Belgium is searcely mentioned in the returns as the country of origin of any import. In like manner, Austria and Spain furnish many prod-

nets, even when not specially mentioned.

### TRIPOLI.

The British vice consulat Tripoli gives the following table of trade in 1897:

Countries.	Exports.	Imports.	Countries.	Exports.	Imports.
Great Britain Turkey France Austria United States Italy	121, 663 481, 784 29, 199 184, 927	\$385, 170 283, 592 340, 655 181, 034 107, 063	Germany. Belgium Tunis Other countries Total	29, 899	\$81, 750 66, 184 19, 466 ,749, 441 2, 334, 355

The imports in 1896 were \$1,751,940 and the exports \$1,826,154. The trade decreased during the year, but imports from Great Britain remain the same, viz, 32 per cent of the total value. The vice-consul says:

In a thinly populated country like Tripoli, having little of its own to give and requiring less from other countries by reason of the simple mode of living and

primitive ways of its inhabitants, it is not to be expected that trade can ever assume large proportions. Even under the most favorable conditions it can not but remain confined within modest limits, although, if carried on smoothly, as it formerly was, it might become highly profitable to those concerned. In the year under consideration it was especially dull toward the end, when general stagnation in business seemed to set in. The purchasing powers of the inhabitants were circumscribed by the bad harvest. The enormous competition among commission agents tended to complicate matters. Trade with Tunis, which since 1893 has been decreasing, has now almost entirely ceased. There is no commercial treaty between Turkey and Tunis, and so long as the former refuses to recognize the French Protectorate, it is not likely that any arrangement will be arrived at whereby the products of this country, as well as those of Turkey generally, will be admitted to the benefit of a special tariff.

The commercial prosperity of Tripoli, notes the British report, depends in a great measure on its caravan trade with the interior of Africa. On this subject the Moniteur Official du Commerce says:

The commercial movement between Tripoli, Bengazi, Ghadamis, Rhat, and the Soudan has never, even in the most favorable years, exceeded 10,000,000 to 11,000,000 francs (\$1,930,000 to \$22,123,000), imports and exports. In 1895 it was about 7,000,000 francs (\$1,351,000), and in 1896 declined to 5,700,000 francs (\$1,100,100). The troubled condition of the Soudanese country in general would be sufficient to explain this decrease in trade between Tripoli, Bengazi, and the countries in the center of Africa. But it is not the only reason. It must be remarked that Tripoli is no longer one of the few doors into central Africa open to Europe. Commerce can now pass through other channels, and both natives and Europeans have commenced to avail themselves of them. The articles exported from Tripoli and the Soudan are:

Articles:	Val	ue.	Articles.	Val	10.
Esparto grass	1, 050, 000 1, 150, 000 55, 000 660, 000 220, 000 185, 000 1, 375, 000	\$360, 910 202, 650 221, 950 10, 615 128, 480 42, 460 35, 705 265, 875 24, 125	Eggs Bones and rags Ostrich plumes Red pepper Carbonate of salt Oranges and lemons. Different goods Total	Francs. 270, 000 65, 000 1, 300, 000 81, 000 43, 000 150, 000 790, 000	\$52, 110 12, 545 250, 900 15, 633 8, 299 28, 950 152, 470

Of these exports, about half, or 4.715,000 francs (\$909,995), went to Great Britain and Malta; 2,393,000 francs (\$461,849) went to France, the remainder being divided between Algeria, Tunis, Turkey, Italy, Greece, etc. Of wool and skins, 800,000 francs' (\$154,400) worth was sent to America.

### EGYPT.

A comprehensive report on trade conditions in Egypt, by Consul-General Harrison, of Uairo, was printed in Advance Sheets No. 209, September 2, and Consular Reports No. 217, October, 1898. The following extracts are from his report:

The imports of Egypt in 1875 amounted to about \$25,000,000; in 1896, they amounted to \$50,900,000, being an increase of 100 per cent in twenty-one years.

These imports came from the following countries:

Countries.	Value.	Countries.	Value.
England and possessions	9, 958, 000 6, 060, 000 3, 512, 000	Russia	

The exports from the United States to Egypt in 1896 consisted of the following:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Agricultural implements	134	Woods, and manufactures of	\$29, 117 50, 198 \$215, 540

While it may be that large quantities of American goods go into Egypt via Germany and England, still there is no doubt that this market is very much neglected. To convey some idea of the character and extent of the market, I give some of the principal items imported in 1896.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Petroleum Writing paper Wrapping paper Lumber for building Furniture Coal Charcoal	172,000 228,000 2,192,000 230,000 2,125,000	Soap Cotton yarn Cotton fabrics Iron hardware Copper-brass goods Machinery, and parts of	810,000 7,500,000 2,355,000

The total exports of Egypt in 1896 amounted to \$68,000,000, consisting of cotton, cotton seed, cane sugar, beans, wheat, onions, skins, and natural wools. England

takes about 35 per cent of the exports.

Our imports from Egypt in 1896 amounted to \$4,632,000, consisting almost entirely of cotton. In the first eleven months of 1897, cotton imports from Egypt amounted to \$4,277,618; sugar imports from Egypt amounted to \$3,034,273. Cotton raising is becoming more general every year in Egypt. The importance of this line of agriculture may be seen by an examination of the exports. In 1875, they exported 339, 222 bales of cotton; in 1896, 680,960 bales. Of this latter England received 337,078 bales; Russia, 89,565 bales; France, 76,247 bales; Austria, 71,436 bales; United States, 59,339 bales, and other countries in smaller amounts. This shows that they have doubled their exports of cotton in twenty-one years.

It was only ten years ago that Egyptian cotton was introduced into the United States. The trade has increased with marvelous rapidity; in 1890, 18,900 bales and in 1896, 59,339 bales were imported. The larger part of the cotton sent from Egypt is consigned to Boston commission agents and sold to New England mills. The development of the cotton industry in Egypt dates from the time of the civil war in America. England is anxious to have its growth encouraged, in order to have another market from which to draw supplies for Lancashire mills. This development has not been without its influence on other agricultural products; this can be seen in the increased importation of flour. From 1881 to 1892, the annual imports amounted to 25,000 barrels; in 1894, 107,000 barrels; 1895, 191,000 barrels; 1896, 350,000 barrels. In 1896, 80 per cent came from Marseilles, France; the rest from Odessa, Trieste, etc.

The past few years have been marked by unusual activity in engineering works in Egypt. New sugar factories have been erected, many bridges built, light rail-roads for agricultural purposes constructed, and there is no doubt that the coming

year will show a great increase in the amount of Egyptian imports.

Although the United States sold 15 locomotives to Egyptian railways in 1898, this class of goods comes mostly from Belgium; first-class passenger cars from England; rails from England and Germany; bridge work from Belgian, French, and German firms. The increase of the imports in iron and machinery of 1896 was the result of the development of the sugar industry, and the introduction of electrical trainways in Cairo and Alexandria.

The portable-engine trade, as well as that of steam pumps, is extensive, and would be greater if there were less difficulty in obtaining permission for pumping purposes

from the Government.

Fixed engines and corn-grinding mills, from 12 to 25 horsepower, are being sold all the year around, and lately compound engines have been in demand, as the present class of engineers have more experience and are better able to work theseengines than a few years ago.

The use of thrashing machines is making strides in the country; and, besides two Government land departments, a few other large landed proprietors are working them.

Of pumps for irrigating purposes and mills for corn grinding, England is the leading exporter to this country.

Since the making of agricultural roads, light railways have been a new feature in

Egypt, and some good orders have been given to both Belgium and England.
In engineering tools, England gets a large share, although from time to time

American makes are placed on this market and out out English trade.

Files for Egyptian Government railway administration have been a sore point to the English manufacturers for some three years; they have been furnished by Belgian and Italian firms at lower prices than the English files.

The trade of iron, steel, tin, etc., is entirely in the hands of Syrians and Arabs,

who keep stocks of bars, plates, angles, etc., which are bought direct from Belgium and England or through the German commission houses.

Almost the whole of the cotton piece-goods trade is in the hands of German and French firms. These firms, resident in Manchester, have branch houses in Egypt or are represented by German agents. Their travelers, principally Germans, are sent out every year and remain for from three to five months in the country. There is at present a strong and increasing competition from Germany in the lower qualities of cotton prints. In woolen goods, there is a growing competition from France, Italy,

and Germany, although at present England predominates.

The importation of coal during 1896 at Alexandria amounted to over 631,000 tons. Calculating the local consumption and that of the immediate neighborhood (but not including supplies to steamers) at 35,000 tons, it may be estimated that over 520,000 tons leave Alexandria for the interior by rail and by the Nile via Rosetta and via Mahmondieh Canal. Port Said, with its big importation of nearly 1,100,000 tons and its cheaper means of communication (by boat through Lake Menzalch to Damietta and thence by the River Nile) with Cairo, successfully opposes Alexandria merchants in the trade of Cairo and the stations on the Damietta branch of the The annual importation of coal into Alexandria and Port Said is steadily increasing.

The increase of importation of iron and steel manufactures will continue for many years to come. Many new works are likely to be constructed, and there will be an increase of agricultural railroads. New gas and water works in the provinces and the construction of water reservoirs and railways will continue to increase for many

уевгв.

### ERITHREA.

The Movimento Commerciale del Regno d'Italia says that the trade of Massowah consists almost entirely of goods in transit, those coming from the interior of the African continent being exported to India, Europe, or the Red Sea ports, and those imported into Massowah by sea being destined for the interior. The following table shows the value of the imports into Massowah for the year 1896, the latest year for which figures are available, as compared with 1895:

Countries of origin.	1895.	1896.
Dutiable articles.		
Europe	\$131,006	\$363, 917
Asiatic Turkey	174, 026	533, 758
AdenEgypt	908, 576 102, 693	1, 199, 787 119, 716
Interior of Africa	134, 559	88, 522
Other Italian possessions on the Red Sea	40, 392	48, 665
Articles free of duty.	İ	
Italy	355, 157	912, 128
Italy		76 250
Total	1, 846, 399	3, 842, 750

The increase in 1896 was \$1,496,351, or 44.7 per cent.

## WEST COAST.

The West Coast of Africa embraces Cape Verde Islands, the British colonies of Gambia, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Lagos, and the Niger Protectorate; the French colonies and dependencies of Senegal, the Ivory Coast, Guinea, Dahomey, Kongo, etc.; the Kongo Free State, under Belgian Government; the Portuguese colony of Angola; the Republic of Liberia, and the German colonies of Togolaud, the Kameroons, and southwest Africa. The geographical continuity is broken in order to unite under one head the British colonies, through which the larger part of United States trade in West Africa is transacted. The French and German possessions are similarly grouped.

### CAPE VERDE ISLANDS.

Acting Consul Bartleman sends from Santiago copies of official statistics, showing that the imports in 1896 were \$1,723,705 and the exports \$417,312. Of the imports, Portugal sent \$385,815 worth and Portuguese colonies \$1,417; England, \$87,872; America, \$71,727. The exports were distributed among the countries principally participating in the trade, as follows: Portugal, \$342,618; Portuguese colonies, \$45,793; Brazil, \$15,412; English colonies, \$2,227; French colonies, \$4,528; America, \$5,124. Coal figures largely among the imports (\$963,896) and textiles were valued at \$210,991. Coffee (\$155,820), medicinal nuts (\$125,436), and coral (\$4,063) are among the chief exports. The imports at Santiago from the United States in 1897 were \$18,383, consisting chiefly of flour, lumber, indian coru, and denims. Goat-

skins, rum, and salt are sent to the United States.

### BRITISH WEST AFRICA.

Gambia.—British colonial returns give the total value of imports in 1897 at \$681,310 and of exports at \$798,106 (exclusive of specie). The average for the five previous years was: Exports, \$691,043; imports, \$559,648. The staple product, ground nuts, was exported to the amount of 20,000 tons, against 12,000 tons in 1896. The export of rubber also improved. Exports from Great Britain to Gambia in 1897 were to the value of \$398,566, and the imports from Gambia amounted to \$238,459. The trade in 1896 was: Exports from Great Britain, \$231,200;

imports into Great Britain, \$244,500.

Sierra Leone.—Consul Williams, of Sierra Leone, gives the imports in 1897 at \$2,221,704, against \$2,407,498 in 1896. Of the imports in 1897, \$131,395 was imported from the United States, \$1,837,142 from Great Britain, \$29,203 from British colonies, and \$220,962 from Germany, France, Spain, and Portugal. In spite of the lack of direct communication, he says the United States has sold more than half as much as all other foreign (i. e. non-British) countries combined. The value of exports in 1897 was \$1,950,238, against \$2,385,280 in 1896. Of this amount, the United States received \$74; Great Britain, \$919,502; British colonies, \$142,266; and other countries, \$888,394. During the first six months of 1898, Sierra Leone imported from the United States to the value of \$49,800. The decrease in trade in 1897 was due to disturbances in the hinterland, and is, the consul thinks, of a temporary nature. The colony, he continues, shows promise of great development.

and will offer a market for unlimited supplies of breadstuffs, canned goods, lumber, tools, kerosene, cotton goods, shoes, and other articles which the United States can supply.

Gold Coast.—The following is from a British foreign office report, the

values being expressed in United States currency:

There has been an increase of the trade of the colony during 1897, though the country beyond Ashanti has been in anything but a settled state. The total value of imports in 1897 was \$3,816,251 and the exports \$4,174,450. The increase in the total trade over 1896 was \$349,512. The principal articles of import are cotton, woolen, and silk goods; spirits, hardware, rice, flour, provisions, tobacco, building materials, and wearing apparel. The exports comprise palm oil, palm kernels, Tubber, gold dust, timber, coffee, cocoa, monkey skins, and kola nuts.

The following comparative table shows that the greater proportion of the trade is

with the United Kingdom:

Countries.	Imports in 1897.	Exports in 1897.
United Kingdom. British colonies. Foreign countries.	295, 820	

The resources of the colony are considerable, though their development is much retarded by the lack of proper means of transport and an unhealthy climate. The cultivation of coffee and cocoa is on the increase, though coffee cultivation is handicapped by an insufficiency of water. The gold-mining industry is carried on chiefly in the western district. Three or four companies are doing steady work. The gold reefs of the mining district have been declared by experts to be similar to those of Johannesburg. The industry has been hampered by the difficulty of transporting the necessary machinery from the coast to the mines; but the Government is constructing a railway from the coast to the mining districts in the neighborhood of Tarquah, and, when this is completed, it is confidently anticipated that the gold industry will receive an impetus which will result in the development of existing mines and the opening of new ones.

Public works have been taken vigorously in hand. Roads are to be constructed from the chief coast centers to the interior. The following have been undertaken: From Accra to the Akin district, 25 miles; from Tinkranku to Kpong, 190 miles (work started in July; 25 miles completed up to December 31, 1897); from Axim to river Ankobra, 3 miles (work almost completed); from Bonsa to Tarkwa, 12 miles (2 miles completed); from Danoe to Dogplata, 23 miles (work completed). Two railways commenced in 1896 were completed in 1897—from Accra to Kumassi van Invention and from Takandi Baye to Targueh. Insuaim, and from Takoradi Bay to Tarquah. Arrangements have been made for the construction of a line from Sekoudi to Tarquah. This will go through the min-

ing and timber districts, and work was commenced early in 1898.

Lagos.—The imports of Lagos in 1897, according to colonial returns, were valued at \$3,749,638, against \$4,386,863 in 1896. Of this sum, \$2,797,751 represents imports from the United Kingdom, and \$807,352 those from Germany. The chief decrease was in cotton and silk goods. There was also a decrease of 5,157 gallons in the quantity of spirits imported, as compared with the imports for 1896. A large increase in the importation of tobacco, chiefly from Great Britain, is also noteworthy. The value of the exports is not given; in 1896, they were stated at \$4,739,700. The production of rubber is decreasing, due to the reckless way in which it has been collected. The quantity shipped in 1897 was 4,458,327 pounds, against 6,484,365 pounds in 1896. export of palm oil also shows a serious falling off, from 3,154,333 gallons in 1896 to 1,858,968 gallous in 1897. This was probably due to the dryness of the past two seasons. Coffee and cocoa are being cultivated with success, and a new article of export has been found in mahogany, the value in 1897 having been \$30,659.

Niger Protectorate.—Statistics of trade in 1897 not being available,

those given in the Review of the World's Commerce, 1896-97, for the fiscal year 1896, are repeated. The imports in that year were \$3,649,700 and the exports were \$4,103,400. Nearly \$2,800,000 of the imports came from the United Kingdom; Germany sent goods to the value of \$254,000 and Holland some \$456,000 worth. Nearly 64 per cent of the imports went to the United Kingdom, 24 per cent to Germany, and 10 per cent to France. The exports from Great Britain to the Niger Protectorate, in 1897, were \$2,959,805, and the imports from the Niger, \$1,711,061.

### FRENCH WEST AFRICA.

Senegal.—According to French official returns, the imports into Senegal from foreign countries in 1895 (later years not given) was \$1,891,400, and the exports in the same year were \$617,600. The trade with France was: Exports from France to Senegal, \$2,779,200; imports into France from Senegal, \$2,161,600. These figures are also for the year 1895, but for 1896 they are stated as follows: Exports from France, \$2,759,900; imports into France, \$2,721,300. Combining the figures of trade with France and foreign countries, the total imports may be estimated at \$4,651,300 and the exports at \$3,338,900.

Other French possessions.—The following table, showing the commerce of French Guinea, the Ivory Coast, French Kougo, and Dahomey with foreign countries in 1896, has been compiled from colonial returns:

French Possessions.	Imports.	Exports.
Guines	733, 400	\$945, 700 424, 600 1, 022, 900 829, 900

Imports from France into above-named possessions were \$1,293,100; exports to France from above-named possessions, \$1,717,700; total imports into French West Africa (except Senegal), \$2,740,600; total exports from French West Africa, \$3,223,100.

The principal imports from and exports to France in 1896 are given

below:

### EXPORTS TO FRANCE.

· Articles.	Value.
Palm nuts	\$540, 400 328, 100 656, 200 96, 500
IMPORTS FROM FRANCE.	
Articles.	Value.
Articles.  Clothing Glass and earthenware Copper	\$193, 000

The Board of Trade Journal, London, December, 1898, gives the following statement of the trade of French Kongo in 1896:

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
France and French colonies United Kingdom Germany Kongo Free State. Other countries	349, 390 155, 830	\$113, 560 371, 830 120, 908 141, 250 141, 980
Total	933, 706	889, 528

These figures are exclusive of reexports of imported goods to the value of \$34,309, principally to France and the Kongo Free State.

The Revue Coloniale, Paris, gives the following details in regard to the trade of Dahomey in 1897:

During the first six months of 1897, the commercial movement of the colony was

\$1,616,010, the imports being \$916,048, and the exports \$699,962.

The amount during the first six months of 1896 was \$1,891,014, of which \$944,431

The decrease in the value of imports and \$946,583 the exports.

The decrease in the value of imports and exports, compared with the same period of 1896, was caused chiefly by the long-continued drought throughout the whole colony, and especially in the region of the Popos. The harvests being poor, the imports naturally suffered.

The statistics show that there is a great disproportion between the diminution of imports and exports. This difference is due, in a great measure, to the fact that in 1897 the price of almost all merchandise has been increased, while that of almonds and palm oil, the chief exports, has been maintained at nearly the same as in 1896. The imports consist principally of distilled liquors, textiles, tobacco, salt, and foreign money.
Imports for the first six months of 1897 were as follows: Distilled liquors, 645,932

gallous; textiles of all kinds, \$142,272; salt, \$22,800; articles of gold and silver, \$27,990; tobacco, 493,117,000 pounds; powder, 244,552,000 pounds.

Exports for the first six months of 1897 were: Almonds, 16,707,000 pounds; palm

oil, 6,904,000 pounds.

The imports are chiefly from France, England, and Germany; the exports are to France, Germany, Lagos, and Togoland.

In Volume XIX of the Bulletin de la Société de Géographie Commerciale, Paris, appears an interesting article on economic conditions in French West Africa, from which the following is taken:

The only way to turn these colonies to account is to create means of communication. The English, the North Americans, and the Belgians commence by putting down rails in countries where Frenchmeu would say, "Nothing can be done." They know that facilities of communication will animate deserts. What profit would a merchant or a planter gain on an article that must be produced in the interior of a country, where means of transportation do not exist? Ordinarily, it would cost ten or twenty times more than its mercantile value. Certain articles, such as ivory, for example, find purchasers; but ivory represents only present wealth, and not a resource for the future. In Senegal, who would ever have dared hope for results as satisfactory as those of the railroad from Dakar to St. Louis? Yet what a desolate country this road traverses-lands parched and barren, with here and there a few Had not the necessity for rapid transit between the two towns been felt, the projector of the work would have been considered a fool. Those who are opposed to colonial extension should take note of the prosperity of this line, and of the existence of European villages wherever the means of creating the comforts of life can be found. If the Government possessed to-day all the money that the expeditions to the Soudan have cost, it would have enough to build a railroad from St. Louis to Lake Tchad. Is it practicable to push expeditions without having rapid means of communication behind them? Obtaining supplies under present conditions of transportation would cost enormously, from 1,000 to 12,000 francs (\$193 to \$2,316) a ton. It would be better to conquer a certain zone, maintain ourselves there during the time necessary for the construction of a railroad; then conquer a second zone, following with the road, etc. Employing soldiers as well as the natives for manual labor, a kilometer (0.62137 mile) of road would probably not cost more than 40,000 francs (\$7,720); 1,000 kilometers (621 miles) would then cost about 40,000,000 francs (\$7,720,000). France pays an annual subsidy of 9,000,000 france (\$1,737,000) for the

expenses of the Soudan. If for the last ten years we had had the will and the confidence which we lack in colonial matters, 4,000,000 francs (\$772,000) might have been employed each year for this object, and to-day we would have had 1,000 kilometers in place of the few of the so-called Sondan Railroad. The aim of the conquest of the Soudan is Tchad. A line of penetration starting from Cotonou, having Say for its objective point, would have a length of about 800 kilometers (497 miles). From Dakar to the same point it is about 2,250 kilometers (1,398 miles). The conquest of the Soudan by way of Senegal should stop, and we should install ourselves at Say. The annual grant of 9,000,000 francs (\$1,737,000) to the Soudan might be considerably reduced, and a portion employed in the construction of the road from Cotonou to Say. In the course of a few years we would have our railroad, a prosperous colony, and the conquest of the Niger would be accomplished almost in peace. The law requires of a French citizen three days per year in labor or money equivalent. Why is this not required of the negroes? It would seem natural to ask twice as much. The situation of our colonies is far inferior to those of other nations. If they were peopled with planters, merchants, and manufacturers, in place of being filled with officials, the governors would be forced to do what common sense demands.

#### LIBERIA.

No later figures of trade than those given in the Review of the World's Commerce for last year, are available. These covered the fiscal year 1896-97, and were: Imports, \$505,235; exports, \$689,031. The minister resident and consul-general at Monrovia, Mr. Smith, in a report which will be found in its proper place in Commercial Relations, says that trade with the United States is less than that with France or Holland. Germany has by far the largest share of the commerce, sending nearly two thirds of the imports; England follows in importance. Coffee is the staple product, and has recently declined in value. The same may be said of ginger and cochineal. Rubber, a comparatively new industry, is assuming importance as an article of export. It is unfortunate, says Mr. Smith, that there is no direct steamship service between the United States and West African ports. The trade is almost entirely carried by English and German vessels. In Liberia, especially, there is a constant demand for American products, and merchants use every effort to obtain them.

### KONGO FREE STATE.

According to official statistics, the total imports of the Kongo Free State in 1897 were \$4,266,000, of which some \$3,140,000 came from Belgium. The exports were \$2,950,000, some \$2,500,000 of which were sent to Belgium. The trade has more than doubled since 1893. The imports from the principal foreign countries in 1897 were:

Countries.	Value.	Countries.	Value.
England. Germany Holland France Italy Portugal Portuguese Possessions	225, 810 175, 630 54, 040 46, 320 28, 950	Zansibar Austria Switzerland Switzerland Sweden and Norway Denmark British East Africa colonics Canary Islands	10, 808 10, 615 3, 667 3, 667

The exports to the principal countries, apart from Belgium, were:

Countries.	Value.	Countries.	Value.
Portuguess Possessions England	231, 690 57, 909	Zanziber Germany German East Africa France.	\$28, 950 19, 300 5, 790 2, 702

# The chief imports in 1896 were:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Animals Firearms and accessories Steamers Wood, and articles of Beer and spirits Coal Provisions Flour Grain Fish, dried Rice Drugs Wearing apparel Locomotives Wagons	\$16, 724 100, 158 12, 569 38, 829 213, 844 34, 667 224, 804 48, 947 11, 270 74, 027 71, 550 24, 200 126, 470 52, 909 34, 553	Machinery Parts of machines Tools Articles of metal Building materials Rails Copper and brass wire Furniture and household goods Hardware Textiles: Cotton Wool Hemp and jute Glassware	\$16, 869 45, 151 25, 694 90, 639 40, 581 854, 224 76, 015 15, 453 76, 595 724, 944 52, 643 27, 117 34, 376

# The chief articles of export were:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Rubber	5, 217	Ivory. Palm nuts. Kola nuts	\$738, 480 221, 616 2, 515

In a report published in Consular Reports, No. 221, February, 1899 (Advance Sheets, No. 287, December 1, 1898), Consul-General Lincoln, of Antwerp, says that there are twenty-four commercial companies under Belgian management in the Kongo Free State, with a capital of about \$19,000,000. The colony is developing rapidly, and the establishment of steamship service between Antwerp and the Kongo is discussed. The railway has opened up Africa to Belgian enterprise. Trading posts will now be easily and regularly provisioned, and a number of products which could not be handled on account of the cost of transportation will now become the subject of a remunerative traffic, insuring to African trade an almost unlimited development. Mr. Lincoln gives the following recently published statistics in regard to the Kongo:

Number of Belgian inhabitants, 1,060; acres cultivated by the State, 24,710; under concession to private parties, 79,072,000; coffee trees, 4,000,000; cacao trees, 125,000; tobacco plants, 76,000; steamships on the Upper Kongo, 41; tonnage, 1,060.

### GERMAN WEST AFRICA.

The following details as to trade in Togoland, Kameroons, and German Southwest Africa are taken from a report to the British Foreign

Office by the secretary of the embassy at Berlin:

Togoland.—The imports in 1897 were valued at \$480,796 and the exports at \$187,608. The chief articles of import were: Cottons, \$111,930; stores, \$42,339; spirits, \$90,030; tobacco, \$39,419; linens, \$21,899; powder, \$22,386; iron, \$15,573; firearms, \$9,733; building wood, \$12,166; wine, \$10,220. The principal exports were: Palm nuts, \$103,656; palm oil, \$19,466; india rubber, \$59,371. There are 110 Europeans (102 Germans) in the colony.

United States Consular Agent Harris, in a report dated Eibenstock, December 20, 1898, says that according to a recent memorandum for the Reichstag, the number of plantations in Togoland is steadily increas-

Several capitalists have undertaken to redeem large tracts of arid soil in the interior for coffee cultivation.

Kameroons.—The value of the exports was \$901,748, the principal articles being palm oil and nuts, \$447,718; india rubber, \$199,527; ivory, \$121,663; ebony, \$111,930; cacao, \$38,932. The value of the imports was \$1,434,957. There is no classification of imports for 1897, but the following were the chief articles of import in 1896: Textiles, \$248,192; spirits, \$189,794; preserved food, \$131,396; iron, \$77,864; tobacco, \$72,998; salt, \$68,131; wood, \$68,131; powder, \$38,932; rice, \$38,932.

There are 253 Europeans in the colony, of which 181 are Germans. The rinderpest, according to Consular Agent Harris, has prevented

agricultural prosperity in 1897.

Southwest Africa.—The export trade was valued at \$303,363, of which \$36,499 went to Germany, \$5,353 to Cape Colony, and \$260,358 to England. Of this export, \$267,658 was guano, which went almost entirely to England. Other articles of export were hides, \$973, and ostrich feathers, \$12,166. The total imports were valued at \$1,187,426. Of this, \$335,789 was Government property; \$58,398 beer; \$194,660 preserved provisions, of which \$82,730 was imported by the Government; \$3,309 spirits; \$145,995 stuffs and fabrics. Of the total imports, \$217,046 came from Cape Colony, \$72,998 from England, and \$890,570 from Germany.

The German Colonial Company for Southwest Africa, adds the British report, is occupied in various agricultural and mining undertakings, and is beginning improvements at the port of Swakop Mouth. The projected Angra Pequena Railway has been surveyed. The rinderpest worked ravages, but on the introduction of Dr. Koch's method of inoculation, 80,000 cattle were saved. The European population of German Southwest Africa numbers 2,628, of which 1,221 are Germans.

Germany has about 41 per cent of the total trade of her African

possessions.

#### ANGOLA.

The most recent statistics of trade available, relate to the year 1896, and were quoted in the last edition of the Review of the World's Commerce. The imports in that year were \$4,050,295, against \$4,965,032 in 1895. The exports were valued at \$5,011,829, against \$5,455,331 in the preceding year. The decrease in the trade was due to the fall in the price of coffee. Portugal has the largest proportion of the com-

The following advice to exporters to Angola is taken from a report by the Belgian vice-consul at Mossamedes:

It is worthy of remark that every Boer farm possesses a kind of forge. Anvils of 66 and 110 pounds in weight are the only ones it is recommended to import. \* \* In Angola, as throughout the whole of South Africa, cattle are kept in the open, and often large properties have no fencing. The animals are branded with some distinctive mark, and it is impossible to have branding irons made in the colony. They are usually ordered from Lisbon. In the irons sent from Portugal the letters are fixed to a copper plate; but as they are not cut sufficiently in relief they produce when heated a wound which is unsightly after it has healed. It would be advisable to import iron letters, say initial letters, of from 1.9 to 2.3 inches. These should be made up so as to be attached to a handle made of iron here. chains for ox carts are sold, especially in the centers where the Boers are established. There is a great lack of these chains throughout the whole colony. It is advisable to introduce them in 7-foot lengths. Steel wire chains should be of the same length, and terminate in a well rounded-off eye of 2.3 inches in diameter. nized iron wire is beginning to be used for fencing. The padlocks sold here are small copper ones, imported in cardboard boxes of 1 dozen from Birmingham. There is a great demand for them in all sizes. In common perfumes, there is a splendid

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business to be done with the Portuguese trading firms on the coast. The chief demand is for eau de cologne, aromatic waters, and hair oils. Single-burner oil stoves are sold; they are of copper, the upper part being of brass. They should have but one burner. Photograph albums are in great demand among the Boers. Accordious enjoy a considerable sale. The class of plow made in the United States is mostly sold among the Boers in the interior. They come via Cape Town. The most popular is Eagle No. 75, made by Farquhar & Co., of New York. It would be advisable to import No. 25 of the same model, which, being suitable for donkey traction, would have an easy sale. Saws are of great importance in the interior of the country. The following types are recommended: Trimming saws for forest work, triangular teeth, steel sockets, two handles, length of blade, 50 to 72 inches; single-handled saw, length of blade, 1.09 yards; ordinary handsaw, American type, length of blade, 22.6 inches. The last named is the type most frequently found in the interior. Saws with teeth arranged like those of trimming saws will be most in demand.

## SOUTH AFRICA.

Consul-General Stowe gives the imports of all South Africa in 1897 as \$113,529,840, divided as follows: Cape Colony and dependencies, \$77,511,895; Natal, \$27,474,805; Delagoa Bay (Lourenço Marquez), \$8,542,940. The goods imported for consumption were distributed as follows:

Country.	Value.
Cape Colony Rhodesia South African Republic Orange Free State	\$50, 139, 240 2, 028, 710
South African Republic. Orango Free State.	44, 047, 23 4, 933, 11
Natal	11, 525, 23 856, 12

Of these imports, Great Britain supplied some \$38,000,000; the United States \$13,000,000, and Germany \$5,000,000.

The exports of South Africa were \$98,927,325, of which Cape Colony sent \$36,209,660; the South African Republic, \$54,481,510 (including gold); the Orange Free State, \$4,069,300, and Natal, \$3,536,855.

Trade in South Africa, says Mr. Stowe, has untold possibilities, but one of its obvious features at present is the foothold gained by United States goods. While our trade is mainly in food stuffs, other lines have been rapidly coming to the front, and with proper effort, the market can be retained.

In electrical goods and appliances, articles of iron and steel, galvanized iron steam and water piping, tools, shovels, hoes, forks, silverplated ware, hardware, furniture, house furnishings, and window glass, the trade held its own in 1897. An improved demand for drilling and hoisting machinery as well as for oil gas engines, is noticed. England sent more goods in 1897 than ever before. Germany recognizes the importance of the market, and through her new steamship line and low rates of freight is preparing to foster her trade. She is imitating the United States in goods and methods of packing. To show her trade on the east coast, it can be stated that during January, 1898, out of a total tonnage of 22,496 tons discharged at Delagoa Bay, British ships delivered 8,290 tons, and German, Norwegian, and Swedish ships 11,334 tons. Of this, lumber represents 9,878 tons; railway material, 2,034 tons; coal, 400 tons; and general merchandise, 10,184 tons. Germany is sending to South Africa a monthly trade and export journal, the purpose of which is to make German industry known to the world's markets and to prove its ability to compete with all civilized nations.

In the trade with United States, the principal increases in 1897 were:

Value.	Articles.	Value.
\$284, 659. 50	' 011-	
112, 970. 70 12, 519. 36	Mineral Vegetable	841, 606, 46
17, 024, 58 171 per cent.	Tobacco (raw)	98, 630, 84
	\$284, 659. 50 21, 199. 04 112, 970. 70 12, 519. 36 17, 024. 58 171 per cent.	\$284, 059. 50 Clocks and watches

In the first part of 1898, says the consul-general, there was a decrease in imports from the United States, owing to the war with Spain, but an improvement is now visible, and steamers are arriving weekly with full cargoes. The imports of wheat and of preserved meats have increased. Details as to the trade of the different countries are given below.

### CAPE COLONY.

For the twelve months ended June 30, 1898, Cape Colony imported goods to the value of \$82,672,530, and exported goods to the value of \$115,106,458. From the imports, there should be deducted the goods entered for consumption in the Orange Free State, the value of which is not given, and goods entered at the custom-house for removal to states outside the union, the value returned being \$19,536,564. Even with these reductions, the total imports for Cape Colony are high as compared with former years.

The exports of colonial produce proper were \$19,915,348; of diamonds, \$22,467,678; of gold (from the Transvaal), \$64,754,520.

Among the principal imports during the first six months of 1898

were:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Apparel Wheat Cotton goods Haberdasbery and millinery Hardware and ironmongery Machinery Vőhicles Fuel	1, 811, 078 2, 658, 476 2, 781, 769 2, 051, 828 2, 540, 021 583, 274	Drugs Corrugated and galvanized iron Shoes and leather manufacturings Meats, salt and proserved Stationery and paper Sugar, unrefined Woolen manufactures	\$748, 813 583, 396 1, 342, 445 506, 033 671, 431 891, 679 984, 298

#### NATAL.

There was an increase during 1897 in imports of liquor, tobacco, etc., as follows: Ale and beer, 28,533 gallons; whisky, 4,000 gallons; manufactured tobacco, 25,600 pounds; cigars, 2,400 pounds. Imports from Australia decreased 50 per cent, chiefly in flour. Details of some of the imports for the past two years are:

Articles.	1897.	1896.
Plonr	1. 219. 317	47, 298, 962 553, 752 6, 807 643, 000

The value of the goods sent in transit to other countries was:

Countries.	1897.	1896.
South African Republic Orange Free State Griqualand, East Pondoland Bassutoland Mashowaland	132, 860 32, 951 11, 178 3, 747	\$2, 752, 234 147, 791 35, 769 10, 424 6, 842 204
Total	2, 876, 426	2, 953, 264

## The imports from the principal countries were:

	·	
Countries.	1896.	1897.
United Kingdom	\$17, 628, 278	\$20, 305, 549
Austrumsia		329, 623 924, 566
North America		8, 182, 627
South America Continent of Europe	563, 896 2, 671, 145	537, 388 3, 315, 635
Continue of Datope	-, 512, 125	1 4,020,000

There was a decrease in the value of colonial products exported, due to the rinderpest, locusts, and drought.

# MOZAMBIQUE.

Consul Hollis, of Lourenço Marquez, gives the following statement of imports and exports at the ports of Lourenço Marquez, Mozambique, Chinde, Villiman, and Inhambane in 1897:

Imports.	Imports in transit.	Exports.	Reexports.
. \$1, 201, 290	\$42,573	\$183, 982	
2, 465, 185			\$132, 719
_, _, _,	1,	1	,
92, 236	453	382, 607	4, 442
331, 819			
, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	1		
. 206.674		<u> </u>	•
. 315, 186		780, 375	60, 531
. 010, 100	1	100,010	30,002
60 720	'	81, 055	59, 498
			30,300
100,000		i	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
50,005	1	163, 172	l
			1, 733
	\$1, 201, 290 2, 465, 185 92, 236 331, 819 206, 674 315, 186 60, 720 186, 938	#1, 201, 290	\$1, 201, 290

# Summarizing these statements, we have:

Imports	<b>\$5, 113, 232</b>
Imports in transit	12, 927, 688
Exports	791, 191
Reexports	258, 923

Consul Hollis says that electric lights and railways have been established in Lourenço Marquez. A Canadian firm has secured a concession to operate a flour mill. There is a disposition on the part of financiers to invest money in the colony.

#### SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

The Moniteur Officiel du Commerce, Paris (July 21, 1898), says that the import trade is divided as follows: Europe, 63.6 per cent; Cape Colony, 10.5 per cent; Natal, 9.5 per cent; Delagoa Bay, 6 per cent; Orange Free State, 6.4 per cent; other countries, 4 per cent. Consul Hollis, of Lourenço Marquez, estimates the production of coal in 1897 at 1,327,000 tons. According to statistics transmitted by Consul Macrum, of Pretoria, the gold output in 1898 is estimated at about 4,000,000 ounces.

The British vice consul at Johannesburg gives the following details

as to trade:

The import of railway material in 1897 figures at £869,443 (\$4,231,144), an increase of £237,504 (\$1,155,813) over the previous year. Machinery was in 1897, as in 1896, the largest item in the imports, figuring in the former year at £1,876,391 (\$9,131,457). There is a large decrease in this line, however, owing to the fact that the demand for machinery is shrinking on account of the almost entire cessation of the development and equipment of fresh mining properties. The mines that are working are fully equipped, and the current year will probably show a further decrease.

The import of beer in 1897 was £47,108 (£229,251); there has been no material fluctured in the control of the latter of the control of the latter of the control of the latter of the control of the latter of the control of the latter of the control of the latter of the control of the latter of the control of the latter of the control of the control of the control of the latter of the control of t

tuation in this item since 1895. The bulk of the beer imported comes from Germany, Sweden, and the United States. There are several local breweries, with a good and cheap product. The importation of liquors has increased during the last three years, amounting in 1897 to £239,900 (\$1,167,473); over-sea imports in this line are chiefly from Great Britain.

The leatherware imported in 1897 was valued at £462,391 (\$2,250,226), showing a decrease of 2.9 per cent from 1896. Boos and shoes are the largest items in this class, and they are mostly of British manufacture. Furniture was valued in 1897 at £317,636 (\$1,545,776), or a decrease from the preceding year of 12 per cent. The figures for 1896 were large, showing the prosperity enjoyed by the State during that year; but house furnishing is now at a standstill, and a large reduction in this article of import may be expected during the current year. The United Kingdom, Germany, Austria, and the United States are competitors in this line.

The importation of butter (including butterine, glee, and margarin) was £158,867 (\$773,123). Imports in this line have steadily increased, and on account of the ravages of the rinderpest there now exists a good market in South Africa for this article. Provisions and groceries include condensed milk to the value of £33,322 (\$162,162) in 1897. Woolen blankets were valued at £164,044 (\$798,320). The Transvaal affords a good market for ready-made clothing, as, excepting the higher class Europeans, the community generally, including the Boers, seem to prefer this kind of garment.

The natives are also extensive purchasers.

German trade decreased in 1897 from 1896. The trade of the United Kingdom with South Africa is increasing year by year, but the United States is making still greater progress. The excellence of American packing is appreciated, and in some lines progress. The excellence of American packing is appreciated, and in some times British goods are being displaced by American; for instance, household pumps, edge tools (including saws), shovels, picks, lawn mowers, and carriages.

The Board of Trade Journal, London, October, 1898, gives the following figures, comparing the import trade in the Transvaal for the half years ending June 30, 1897, and June 30, 1898: General imports in 1897, \$35,425,536; in 1898, \$25,272,800. Decrease for 1898, \$10,152,766, or about 28 per cent. The following table shows the decline in a few articles of import:

Articles.	1897.	1898.
Reer Spirits Wine Musical instruments. Clothing	\$129, 735 860, 207 360, 248 116, 923	\$90, 887 575, 142 198, 918 57, 955 197, 891

### ORANGE FREE STATE.

The Moniteur Officiel du Commerce, Paris, August 11, 1898, gives the following statistics of the Orange Free State as to imports during 1897:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Boverages, wines, liquors Butter and cheese Coffee Cotton and its manufactures. Drugs and chemicals Furniture Grain Iron and hardware Leather and its manufactures Machinery and parts of Maize Mercery	\$165, 536 17, 611 201, 835 483, 113 114, 970 128, 885 251, 754 285, 516 201, 285 219, 977 179, 268 861, 562	Preserved meats, fruits, and vegetables Sheet iron, galvanized Sugar Tobacco leaf and manufactures Wearing apparel Wood and its manufactures Other Total	216, 652 30, 998 367, 906

The Board of Trade Journal, London, December, 1898, says that according to statistics quoted by the Castle Mail Packet Company, the exports of the Orange Free State in 1897 were \$10,877,030. Diamonds figured for \$2,145,951 in the exports. There was an increase in both imports and exports over 1896. The chief destination of the merchandise of the Orange Free State is the Transvaal, the value of goods exported thither having been \$4,242,313 in 1897. The trade last year was greatly interfered with by the rinderpest and drought. The export of wool, hides, cattle, etc., increased; but there was a notable falling off in the value of ordinary agricultural produce.

### BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

The British Central Africa Protectorate (formerly Nyassaland) imported in 1897, according to official returns, to the value of nearly \$400,000 and exported some \$115,000. Basutoland (northeast of Cape Colony) imported in the fiscal year 1897-98 nearly \$500,000 worth, and exported \$990,000. The imports of Rhodesia through Cape Colony were \$569,000. Railroads and telegraph lines are in operation in Rhodesia and Bechuanaland, and 7,100,000 acres in Chodesia have been registered as farms.

### EAST COAST.

The commerce of the East Coast of Africa is mainly conducted through ports of Madagascar, Zanzibar, Réunion, Mauritius, and German East Africa. Madagascar and Réunion are Freuch colonies; Mauritius is a British colony, and Zanzibar a British protectorate. Mozambique, for trade reasons, is classed with South Africa.

### MADAGASCAR.

United States Consul Gibbs says that the imports in 1897 were valued at \$3,535,199 and the exports at \$823,075. The figures for 1896 were: Imports, \$2,862,975; exports, \$1,156,368. Hides, golddust, ebony, wax, rafia, and rubber were among the principal exports. The chief imports into Tamatave were: Cotton cloth, \$1,090,297; tinware, \$10,345; tobacco, \$20,780; ironware, \$60,162; wines, \$229,046; beer, \$22,477. The increase in the tariff on goods coming from countries other than

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France, says Consul Gibbs, has caused depression in trade. Cotton goods have suffered especially, the duties being between 50 and 60 per cent of their value. Efforts are being made to prevent native merchants selling goods of English or American manufacture, and firms at Tamatave take off the American trade-mark from the goods they sell on the coast. There will always be more or less trade in United States cottons, however, on account of the popular demand.

The following details of commercial conditions in Madagascar, from the Revue du Commerce Exterieur, of Paris, will be found of interest:

Most of the Europeans settled in Madagascar are of French origin; nevertheless, for a number of years England has had a more active commerce with the island than France. Apart from the limited number of planters and European officials, the island of Madagascar is peopled all along the seacoast by negroes. In the interior, the Hovas of the Malay branch predominate. The natives on the coast—whatever may be the names of their tribes—have few wants; they ask for nothing more than cotton cloths and rum. The Hovas of Emyrne are more civilized. Besides cotton fabrics (the only material used in the dress of the lower classes) they appreciate silk goods, toilet articles, and other inxuries of European life. But as the rich are a feeble minority, the ordinary textiles, of which the natives make their lamba (cotton pantaloons), form the bulk of importations. In 1896, there were imported 6,252,000 francs' (\$1,206,636) worth of cotton cloths, of which Great Britain and India furnished the greater part. North America exports to Madagascar textiles of soft-finished cotton which are highly appreciated by the natives. In 1896, France imported textiles of cotton to the value of 551,628 francs (\$106,464); and, with the aid of the protecting duties, the French manufactures should replace those from America. The United States exported to Madagascar, in 1896, 2,150,000 francs' (\$414,950) worth of cotton cloth.

Drinks form another important article of importation. Naturally, French productions are first in the market. Wines, especially good brands, are used by the Europeans and by some native dignitaries. At Tamatave, the great port on the castern coast, where the foreign population is relatively large, wine sells for 60 to 75 centimes (12 to 15 cents) per liter (1.0567 quarts). The price in the other ports should be nearly the same, but in the interior, notably at Tamanarivo, to which transportation must be effected on the backs of men, the price reaches 2.40 to 2.50 francs (46 to 48 cents) per liter (1.0567 quarts). The natives are great lovers of a detestable but very cheap rum, which comes to them from Mauritius. Brandies, absinthes, vermouth, bitters, and other liquors are imported from France. Counterfeits of French brands come via Hamburg. Beer is either German or English. At Tananarivo, a brewery supplies a light beer, which is sold for 40 centimes (7.7 cents) a bottle.

The importation of articles of metal amounts to 1,142,000 francs (\$220,406),

divided as follows:

Countries.	Amount.
England France Germany	France. 642,000 \$123,906

Hamburg monopolizes the production of saucepans, an essential article of Malay furniture. French manufacturers should turn their attention to this article, procure models, and profit by the new customs duty. English merchants find ready sale for galvanized sheet iron and tin plate, which are much used in tropical constructions. No other branch of importation reaches 1,000,000 francs. Farinaceous foods, of Farinaceous foods, of which three-fourths come from England, amount to 668,000 francs (\$128,924).

The imports in 1896 were from the following countries:

Countries.	Amount.
England, India, Mauritius, and other British possessions. France United States Germany	Francs. 5,749,000 \$1,109,557 3,280,000 633,040 2,486,000 479,798

Norway, Denmark, Switzerland, Spain, and Portugal figure for some thousands or tens of thousands of francs in the import trade.

### GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

A British Foreign Office report (No. 474, Miscellaneous Series) gives the trade of German East Africa in 1897 as follows: Imports, \$2,330,328; exports, \$1,272,750. Nearly half of the goods imported came from India and Great Britain, about two sevenths from Germany, and the rest from France, Belgium, Holland, America, Arabia, and Zanzibar. The principal articles of import were cottons, rice, and provisions. The exports consisted chiefly of ivory, india rubber, corn, sesame, and copra. Most of the exports went to Zanzibar, Germany following in order of importance.

### ZANZIBAR.

According to a British foreign office report, imports into Zanzibar in 1897 were valued at \$6,808,613—\$601,538 in excess of those of 1896, and the highest ever reached in the country. Exports were valued at \$5,789,519, against \$5,629,329 in 1896. Trade with the principal countries was:

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
IndiaGreat Britain Gormany	475, 944	162, 400	America Netherlands France	298, 316	\$44, 500 76, 300

Imports from all the above countries show an increase in 1897, except America, which fell off from \$437,985 in 1896 to \$266,198 in 1897. This was chiefly in petroleum, although over \$17,033 less in piece goods was sent in the last named year. Great Britain has the largest share of the import trade, but if the item of coal were omitted, it would be found that the manufactured articles from Germany were slightly in excess of those from the United Kingdom. The value of the piece goods brought into Zanzibar in 1897 was three times as great as that of any other article, and constitutes one-fourth of the entire import trade. The countries which ship this class of goods are British India, Holland, The Brit-Great Britain, America, and Germany, in the order named. ish consul says that the most important class of piece goods is a species of unbleached cloth, which is in universal request throughout the interior, and forms in some parts of the country the only currency. is known as greycloth, and is made in two qualities, the better kind being known as "Americani," from the fact that America was the first country to introduce it. It is an excellent quality of cloth, and is very popular. The cheaper goods are sent from India.

In a report published in Consular Reports No. 217, October, 1898, (also in advance sheets No. 215, September 10, 1898), United States

Consul Billheimer, of Zanzibar, says:

The possessions of the Sultan of Zanzibar now comprise the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, which are directly under the Sultan's government, and a strip of land on the coast of Africa 10 miles inland from the sea and some 200 miles in length, which is farmed out to the British, and is the outlet for British East Africa and Uganda; also four small districts lying on the coast, known as Magadisha, Merka, Brawa, and Warscheik, leased by the Sultan to Italy.

The people of the rural districts of the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba are Arabs and the natives Swahilli, the Arabs being principally the ruling class and the Swahilli the laboring class. The Swahillis are an inoffensive, half-indolent people, with fair native intelligence, quick to learn, much devoted to their Mohammedan religion, and very loyal to the Sultan and the few white people who belong to his Government and to the English protectorate. These people cultivate the sweet potato, manioc, mohogo, a variety of small indian corn, beans, pease, sugar cane,

rice, pumpkins, yams, tomatoes, mandarins, oranges, bananas, shuck-shuck, cocoanut, and cloves; also some other varieties of vegetables and fruits. They also raise many goats and cattle for their meat and for the milk they yield.

The city of Zanzibar contains a population estimated at 100,000, consisting of Arabs, Swahillis, English, Germans, French, Italians, Portuguese, a few Americans, and a great number of Hindoos of various castes, and all forming an active but quiet and peaceable population. The city is now, and has been for centuries, the great emporium for trade with all central East Africa, being the receiving and distributing point for imports and exports.

point for imports and exports.

The Government of Zanzibar is a sultanate, presided over by a sultan, His Highness Soyyid bin Hamoud bin Mahommed, and his official staff and subordinates. The Government has no currency, the Indian rupee and fractional parts thereof being the medium of exchange, the rupee being at this time worth about 32 cents in United States gold, but continually fluctuating. The revenues of the Government are approximately £600,000 per annum, derived from customs dues, water supply, registration, rents of Government property, port dues, shipping, and the post-office. The expenditures about equal the revenues. Zanzibar has no public debt. There is no tax levied on personal property or real estate.

Zanzibar is practically a free port, spirituous liquor and medicines containing

spirits, fireams and ammunition, opinm, tobacco. rice, and grain being taxed 5 per cent ad valorem. All imports to Pemba pay 5 per cent duty.

Duties on exports from Zanzibar are as follows: Beans, millet, and corn, 25 cents on each 360 pounds; chillies, 10 per cent ad valorem; cloves, 25 per cent ad valorem; sea shells, 5 per cent ad valorem; gum copal, 15 per cent ad valorem; peanuts, 12 per cent ad valorem; goats, 25 cents each; rubber, 15 per cent ad valorem; hides, orchilla weed, and tortoise shells, each, 10 per cent ad valorem.

Foreign purchasers of goods for export, as a rule, are expected to pay cash for the goods when purchased, and foreign shippers are paid cash for goods imported.

Zanzibar has no manufactures or mechanical industries of any kind, except the

making of ornaments from ivory, ebony, and silver, a small amount of rough furni-

ture, and artificial ice.

The only illuminating oil imported is American petroleum. Plain American cotton goods are preferred by the natives to all others, although a great many cottons of Dutch manufacture are imported and worn by the native women. These last are prints in many flashy styles, in fast colors, and should be duplicated by American firms, as I fully believe they would displace the Dutch article, the people taking kindly to everything American.

The internal trade of Zanzibar is quite extensive, but no statistical information is obtainable as to its amount, and nothing like an accurate estimate can be given.

The following ocean lines call at Zanzibar regularly: The British India Steam

Navigation Company, making direct connection with other steamers of the company for points west and London; the Messageries Maritimes de France, between Marseilles and Zanzibar; the Deutch Ost-Afrika Linie, from Hamburg to Zanzibar and the There are also several lines of coasting vessels.

The Moniteur Officiel du Commerce, Paris, July 7, 1898, says that the exports from Zanzibar in 1897 (taking the value of the merchandise at the point of departure) were:

For-	Value.	For—	Value.
England	\$533, 750 256, 200 114, 223	Other European countries	\$12, 810 147, 315

The exports are composed mostly of cloves and copra, the sole agricultural productions of Zanzibar. The first of these products is distributed among England, America, France, and Germany, while France consumes the whole of the production of copra. The quantity exported in the last four years was as follows:

Years.	Pounds.	Years.	Pounds.
1891.	12, 151, 755	1896.	13, 117, 370
1893.	12, 612, 517	1897.	13, 117, 370

#### BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

According to official statistics, the value of exports from Great Britain to the British East African protectorate, in 1897, was \$933,395, and of imports into Great Britain from the protectorate, \$4,238. The Statesman's Year-Book, 1898, estimates the value of the total imports at \$1,256,160, and of the exports at \$375,040. The chief exports are ivory, rubber, animals, copra, gum copal, hides, etc. The imports from Great Britain are Manchester goods, brass, wire, beads, provisions, etc. Consul Billheimer, of Zauzibar, in the report above quoted, adds the

following details:

To some extent, the foreign trade of central East Africa has, in the last two or three years, been diverted from Zauzibar City to the coast towns on the African coast, principally to Mombasa in the British East African protectorate and to Tonga and Dar-es-Salaam, in the German East African protectorate. As these portions of Africa develop, these cities will draw more from the Zanzibar trade.

British East Africa and Uganda, extending from the east coast to Lake Nyanza and beyond, has a great future before it. A land mostly well watered, with good soil, and for the greater part occupying a high plateau, with a pleasant and healthful climate, adapted to the culture of wheat and corn and all kinds of vegetables and fruits—those of the temperate as well as the tropical zone—will develop into a great country. A railroad from Mombas on the coast to a point on Lake Nyanza is now being built. It is now completed a distance of 180 miles, and passes within 40 miles of Mount Kilima-Njaro, the highest mountain of Africa.

#### MAURITIUS.

The imports in 1896 (no later figures than those given in the Review for last year being available) were \$7,534,000, of which nearly \$6,000,000 worth was furnished by Great Britain and British possessions. exports were \$7,914,000, of which \$66,000 went to Great Britain, and \$6,627,000 to British possessions. A report in the Moniteur Officiel du Commerce (Paris, March 10, 1898) says that the United States sent some \$175,000 worth of goods in the year under consideration. The following details of trade are from the same report:

Australia, formerly the greatest market for the sugars of Mauritius, now receives but one-tenth of the exportations; the shipments to the west coast of Africa, on the contrary, increase from year to year. Transactions with the United Kingdom and France have remained nearly stationary for the last twenty years.

Mauritius, producing only sugar, imports from the outside world everything necessary for food, clothes, and the different needs of its 375,000 inhabitants. Below is a

list of the principal imports in 1896:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Grain and flour Groceries and provisions Drinks Oil Coffee. Textiles and apparel Mercery and articles de luxe Leather, and manufactures of Hats and parasols	400, 000 500, 000 350, 000 90, 000 700, 000 200, 000 70, 600	Fertilizers. Drugs and chemicals Coal Metals and machinery Hardware and cutlery Crockery and glass Wood Tobacco Paper and books.	550, 000 250, 000 250, 000 190, 000 40, 000 125, 600 90, 000

The chief exports from Port Louis were:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Sugar	70, 400	Fiber of aloes Vanilla	\$70, 000 30, 000

Sugar may be said to be practically the only production of Mauritius, so unimportant are all other articles.

United States Consul Campbell writes from Port Louis that the sugar industry is suffering severe depression.

### RÉUNION.

According to French official statistics, the imports into Réunion from foreign countries in 1896 were \$1,677,100, and the exports to foreign countries, \$135,100. These figures are exclusive of the trade with France, which was: Imports into Réunion from France, \$2,026,500; exports from Réunion to France, \$3,358,200. The imports from France show an increase of over \$96,500, and the exports to France, an increase of \$6.56,200, as compared with the previous year. The following table will show the chief articles imported from France:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Wines Cotton goods Woolen goods Clothing	\$416, 880 357, 050 92, 640 27, 620	Soaps and perfumes Tools and iron articles Leather, and articles of Machinery	\$63, 690 61, 740 123, 520 65, 620

Sugar was exported to France to the value of \$2,509,000, and vanilla, \$308,800.



# NORTH AMERICA.

## DOMINION OF CANADA.

The trade of the United States with Canada during the last ten calendar years, according to returns of the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, was:

	In	oports from Canada.	Exports to Canada.
889		39, 322, 578	\$40, 973, 31
890		39, 739, 009	38, 629, 367
891		36, 551, 672	41. 686, 883
892		35, 930, 456	39, 564, 40
893		34, 492, 332	57, 121, 170
894		32, 146, 069	51, 294, 199
895		40, 748, 940	58, 398, 609
896		37, 355, 805	62, 335, 303
897		38. 8.19. 873	72, 627, 69
898		30, 450, 208	90, 454, 86

These figures, it should be noted, do not include the trade with Newfoundland and Labrador, which was, in 1898: Imports, \$336,303; exports, \$1,354,731.

Consul Beutelspacher, of Moncton, sends figures showing the imports and exports of Canada in the fiscal years ending June, 1897 and 1898, as follows:

#### IMPORTS.

	1897.	1898.
Total value of goods imported.	\$119, 218, 609	\$140, 305, 956
Total value of goods imported	74, 108, 590	84, 126, 984
Portion free	45, 110, 019	56, 178, 966
Total value of goods entered for consumption	111, 294, 880	130, 678, 807
Dutiable goods imported from Great Britain	20, 190, 468	22, 935, 666
Free goods imported from Great Britain	9, 149, 108	9, 941, 37
Total imports from Great Britain, dutiable and free	29, 339, 576	32, 877, 043
Dutiable goods imported from United States	39, 534, 792	45, 827, 14
Dutiable goods for consumption from United States	30, 482, 509	37, 674, 086
Free goods imported from the United States	81, 231, 524	40, 760, 337
Total imports from United States, dutiable and free	70, 766, 316	86, 587, 48
Dutiable goods imported from other countries	13, 297, 284	15, 364, 169
Free goods imported from other countries	3, 592, 154	
Total imports from other countries, dutiable and free	16, 889, 438	20, 841, 423
l'otal exports	\$137, 950, 253	\$159, 485, 77
Exports of Canadian produce  Exports of foreign produce  Canadian coin and bullion included in above.  Foreign coin and bullion included in above.  Exported to Great Britain:	123, 959, 838 13, 990, 415 4, 301, 428 3, 165, 252	141, 079, 469 18, 406, 30 1, 045, 72; 8, 577, 36;
Total exports of Canadian produce. Exports of foreign produce. Exports of foreign produce Canadian coin and bullion included in above. Foreign coin and bullion included in above. Exported to Great Britain: Canadian Foreign.	123, 959, 838 13, 990, 415 4, 301, 428 3, 165, 252 69, 533, 853	141, 079, 469 18, 406, 30 1, 045, 72; 8, 577, 36
Exports of Canadian produce  Exports of foreign produce Canadian coin and bullion included in above  Foreign coin and bullion included in above  Exported to Great Britain:  Canadian	123, 959, 838 13, 990, 415 4, 301, 428 3, 165, 252 69, 533, 853 7, 693, 650	141, 079, 469 18, 406, 30 1, 045, 72; 8, 577, 369 95, 002, 90 11, 784, 659 104, 787, 55
Exports of Canadian produce  Exports of foreign produce  Canadian coin and bullion included in above  Foreign coin and bullion included in above  Exported to Great Britain:  Canadian  Foreign  Total  Exported to the United States:	123, 959, 838 13, 990, 415 4, 301, 428 3, 165, 252 69, 533, 853 7, 693, 650 77, 227, 502	141, 079, 466 18, 406, 30 1, 045, 72; 8, 577, 36; 95, 002, 90, 11, 784, 65; 104, 787, 55-
Exports of Canadian produce  Exports of foreign produce  Canadian coin and bullion included in above  Exported to Great Britain:  Canadian  Foreign  Total  Exported to the United States:  Canadian	123, 959, 838 13, 990, 415 4, 301, 428 3, 165, 252 69, 533, 853 7, 693, 650 77, 227, 502	141, 079, 466 18, 406, 30 1, 045, 72; 8, 577, 36; 95, 002, 90 11, 784, 63; 104, 787, 55
Exports of Canadian produce  Exports of foreign produce  Canadian coin and bullion included in above  Foreign coin and bullion included in above  Exported to Great Britain:  Canadian  Foreign  Total  Exported to the United States:	123, 959, 838 13, 990, 415 4, 301, 428 3, 165, 252 69, 533, 853 7, 693, 650 77, 227, 502	141, 079, 46 18, 406, 30 1, 045, 72 8, 577, 36 95, 002, 90 11, 784, 63 104, 787, 55
Exports of Canadian produce  Exports of foreign produce  Canadian coin and bullion included in above  Foreign coin and bullion included in above  Exported to Great Britain:  Canadian  Foreign  Exported to the United States:  Canadian	123, 959, 838 13, 990, 415 4, 301, 428 3, 165, 252 69, 533, 853 7, 693, 650 77, 227, 502 39, 717, 057 2, 216, 735 41, 933, 792	141, 079, 46 18, 400, 30 1, 045, 72 8, 577, 36 95, 002, 90 11, 784, 63 104, 787, 55 85, 490, 98 5, 661, 57 41, 122, 56
Exports of Canadian produce Exports of foreign produce Canadian coin and bullion included in above Foreign coin and bullion included in above Exported to Great Britain: Canadian Foreign  Total  Exported to the United States: Canadian Foreign  Total  Total  Total	123, 959, 838 13, 990, 415 4, 301, 428 3, 165, 252 69, 533, 853 7, 693, 650 77, 227, 502 39, 717, 057 2, 216, 785	141, 079, 46 18, 400, 30 1, 045, 72 8, 577, 36 95, 002, 90 11, 784, 63 104, 787, 55 85, 490, 98 5, 661, 57 41, 122, 56
Exports of Canadian produce  Exports of foreign produce  Canadian coin and bullion included in above  Exported to Great Britain:  Canadian  Foreign  Total  Exported to the United States:  Canadian  Foreign  Total  Exported to other countries:	123, 959, 838 13, 990, 415 4, 301, 428 3, 165, 252 69, 533, 853 7, 693, 650 77, 227, 502 39, 717, 057 2, 216, 735	141, 079, 46 18, 408, 30 1, 045, 72 3, 577, 36 95, 002, 90 11, 784, 63 104, 787, 55 35, 469, 98 5, 661, 37 41, 122, 56
Exports of Canadian produce.  Exports of foreign produce	123, 959, 838 13, 900, 415 4, 301, 428 3, 165, 252 69, 533, 853 7, 693, 650 77, 227, 502 39, 717, 057 2, 216, 735 41, 933, 792	141, 079, 46 18, 400, 30 1, 045, 72 8, 577, 36 95, 002, 90 11, 784, 63 104, 787, 55 85, 499, 98 5, 661, 57 41, 122, 56
Exports of Canadian produce  Exports of foreign produce  Canadian coin and bullion included in above  Exported to Great Britain:  Canadian  Foreign  Total  Exported to the United States:  Canadian  Foreign  Total  Exported to other countries:	123, 959, 838 13, 900, 415 4, 301, 428 3, 165, 252 69, 533, 853 7, 693, 650 77, 227, 502 39, 717, 057 2, 216, 735 41, 933, 792	141, 079, 466 18, 406, 30 1, 045, 72; 3, 577, 36; 95, 002, 90, 11, 784, 65; 104, 787, 55- 85, 460, 98 5, 661, 57; 41, 122, 56
Exports of Canadian produce Exports of foreign produce Canadian coin and bullion included in above  Exported to Great Britain: Canadian Foreign  Total  Exported to the United States: Canadian Foreign  Total  Exported to other countries: Canadian Foreign	123, 959, 838 13, 990, 415 4, 301, 428 3, 165, 252 69, 533, 853 7, 693, 650 77, 227, 502 39, 717, 057 2, 216, 735 41, 933, 792 5, 783, 432 554, 326	141, 079, 46 18, 400, 30 1, 045, 72 3, 577, 36 95, 002, 90 11, 784, 63 104, 787, 55 35, 400, 98 5, 661, 37 41, 122, 56 18, 615, 58 960, 07
Exports of Canadian produce Exports of foreign produce Canadian coin and bullion included in above Foreign coin and bullion included in above Exported to Great Britain: Canadian Foreign  Total  Exported to the United States: Canadian Foreign  Total  Exported to other countries: Canadian	123, 959, 838 13, 990, 415 4, 301, 428 3, 165, 252 69, 533, 853 7, 693, 650 77, 227, 502 39, 717, 057 2, 216, 735 41, 933, 792 5, 783, 432 554, 326	141, 079, 44 18, 406, 34 1, 045, 72 8, 577, 38 95, 002, 96 11, 784, 65 104, 787, 55 85, 469, 96 5, 661, 57 41, 122, 56 18, 615, 55 960, 07



#### DETAILS OF EXPORTS.

	1897.			1898.		
	Home.	Foreign.	Total.	Home.	Foreign.	Total.
Mine	\$11, 298, VI5	\$251, 173	811, 550, 087	\$14, 463, 256	\$230,798	\$14, 694, 054
Fisheries	10, 314, 232	254, 705	10, 569, 088	10, 841, 661	132, 316	10, 937, 977
Forest	31, 258, 729	173, 565	31, 432, 294	26, 511, 550	531, 533	27, 043, 083
Animals	39, 245, 252	1, 123, 008	40, 368, 260	44, 301, 470	1, 834, 668	46, 136, 138
Agriculture	17, 992, 646	7, 711, 621	25, 694, 267	33, 215, 177	: 10, 512, 591	43, 727, 768
Manufactures	9, 522, 014	778, 330	10, 300, 344	10, 639, 227	1, 192, 535	11, 831, 762
Miscellaneous	<b>63</b> , 531	532, 702	596, 233	61, 405		455, 9:9
Total	119, 685, 410	10, 825, 163	130, 510, 573	140, 033, 746	14, 828, 975	154, 862, 721
Coin and bullion		3, 165, 252	7, 439, 680		3, 577, 326	
Grand total	123, 595, 838	13, 990, 415	137, 950, 253	141, 079, 469	18, 406, 301	159, 485, 770

## Consul-General Bittinger, of Montreal, says:

The course of the trade of the United States with Canada has for some years been one of expansion. Variations in its amount have occurred, owing to tariff changes and the lower or higher capacity of the Canadian people to purchase foreign goods, but these variations have been only temporary in their effect when they restricted the imports into Canada of goods from the United States.

A comparison of the statistics of imports of manufactured goods from the United

A comparison of the statistics of imports of manufactured goods from the United States into Canada from 1893 to the close of the last fiscal year, ending June 30, 1898, with the statistics of imports from Great Britain into Canada for the same period, shows with striking clearness the fact that the United States has been gradually but steadily capturing more and more of this trade, while Great Britain during the same period has been losing its hold.

The following is a list of the goods imported from Great Britain into Canada the import of which in 1897 was less than in 1893, while the import of the same class of goods from the United States exceeded that of 1893:

Articles.	Increase of imports from United States into Canada in 1897 over 1893.		ts from importo d States from Articles.  Great Brit. Articles.  1897 Articles.		Decrease of imports from Great Brit- ain in 1897 from 1893.
Braces and brushes	\$18,500	\$7,500	All other fron goods	1, 541, 000	3, 613, 000
Carpets	31,000	44, 000	Tin goods	61, 000	103, 000
Carriages	1, 800, 000	131,000	Sundry metal goods	310,000	323, 000
Watches and cases	110,700	8, 300	Scientific instruments.	2, 900	37, 000
Cordage	54,000	35, 600	Paints and colors	76,000	79,000
Cotton goods	15,000	752,000	Silks and ribbons	34, 400	146, 400
Glass and crockery	37,000	138, 000	Dress and piece goods.	31,000	171, 100
Hats, caps, etc	176, 000	265,000	Umbrellas	800	173,000
Jewelry, etc	74,000	32,000	Wood, and manufac-		·
.,	·		tures of	735, 000	30,000
Agricultural imple-			Wool and woolen		· .
ments	356, 000	3, 300	goods	18,000	4, 438, 600

The above list practically includes the great bulk of the manufactured goods imported into Canada from the United States and Great Britain. In builders' and cabinetmakers' hardware, the goods made in the United States have almost achieved a monopoly, as have also brass tubing and other brass goods. It is the opinion of importers of such goods from the United States as come more or less into competition with those from Great Britain, that the discrimination in favor of British goods of a 25 per cent reduction in duty will have only a trilling effect, if any at all, upon the volume of imports from the United States. Canadian consumers of the leading articles made of iron or steel, or a combination of them, and of other metallic goods, show such a decided preference for those made in the United States, that they will not take British goods, even if the preferential duty causes them to be proportionately lower in price. At the same time, they consider it would be well for United States manufacturers to avoid presuming upon the advantage they have acquired, by indifference to the quality of the goods they send to Canada, by less careful packing, or by neglecting to keep in close and constant touch with importers, whose ideas as to local tastes and requirements should be carefully studied, and as far as possible, met.

In regard to the effect of the preferential tariff on imports from Great Britain, Commercial Agent Hunt, of Palmerston, sends a newspaper clipping, showing that for the four months ended October 31, during which the 25 per cent preference has been in force, the imports of British goods increased in spirits, wool, linen manufactures, worsted goods, dyed, printed, and bleached cottons. The article continues:

In the exportation [from Great Britain] of iron and steel, and manufactures thereof, there has, however, been a falling off rather than an increase, notwithstanding the operation of the full preference of 25 per cent, while from the United States our imports have noticeably increased. For instance, we received from Britain during the first four months of the past fiscal year but \$17,617 worth, and during the corresponding period of the present year \$18,014, as against \$79,509 during the four months of 1896. During the latter period also, railroad iron and steel exported to Canada from the United Kingdom was valued at \$605,577; during the four months of 1897, the export was \$124,061, and during the four months ending October 31, only \$50,366.

These and similar decreases more than offset the general tendency to increased

export in the lines of goods above mentioned.

The statement is made unofficially, in explanation of this showing, that the disposition to avail of the benefits of the preferential cut is offset by a tendency on the part of the Canadian importers to await the outcome of the present reciprocity negotiations at Washington before transferring orders from the United States to British houses. As for the failure of the preferential tariff to encourage the importation of British as against United States iron and steel, it is candidly enough admitted that even with the 25 per cent advantage, it would be impossible for British manufacturers to compete with the Americans in Canadian markets.

Consul-General Bittinger further says:

The wood-pulp and paper industry of the Dominion of Canada is advancing with giant strides. English and Canadian syndicates are being organized, with immense capital, to erect new mills and purchase vast areas of spruce timber lands. The extent of the pulp-wood resources of this country is enormous. From Hamilton Inlet, on the northeast coast of Labrador, one might travel southwest around James Bay and then northwest to the valley of the Yukon River, and never in that great distance be out of the region of spruce forests. Or a journey might begin near the southern boundary of New Brunswick and continue northwest to Portland Promontory, more than halfway up the east coast of Hudson Bay, and thence across the country again in an easterly direction to Ungana Bay, and still the traveler would never be out of a spruce-bearing territory. In these vast reserves of spruce timber, many citizens of the United States have already secured large holdings and are engaged in the pulp industry, and the water power utilized in connection therewith is unsurpassed in the world.

Consul Ledoux, of Three Rivers, gives the value of the gold mined in Canada in 1898 as \$13,700,000, of which \$10,000,000 represented the yield of the Yukon district.

Consul McCook, of Dawson City, says that platinum has also been discovered in the Yukon. He reports that the prices of provisions are high, and there is much suffering.

Consul Smith, of Victoria, says that, according to a recent law, mining

in the Lake Atlin region is restricted to British subjects.

#### MEXICO.

The Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department gives the following figures of United States trade with Mexico in the last ten calendar years:

Year.	Imports from Moxico.	Exports to Mexico.
1889	\$23, 314, 744 23, 327, 396	\$13, 212, 773 13, 822, 796
1891 1892 1893	28, 910, 147 29, 413, 875 32, 372, 998	15, 371, <b>37</b> 0 16, 391, 274 16, 551, 255
1894 1895 1896	18, 207, 433 15, 887, 091	13, 412, 502 16, 696, 225 22, 474, 856
1897. 1898.	19, 650, 099 21, 670, 775	21, 061, 152 23, 106, 018

Consul-General Barlow, of the City of Mexico, in a comprehensive report upon commercial and industrial conditions in the Republic, says that the total imports in the fiscal year 1898 were \$43,603,492, against \$42,204,095 in 1897. The imports from the principal countries were:

Countries.	1897-98.	1896-97.	Countries.	1897-98.	1896-97.
Germany. Austria Belgium Spain United States.	125, 144 590, 196 2, 039, 132	\$4,003,263 128,367 479,850 1,983,794 22,593,860	France Holland England Italy Switzerland	103, 913 8, 105, 696 186, 273	\$4, 989, 082 132, 728 6, 881, 701 184, 186 163, 293

Of the exports, amounting to \$58,166,719 in 1897-98, \$42,833,552 went to the United States, or 73 per cent of the total amount exported from Mexico, as against 77 per cent in 1896-97. Mr. Barlow adds:

The increase of \$2,953,500 in volume is very satisfactory, and, in the face of the higher duties imposed by the Dingley tariff, is the more noteworthy; but, as will be seen, the export business of the United States has not kept pace with the increase in the general exports, whereas some other countries have greatly increased their pur-

chases of Mexican goods.

France, which in 1896-97 bought of Mexico but \$670,743, bought in 1897-98 \$1,904,587. Holland, which is reaching out for trade here, increased from \$20,730 in 1896-97 to \$257,517. Cuba shows the most notable increase, from \$19,155 in 1896-97 to \$770,611 in 1897-98. This is due to the fact that Cuba had to have certain Mexican products, and that the advantage in favor of Spain was greatly diminished. Germany's increase, though large, was not so remarkable, being \$923,278; while the small Kingdom of Belgium about keeps pace with England, since the former increased \$150,992, whereas the latter, with its position of second only to the United States (though at a great distance), increased only \$177,249.

States (though at a great distance), increased only \$177,249.

In spite of the establishment of factories here, there was an actual increase of \$1,399,397 in imports during the fiscal year 1897-98, and this in spite of the fact that \$2,600,268 worth of American corn was imported in 1896-97, owing to the partial failure of the corn crop in this Republic; whereas in 1897-98, only \$43,069 worth of this cereal was brought into the country. The increase might therefore be estimated on the basis of normal conditions as nearly \$4,000,000. As will be noted, 49 per cent came from the United States, showing a decrease of 4 per cent from the

fiscal year 1896-97.

The reason of this decrease, aside from the diminution in corn shipments to Mexico, is that our exporters are not paying the attention to the commercial customs of this Republic that is given by manufacturers of other nations, principally England, France, and Germany. The business conditions of Mexico are noteworthy, and it will be of much pecuniary benefit to our merchants to study them. The standard of commercial credit is high, and the terms of United States merchants are too rigid. The superiority of many kinds of American goods is readily admitted, and Mexican buyers are desirous of dealing with the United States and would do so more extensively than at present, if trading facilities were offered them.

#### CENTRAL AMERICA.

The commerce of the United States with Central American countries during the last ten years (calendar) is shown in the returns of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, as follows:

IMPORTS.								
1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.				
\$1,023,983	\$1,909,758	\$2, 393, 977	\$1, 983, 175	\$2, 326, 940				
				2, 591, 674				
				712, 430				
				1, 661, 114				
. 1, 388, 560	1,599,437	1, 568, 938	2, 359, 272	1, 482, 121				
7, 536, 428	8, 566, 728	9, 581, 307	v, 529, 691	8, 777, 279				
1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.				
. \$2, 284, 363	<b>\$3, 510, 819</b>	\$3, 860, 368	83, 421, 111	\$3, 225, 401				
	2, 670, 950	1, 998, 092	2, 239, 140	1, 598, 296				
	888, 561	789, 219	813, 708	924, 366				
. 1, 255, 923,	1, 561, 278	1, 193, 871	1, 323, 967	1, 179, 993				
. 3, 728, 446	2, 282, 073	1, 109, 294	1, 183, 301	748, 571				
. 10, 151, 216	10, 918, 681	8, 950, 844	8, 981, 227	7, 676, 627				
EXPOI	1860.	1891.	1892.	 1893.				
!	·							
. \$1,001,104	\$1,320,781	\$1, 363, 718	\$1,018,989	\$1,083,632				
	1, 645, 645	1, 996. 193	1, 767, 557	1, 713, 790				
				517, 614				
			1, 030, 375	930, 359				
. 815, 329	903, 222	1, 355, 299	1,096,240	1, 118, 727				
4, 795, 924	6, 157, 144	6, 673, 390	5, 451, 093	5, 364, 122				
1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.				
1								
. \$909.020	\$1, 039, 761	\$1, 208, 193	\$1, 526, 915	\$1, 325, 878				
\$909, 920 2, 079, 382	\$1,039,761 3,025,976	\$1, 298, 193 3, 116, 790	\$1, 526, 915 2, 057, 083					
\$909, 920 2, 079, 382 585, 071	\$1, 039, 761 3, 025, 976 606, 757	\$1, 298, 193 3, 116, 790 698, 800	\$1,526,915 2,057,085 696,533	1, 177, 229				
. 2,079,382	3, 025, 976	3, 116, 790 698, 800 1, 148, 019	; 2,057,085 <sub>1</sub>	1, 177, 229 784, 134				
2,079,382 585,071	3, 025, 976 606, 757	3, 116, 790 698, 800	2, 057, 083 696, 533	\$1, 325, 878 1, 177, 229 784, 134 1, 100, 767 698, 116				
	1889.  \$1, 023, 983 2, 605, 273 809, 212 1, 658, 409 1, 388, 560 7, 536, 428  1894.  \$2, 284, 363 2, 082, 917 799, 567 1, 255, 923 3, 728, 446 EXPOI  1889.  \$1, 001, 104 1, 161, 159 634, 474 1, 183, 858 815, 329 4, 795, 924	\$1,023,983	1889.   1890.   1891.	1889.   1890.   1891.   1892.				

# BRITISH HONDURAS.

Consul Avery, of Belize, gives the imports in 1897 as \$1,462,097, against \$1,462,637 in 1896. The exports in 1897 are not given; in 1896, they were \$1,571,530. The United States has about 55 per cent of the import trade, the principal items of import from the United States being shoes, \$50,000; butter, \$19,000; bacon and hams, \$20,000; beef and pork, \$62,900; corn, \$13,000; cotton goods, \$63,000; beer and porter, \$10,000; flour, \$92,000; hardware and cutlery, \$19,000; lumber, dressed, \$16,000; rough, \$17,000; machinery, \$18,600; mineral oils, \$18,700; provisions, \$64,490; tobacco, raw, \$12,800. Mr. Avery notes that United States enterprise has been in evidence in the colony in the past year, in the construction of an iron bridge over the Belize River, the building of a new post-office, etc. The future of British Honduras, he says, depends upon the extension of railroads and the development of the mahogany and logwood industries.

United States Treasury figures for trade with British Honduras in 1898 are: Imports into United States, \$117,436; exports from United Digitized by GOOGIC

States, \$555,063.

#### COSTA RICA.

The total value of the imports in 1897, according to Consul Caldwell, of San Jose, was \$4,576,446, of which 33.64 per cent came from the United States. The exports, which were valued at \$5,597,727 in 1896, are not given for 1897. The United States has about 38 per cent, England 23 per cent, Germany 15 per cent, and France 7 per cent of the import trade. Mr. Caldwell gives statements of imports from the competing countries in detail, and his report will be found in the proper place in Commercial Relations.

#### GUATEMALA.

Consul General Beaupre says that the imports were \$6,867,857 in 1897, against \$9,143,354 in 1896. He gives the exports at \$19,775,860,

of which coffee represented \$18,875,700.

The United States has maintained her lead in imports into the country during the past year, and in some important lines the gain has been most gratifying. With Great Britain and Germany, she practically controls the foreign trade of Guatemala. In the past four years the imports have been supplied by these nations in the following proportions:

Year.	United States.	Great Ger- Britain, many.
1894	26 36 84	Per cent. Per cent.  24 13 21 23 23 22 21 21

Cotton goods, cloth, and thread are far the most important imports in point of value, and Great Britain has ever maintained first place, Germany occupying second, and the United States third. In 1894, Great Britain's share of this line was 73 per cent of the whole, Germany's 17 per cent, and the United States 6 per cent. In 1895 the ratio stood: Great Britain, 57 per cent; Germany, 21 per cent, and the United States, 8 per cent. In 1896, Great Britain had 58 per cent, Germany 14 per cent, and the United States 10 per cent. In 1897, Great Britain had 58 per cent, Germany 18 per cent, and the United States 15 per cent—showing a continuous gain for our country. A little more attention to the designs and bright colors required by this market and personal attention by traveling men who speak Spanish, and our rank can be easily raised.

The manufacture of sugar is assuming large proportions, and there will be a good market for the requisite machinery. This can also be

said of machinery for preparing coffee.

Almost everything in the line of groceries comes from the United States. There is a large sale for canned goods—vegetables, meats, and preserves. Condensed milk and evaporated cream are increasing in demand. In general, it may be said that the bulk of United States goods are too good for this market. They should be made to sell cheaply, but should be showy with colors and tiusel.

### HONDURAS.

Imports into Honduras in 1896 were given in the Review of last year as \$:76,716, and exports at \$1,253,151. No figures for the entire trade for 1897 are available. The trade of Great Britain with the country

<sup>1</sup>See Commercial Directory of the Bureau of American Republics, 1897-98, Vol. I.

in 1897 was: Imports from Honduras, \$774,000; exports to Honduras,

Consul Johnston, of Utilla, says that the United States has the majority of the imports into Honduras. In some lines, however—for instance, thread, lace insertion, etc.—the English have all the trade. In cotton goods, some English products are sold, but the imports are mostly from the United States, especially in the finer grades. The heavier qualities are not sold in shirtings, but the cottons used for sails and ticking are all American. The market will use twice as much of a first-class article as of an inferior. In woolen goods, the English have the lead. The demand is for fine, light-weight goods, to be used for trouserings, etc. Cottons of heavy weight take the place of the thicker woolens. The finish and style of all United States products are first class. American whisky is always commended, and our beer is sold, so far as Mr. Johnston has seen, to the exclusion of all other.

The great drawback to imports is the duties. The published rates are so much a pound; but there are additional charges which make the tariff about double.

#### NICARAGUA.

A British Foreign Office report (annual series, 2136) gives the imports in 1897 as \$2,571,580 and the exports as \$2,976,025. The imports show a decrease of \$768,907 as compared with 1896. The trade of Great Britain and the United States is growing; that of Germany and France shows a decrease.

United States Consul Donaldson, of Managua, gives the following statement of trade by countries in 1896:

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
United States England Germany France Italy Austria Peru Columbia	1, 427, 385 929, 939 477, 611 43, 250 6, 960	\$1, 008, 715 729, 696 2, 286, 145 386, 661 273, 627 19, 176	Guatemala Salvador and Costa Rica. Honduras Spain China Chile Mexico E cuador	12, 183 7, 250 6, 963	\$162, 655 619, 667 137, 097 7, 952

The chief imports from the United States in the year under consideration were: Barbed wire, \$25,000; beer, \$19,000; cotton goods, \$18,600; flour, \$155,000; drugs, \$37,000; sewing machines, \$11,600; kerosene, \$47,000; wine, \$60,000; calico, \$11,700; tallow, \$16,400.

Coffee, says the consul, which is the main article of export, has had

Coffee, says the consul, which is the main article of export, has had a very small crop this year. The export of rubber has also greatly decreased, owing to a law enacted in 1897, forbidding the cutting of rubber for ten years on all lands belonging to the Government.

# SALVADOR.

According to Commercial Belations, 1896–97, the imports in 1896 were \$1,650,444 and the exports \$3,690,276. Of the imports, the United States contributed \$457,189, England \$508,377, Germany \$219,962, and France \$244,821. The exports to the countries named were: United States, \$1,190,581; England, \$323,798; Germany, \$2,136,927; and France, \$1,118,711. No figures for the general trade for 1897 are available. British trade in 1897 according to official returns of Great Britain, was: Imports from Salvador, \$749,000; exports to Salvador, \$1,295,000. The trade of the United States in the same year is stated by Treasury returns as follows: Imports from Salvador, \$1,183,301; exports to Salvador, \$1,116,424.

# WEST INDIES.

According to United States Treasury returns, the trade of the United States with the West Indian islands in the last ten years was:

#### IMPORTS.

Islands.	1689.		1890	).	1891.	1892.	1893.
British	\$15, 237, 9	184	<b>&amp;16, 33</b> 0.	. 903	<b>\$13, 278, 004</b>	613, 867, 923	¢15, 159. 66
Cuba			54, 638,			78, 228, 542	70, 581, 520
Danish				405		491, 610	453, 396
Dutch					110, 825		
French						27, 6;0	17,74
Haiti	3, 737, 8	349	2, 655,	617			
Sauto Domingo			1, 830,		1, 469, 868	2, 219, 866	
Porto Rico			3, 180,			3, 846, 651	
~Total	83, 095,	197	79, 298,	, 864	90, 572, 906	101, 188, 459	93, 781, 71
Islands.	1894.		1895	 i.	1896.	1897.	1898.
British	\$12, 127, 6	325	\$9, 407.	453	\$11, 605, 448	\$10, 489, 087	\$11, 943, 280
Cuba			51, 718,		24, 708, 849		18, 315, 190
Danish			237.				388.76
Dutch			114.				
French				242			
Haiti			2, 735,				839, 75
Sapto Domingo			1, 855,			2, 130, 221	2, 851, 50
Porto Rico			1,769			1, 043, 251	2, 382, 17
			·		·		

# EXPORTS.

	EAT UM 25.									
Islands.	1889.	1890,	1891.	1892.	1893.					
British Cuba Denish Dutch French Haiti Santo Domingo Porte Rico	2, 232, 637	9, 094, 474 13, 329, 493 760, 159 640, 433 1, 884, 382 5, 997, 514 970, 068 2, 308, 574	6, 821, 300 14, 464, 459 559, 872 784, 184 1, 916, 245 5, 215, 021 939, 910 2, 549, 857	8, 276, 003 22, 244, 878 646, 021 712, 978 1, 931, 054 5, 344, 848 2, 585, 127	8, 176, 857 21, 856, 241 587, 251 666, 398 1, 806, 397 5, 861, 280 1, 437, 206 2, 742, 280					
Total	32, 083, 367 1894.	34, 805, 097 1895.	35, 250, 848 	1897.	43, 133, 910 = 1898.					
British Cuba Luniah Dutch French Haiti Santo Domingo Porte Rice Total	5, 801, 977	8, 447, 784 9, 498, 054 533, 109 622, 442 1, 494, 909 5, 133, 889 1, 049, 268 2, 004, 604	8, 153, 264 7, 296, 613 526, 585 617, 046 1, 679, 226 8, 925, 441 984, 420 1, 955, 614	7, 755, 454 9, 308, 515 551, 514 578, 925 1, 541, 995 3, 614, 060 1, 162, 991 2, 023, 751	8, 953, 023 10, 750, 257 644, 739 499, 105 1, 533, 553 2, 604, 107 1, 089, 193 1, 404, 004					

#### BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Rahamas.—According to figures sent by Consul McLain, the imports in 1897 were \$905,217, and the exports, \$725,522. The total trade, \$1,630,739, exceeded that of 1896, the figures for which were \$1,624,176. Considering that 1896 was an exceptionally good year for trade, says the consul, this showing is encouraging. The trade with the United States was also larger than that of 1896, when it was above the average. The total trade with the United States in 1897 was \$1,191,489, which,

as will be seen, represented a large proportion of the trade with all The increase of United States trade in the last four years is shown by the following figures: 1894, \$1,014,757; 1895, \$1,121,655; 1896, \$1,180,682; 1897, \$1,191,489. Among imports from the United States were: Preserved fruit and meat, \$31,000; earthenware, glassware, and furniture, \$94,000; hardware and tinware, \$12,500; meat, salted and fresh, \$38,000; butter, \$22,000; corn meal and hominy, \$28,000; flour, \$124,000; machinery, \$13,000; textiles, \$95,000; oil, \$10,000. Among the general exports of the Bahamas, coffee figured for \$16,700, pineapples at \$119,600, hemp at \$22,000, turtle shells at \$26,900, sponges at \$438,500, oranges at \$16,700, grape fruit at \$16,000, and preserved fruit at \$19,600.

Barbados.—Consul MacAllister says the imports in 1897 were \$5,043,-495, against \$5,244,435 in 1896. In like manner, the imports from the United States show a decrease of \$175,880. Food stuffs came from the United States to the value of \$1,253,895 in 1897, against \$483,755 from Great Britain. On the other hand, Great Britain sent manufactured goods to the value of \$658,785, while only \$116,600 in this line was imported from the United States. Our canned goods, the consul thinks, are not as widely known as they should be. There is a good opening for the construction of an electric railroad, to run around the island, a

distance of about 60 miles.

The exports, says Mr. MacAllister, exceeded those of 1896 by \$90,674. The figures for 1896 were \$3,590,140, which would make the exports in 1897 some \$3,680,000. The output of sugar was fair. The total quantity exported was 67,609 hogsheads. Manyak was shipped to the value of

\$18,800, of which \$12,967 went to the United States.

Bermuda. 1—Consul Greene gives the imports in 1897 as \$1,572,927, against \$1,482,826 in 1896. The exports were \$621,486, against \$528,465 in the previous year. The trade with the United States for the two years is stated as follows: Imports in 1897, \$949,266; in 1896, \$897,328. Exports in 1897, \$587,868; in 1896, \$481,330. The increases in imports were mainly in spirits and malt liquors, fancy goods and groceries, rice, hay, horses, potatoes, and silk goods. Decreases in the imports of clothing and leather manufactures were noticeable.

The trade of the United States with Bermuda in 1898 is given in the Treasury returns as follows: Imports from Bermuda, \$449,218; exports

to Bermuda, \$979,288.

Jamaica.—British colonial returns give the imports in 1898 (fiscal year ended March 31) as \$8,078,390, and the exports as \$7,046,692. Of the imports, Great Britain sent \$3,776,404 and the United States The exports to Great Britain were valued at \$1,547,547, and to the United States at \$4,389,583. Both imports and exports showed a decrease as compared with the previous year, although exports to the United States increased. Among the chief items of import and export were: Imports, shoes, \$214,626; coal, \$272,524; corn, \$145,995; cottons, \$1,012,232; flour, \$788,373; hardware, \$136,262; lumber, \$180,-061; rice, \$194,660; soap, \$92,464. Exports, coffee, \$802,973; bananas, \$2,165,593; oranges, \$652,111; sugar, \$583,980; logwood, \$574,247.

Leeward Islands.—According to figures sent by Consul Hunt, of Antigua, the imports in 1897 were \$528,902, against \$573,345 in 1896. The United Kingdom sent \$205,132 worth of imports, and \$220,186 came from the United States. The total exports were \$562,569 in 1897, against \$629,332 in 1896. Of the exports in 1897, \$491,599 went to the United States. The financial stringency which the colony has been

suffering accounts for the decline in trade. Prospects for the coming year are brighter, on account of help being furnished by Great Britain, and further relief is promised by the establishment of a Government sugar factory. The extent of the commercial depression is shown in the decrease of imports of certain articles. Pork, for instance, fell off \$12,000; beef, \$12,000; butter, lard, dried fish, and groceries in general show a decline. On the other hand, the imports of bread and biscuits, corn meal, rice, hams and bacon, and kerosene increased. Mr. Hunt thinks that the prospects for increased trade with the United States are good. There are already signs of a diversion of imports from Great Britain. One large general store, established during the past year, is purchasing 70 per cent of its supplies in the New York markets. United States butter, meats, groceries, etc., are growing in favor.

Trinidad.—Consul Smith sends figures showing that the imports in 1897 were \$10,517,480, and the exports \$9,708,181. The imports for 1896

were valued at \$10,489,200.

The trade with the principal countries in 1897 was:

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
United Kingdom British Colonies France Germany Hol and	981, 573 292, 477 159, 621	\$3, 472, 248 200, 986 1, 066, 250 334, 768 168, 381	Spain Portugal United States Venezuela	128, 476 52, 072 2, 192, 845 2, 251, 243	21, 899 6, 813 3, 057, 135 1, 239, 478

Tucks Island.—British colonial returns give the imports in 1897 as \$160,595, and the exports as \$209,260. The figures for 1896 were: Imports, \$151,000; exports, \$150,000. In Commercial Relations, 1896-97, Vice-Consul Jones stated that the United States sent \$110,000 of the imports, and took \$11,000 of the exports.

#### CUBA.

The trade of the principal countries with Cuba and Porto Rico for 1896 and 1897 was:

Countries.	Imp	orts.	Exports.		
	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	
United States (fiscal year)	\$42, 314, 600 174, 000	\$20, 587, 000 208, 000	\$9, 632, 574 5, 087, 000	\$10, 248, 000 5, 843, 000	
Spain France	4, 257, 000 3, 338, 000	(a) 2, 470, 000	26, 145, 000 429, 000	(α) 328, 000	
Germany	3, 204, 000	3, 650, 000	1, 598, 000	1, 393, 000	

a Not available.

The total imports into Cuba in 1896 were valued at \$66,166,000, and the exports at \$94,395,000. In 1893, the trade of Cuba with the United States alone showed the following figures: Imports, \$78,706,000; exports, \$24,157,000. The trade had fallen off during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897, to imports, \$18,406,000; exports, \$8,259,000. In the calendar year 1898, the trade was: Imports from Cuba into the United States, \$18,315,193; exports to Cuba from the United States, \$10,750,257. The present industrial and commercial conditions of Cuba are described in a report by Special Commissioner Robert P. Porter, made in November, 1898, from which the following extracts are taken:

#### MANUFACTURING AND SANITARY CONDITIONS.

Manufacturing in Cuba is limited to a few industries in Havana, to the manufacture of sugar and tobacco, and to machine shops and small foundries scattered over the

island for the convenience of the railway companies, sugar centrals, and harbors. There is little hope for industrial enterprise, in the broader sense, until the sanitary conditions have been improved in all industrial centers of the island.

#### LABOR.

That the wounds of Cuba will soon heal with the rapid promotion of work is undoubtedly true. There is at this moment a steady increase in the demand for labor on plantations, and, in Santiago province, labor for the nunes. It is estimated that at least 3,000 additional laborers could be employed in the Santiago mines before the end of the year, if it were possible to send them from the spots where starvation stares them in the face, to the localities where work can be obtained for those able to withstand the hardest toil under trying climatic conditions.

Many Spanish soldiers desire to remain in the island. They have formed alliances in Cuba—some of them have married and have families there. These men desire employment of some kind, either as civil guards, in the mines, or on the plantations. As a rule, they make industrious and faithful laborers. Attention is called to an

extract from a letter written by a prominent business man of Havana:

"I advertised for laborers in the Santiago mines in our principal newspapers, and, in consequence, have had for the last three days at least 120 men calling at my office for situations. They are willing to accept the price offered, but not one of them can

pay the passage from this port to Santiago.

'Lots of soldiers, lots of laborers, many of whom have already worked in the Santiago mines and know all about the work, living, and everything else, but were taken away from there as guerrillas, volunteers, and soldiers of some kind, are willing to go, but, as you will understand, the people here have been without work and

the soldiers without any pay, and therefore nobody can pay the passage.

"While writing these lines several men have called on me, but it is the same thing over and over again; they need work and are willing to work, but they have not got

one cent to save their souls."

It is believed this indicates clearly, and without exaggeration, the present conditions in Havana as regards would-be laborers and their sufferings for want of work. During fifteen years' experience in operating iron mines in Cuba, those who know say the labor question there has always been the unsolved problem, as never during that time have they been able to fully supply their wants in this direction. If the number of laborers has not in normal times been sufficient to satisfy the requirements of all industries in Cuba, how much will it fall short under the existing conditions? The only hope for the renewal of presperity in Cuba is, first, the rehabilitation of the sugar industry; secondly, a revival of work on tobacco plantations; and, thirdly, a full complement of men in the mining districts. These industries are the basis of the prosperity of the island. It is useless to try to create new industries are the basis of the prosperity of the island. tries until the old and strong industries of the Island of Cuba are on their feet again. If it is difficult to secure the necessary labor, after the Spanish soldiers leave, for the plantations, producing, as they will this year, a maximum of 400,000 tons of sugar for export, where are the laborers coming from to produce the highwater mark of 1,100,000 tons of sugar? The process of industrial reconstruction will necessarily be slow, and will depend in a large degree upon the stability of the government and the rapidity with which the people settle down to work. There is no ernment and the rapidity with which the people settle down to work. There is no possibility, however, of a surplus labor supply. Work can be found for all capable and willing to perform hard labor, in repairing the dismantled sugar plantations, etc.

#### RAILWAYS.

The railway system of Cuba, consisting of seven companies, the aggregate length of whose lines is only 917 miles, is entirely inadequate in bringing the extreme ends of the island together, Santiago and Havana in point of time being as far apart as San Francisco and New York, though only separated by a distance of a few hundred miles. The facts gathered on this subject point to the advisability of immediately constructing a trunk railway from ond to end of the island, with branches extending the subject point to the sales of the sal ing north and south to the important cities and ports. No one enterprise could do so much to improve the situation upon the island. No revolution could have existed in Cuba if such a railroad had been completed by the former government; and nothing will so rapidly tend to the revival of commercial and general business as the facility for quick passage from one end of the island to the other, and from the trunk line over branches to the sea-board cities. All political turbulence will be quieted thereby and prevented in the future. The entire country will be open to commerce; lands now of practically no value and unproductive will be worked; the scaport towns will become active; and commerce between the island and the United States will soon be restored to the former figures of approximately \$100,000,000 per annum. Business enterprise, over alert to conditions such as herein described, has already surveyed the route, and there are several projects on foot looking toward prompt action in this direction. After a careful study of the situation, it would seem

extremely doubtful if such an enterprise could be made a commercial success for many years to come, without material assistance from those responsible for the industrial future of Cuba.

#### PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

There are free public schools in Cuba, but the teachers have the right to take pay scholars, and naturally those who do not pay get little or no attention. In the cities from which data are available, it was found that only a small portion of the school population attend school. There were 888 schools for boys and girls in 1893, and the amount paid for their support was \$775,646. It is impossible to even approximate the situation at the present moment. In a general way, it may be described as simply deplorable. A free public-school system must be immediately established, for much of the misfortune and suffering which Cuba has undergone may be traceable to the neglect of education. The proportion of people who are illiterate is very great. Some statistics show only one in forty of the laboring classes able to read and write. There can be no stable government in Cuba until this has been remedied.

#### TARIFF AND CURRENCY.

The new tariff of Cuba, issued by the War Department, which took effect January 1, 1899, shows reductions in almost every item. Agricultural machinery and apparatus for making sugar and brandy are now taxed 10 per cent ad valorem; weighing machines, steam motors, steam pumps, hydraulic, petroleum, gas, and air motors, boilers, locomotives, and traction engines, velocipedes, sewing machines, and various other machines are taxed 20 per cent ad valorem; the duties on food products are notably reduced.

According to an Executive order, the Spanish centen or alphonsino (25 peseta piece) is to be valued at \$4.82, and the peso at 60 cents.

#### DANISH WEST INDIES.

Consul Van Horne, of St. Thomas, gives the imports at the three ports of entry, St. Thomas, Christiansted, and Fredericksted, during the year 1897, as \$1,142,038. Exports from St. Thomas in 1897 are not stated; in 1896, they were \$45,000; exports from Christiansted in 1897 were \$253,000, and from Fredericksted, \$276,720. The United States, says Mr. Van Horne, leads in the aggregate imports, although in dry goods and hardware, European nations surpass us. With proper effort, the United States could lead in these lines also. Cottons were imported to the value of \$80,000, mostly from Great Britain. Sugar, rum, molasses, bay rum, and turtle shell figure among the exports.

As above stated, the trade of the United States with the Danish West

Indies in 1898, was: Imports, \$388,767; exports, \$644,739.

#### DUTCH WEST INDIES.

Imports in 1896, according to the Statesman's Year Book, were \$2,144,742, and exports, \$1,765,475. Later figures as to trade, unfortunately, are not available. Most of the food supplies, says Consul Smith, of Curação, come from the United States, as well as carriages, bicycles, the cheaper class of furniture, sheetings, canvas, and prints. Fine goods come mostly from Europe. The colony is suffering commercial depression; the crops for this season were bad, and had it not been for the American windmills, would have been much worse. United States exports to the Dutch West Indies in 1898, were valued at \$499,105, and imports therefrom at \$179,357.

#### FRENCH WEST INDIES.

Guadeloupe.—Consul Ayme gives the imports in 1897 at \$3,284,997 and the exports at \$2,471,172. It will be noted, he says, that the imports exceed the exports by the very considerable supports of \$800,000.

The great bulk of the exports go to France or its colonies, the foreign export trade, including that with the neighboring English islands, amounting to the insignificant amount of \$6,496. On the other hand, the greater part of the imports comes from other countries than France. Flour and alimentary grains, kerosene, animal products, live animals, and wood, amounting to over \$1,000,000, come chiefly from the United States, while France sends wine, fish, textiles, etc.

The imports in 1896 were stated at \$1,200,000 and the exports at

· **\$3,600,000.** 

Martinique.—Consul Dart, of St. Pierre, gives the imports as \$9,785,257 and the exports at \$5,863,702 in the year 1897. Commerce with the United States is confined almost entirely to food stuffs, which have the benefit of a special tariff on account of the geographical situation of the colony. Formerly, certain classes of dry goods came from the United States, but they were not adapted to local tastes; the tariff duties upon them also are very high. Agricultural implements, before the new duties took effect, were imported in considerable quantities from the United States; but this line has greatly decreased, and is now supplied by France and Belgium, this country enjoying the rates of the minimum tariff of France. Carriage accessories, in spite of the enormous duty, still come from the United States.

#### HAITI.

Imports in the fiscal year 1897, according to Vice Consul General Terres, were \$5,475,138, of which the United States furnished \$3,489,988, France \$942,683, Germany \$529,259, and England \$309,230. Imports from France during the past year have been less than for any period since 1890. Those from Germany and England, on the other hand, have made noticeable gains. The Germans are supplanting the United States in hardware, but our provisions hold their own, and butter is one of the recently imported articles which has been received with favor. There is no general statement as to exports. In 1896, they were valued at \$2,359,000 and the imports at \$3,900,400. Of coffee, 75,000,000 pounds were exported in 1897, of which 9,300,000 went to the United States, representing a value of \$1,005,000.

Consul Livingston, of Cape Haytien, says that American denims have almost exclusive control of the market. American axes are also

preferred.

The American minister to Haiti, Mr. Powell, says that American capital is about to seek an entrance into Haiti to develop its resources.\* A company is being formed, under a charter of the State of New Jersey, to construct artesian wells and supply water in various localities. Another company proposes to utilize the native cabinet woods, which are susceptible of very high polish, in exportation to the United States and in the manufacture of furniture. It will operate under a charter granted by the State of New York. Another syndicate is being organized to build a railroad to open up the northern part of the Republic. The Government is aiding these enterprises with all means in its power.

#### PORTO RICO.

According to figures published by the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, already quoted, the commerce of the United States with Porto Rico in the last three calendar years was:

	Imports from   Porto Rico.	Exports to Porto Rico.
1896 1897 1898	. 1, 943, 251	\$1, 955, 814 2, 023, 751 1, 404, 004

The figures of the trade of the principal European countries for the years 1896 and 1897 are included in those for Cuba. The total imports in 1896 were estimated, in a recent bulletin of the Bureau of Foreign Markets of the Department of Agriculture, at \$18,282,000 and the exports at \$18,341,000. The commerce of Porto Rico has increased \$15,000,000 in the last decade. During the three years from 1893 to 1896, Spain had 28.8 per cent of the total trade, the United States 19.94 per cent, Cuba 13.41 per cent, and the United Kingdom 8.34 per cent. Trade with the United States was valued at \$7,300,000 in 1887. Coffee is the chief item of export, amounting in value in 1896 to \$13,300,000. Sugar exports, on the other hand, have declined in value.

By an Executive order of January 20, 1899, the peso is to be valued at 60 cents, as in Cuba. The new tariff for Porto Rico, recently issued by the War Department, imposes even lower rates of duties than those

in force for Cuba.

Consul Hanna, of San Juan, writes under date of October 25, 1898:

I am receiving hundreds of letters from all classes of people in the United States asking about Porto Rico. Most of these persons say they intend coming to Porto Rico for work or to go into business, and they want to know all about the country. I have said to nearly all these inquirers that no American seeking work should come to Porto Rico. I have also said to business men in the United States that in my opinion they would be disappointed if they came here now to establish themselves; that the time had not yet arrived for an American to go into business in Porto Rico. I believe the time will come when this will be a good field for the investment of American capital, and when nearly all kinds of business conducted in an American style will be profitable; but that time will not come until the island has American government and until the laws of the United States are enforced. Most of our business men who have come here simply look the island over, pronounce it rich and possessing golden prospects for the future, but decide that it is too early to invest.

# SANTO DOMINGO (DOMINICAN REPUBLIC).

Consul General Maxwell says that the imports for the fiscal year 1897-98 were \$1,797,279, of which \$1,183,051 came from the United States. Exports in the first six months of 1898 were \$456,542. Sugar, tobacco, cacao, and coffee were the chief articles exported. Although the trade of the United States is large, Mr. Maxwell thinks that with effort it could be improved in certain lines. Drills and cotton goods, for instance, come mainly from England, the prices being cheaper than those asked for the American article. Wardrobes, chairs, and settees are the principal articles of household furniture used in Santo Domingo, and the United States should supply them. The consul-general continues:

A very large majority of the provisions now come from the United States, and with Porto Rico in our possession and our wholesale merchants established there, it would seem an easy matter for them to control this branch of trade. The distance between the nearest points of Santo Domingo and Porto Pico is only about 60 miles, while the distance from New York to Santo Domingo is about 1,260 miles. The same reasoning might apply to other branches of trade, especially the general dry goods and hardware trade, as the habits and customs, wants and likes, of the Porto Ricans and Dominicans are very similar.

The Moniteur Officiel du Commerce, Paris, March 17, 1898, valued the exports from Santo Domingo in 1896 at \$1,395,786, distributed as follows: United States, 87 per cent; France, 7 per cent; Curação and Venezuela, 2.5 per cent. The same publication estimates that 20 per cent of the imports come from Germany and 19 per cent from France.

# SOUTH AMERICA.

The commerce of the United States with South American countries during the last ten calendar years is given as follows in United States Treasury returns:

#### IMPORTS.

Countries.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Argentina	\$5, 748, 806 281	\$5, 449, 417 3, 784	\$5, 725, 220	<b>\$</b> 5, 312, 122	\$4, 463, 605 5, 470
Brazil	60, 620, 047	68, 367, 745	100, 041, 601	101, 649, 752	78, 622, 193
Chile	2, 920, 386	3, 810, 884	2, 905, 815	3, 665, 331	4, 471, 817
Colombia	3, 809, 953	4, 267, 573	4, 536, 579	3, 981, 665	2, 699, 870
Ecuador	546, 230	769, 709	756, 365	933, 114	707, 688
Guianas-British	3, 561, 150	4, 937, 827	5, 513, 922	4, 185, 487	5, 715, 91:
Dutch	562, 642	468, 772	754, 416	794, 714	1, 202, 152
_ French	8, 680	23, 297	38, 790	23, 065	16, 950
Paraguay		400 660			198
Peru	331, 847	400, 760	354, 815	735, 398	677, 025
Uruguay Venezuela	2, 736, 678 12, 470, 317	2, 496, 538	1, 523, 136 12, 018, 334	2, 445, 040	1, 694, 428
v enezueia	12, 410, 511	9, 963, 543	12,010,004	7, 341, 832	3, 173, 366
Total	93, 317, 017	100, 959, 799	134, 168, 993	131, 067, 520	103, 540, <b>6</b> 86
Countries.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Argentina	\$4, 481, 847	\$10, 088, 850	\$6, 688, 379	\$10, 898, 551	\$5, 569, 842
Brazil	80, 432, 097	79, 316, 217	65, 950, 355	65, 928, 850	53, 374, 648
Chile	3, 653, 138	4, 239, 213	4, 693, 178	4, 003, 839	3, 964, 972
Colombia	2, 857, 526	4, 838, 891	4, 482, 721	5, 108, 368	4, 810, 465
Ecuador	<b>9</b> 08 <b>, 032</b>	850, 053	515, 579	675, 484	1, 064, 567
Falkland Islands		0.000.000		2, 462	
Guianas—British	2, 471, 917	2, 636, 938	3, 237, 813	8, 002, 487	4, 406, 046
Dutch	853, 474 37, 800	1, 019, 990 25, 830	922, 377 10, 254	1, 065, 988	1, <b>54</b> 1, 596 24, 835
Paragusy	7, 335	3,745	10, 204	10, 591	24, 83
Peru	543, 188	565, 911	790, 396	513, 264	1, 121, 024
Uruguay	1, 798, 152	3, 247, 270	2, 228, 052	3, 669, 671	1, 487, 503
Venezuela	5, 811, 999	10, 573, 669	10, 260, 507	8, 556, 569	6, 609, 919
Total	103, 856, 505	117, 408, 577	99, 785, 611	103, 442, 125	83, 075, 415

### EXPORTS.

Countries.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Argentina	\$11, 230, 022	\$1,810,403	\$1, 909, 788	\$4, 856, 343	\$3, 240, 451
Bolivia		9,756	15, 735	12, 995	22, 974
Brazil	10, 848, 271	12, 902, 356	15, 064, 975	11, 888, 975	13, 480, 320
Chile	3, 526, 696	3, 629, 283	2, 787, 001	8, 507, 529	2, 548, 749
Colombia	2, 729, 347	2, 967, 966	3, 233, 702	2, 978, 154	3, 189, 137
Ecuador	750, 972	858, 598	827, 607	747, 630	819, 165
Guianas-British	2, 072, 392	1, 907, 812	1, 860, 722	2, 014, 725	2, 189, 348
Dutch	254, 384	256, 348	835, 272	337, 345	363, 520
French		173, 867	154, 298	118, 038	101, 460
Peru		1, 499, 634	1, 139, 713	801, 897	616, 559
Urugusy		1, 647, 301	955, 460	937, 245	1, 070, 191
Venezuela	4, 102, 306	4, 128, 798	5, 141, 521	3, 296, 036	4, 680, 960
Total	40, 396, 679	34, 722, 122	33, 425, 165	31, 496, 911	34, 322, 834

EXPORTS-Continued.

Countries.	1894.	1895.	18 <b>9</b> 6.	1897.	1898.
Argentina	\$1,379,689	<b>\$5, 012, 149</b>	\$6, 626, 991	\$5, 923, 302	<b>6</b> 8, 012, 615
Bolivia	8, 211 16, 113, 335	9, 677 14, 104, 763	21, 723 12, 139, 554	5, 820 13, 767, 505	36, 008 13, 210, 959
Chile	2, 199, 453	3, 522, 269	2, 859, 425	2, 220, 893	2, 262, 375
Colombia	2, 785, 337	2, 736, 161	3, 680, 484	3, 627, 216	2, 923, 404
Ecuador	796, 349	686, 211	670, 722 1, 488	808, 404 440	819, 0 <b>63</b> 570
Guianas—British	2, 125, 143	1, 768, 662	1, 632, 878	1, 496, 285	1, 797, 776
Dutch	377, 828	365, 147	399, 998	402, 962	381, 496
French	101, 2 <del>44</del>	79, 511	128, 159	126, 118 1, 439	144, 762
Peru	639, 116	768, 890	1, 111, 147	1, 074, 978	1, 383, 880
Uruguay	1, 184, 175	1, 357, 890	1, 370, 327	976, 405	1, 392, 774
Venezuela	3, 916, 416	3, 760, 242	3, 593, 027	3, 074, 373	2, 736, 726
Total	34, 626, 296	34, 171, 572	34, 235, 923	33, 506, 140	35, 102, 408

#### ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

In a comprehensive report from Buenos Ayres, Consul Mayer gives the following statement of trade in 1897:

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
Germany West Indies Belgium Bolivia Chile United States Spain Italy	50, 260 248, 902 10, 101, 714 3, 245, 646	\$14, 047, 135 206, 817 8, 934, 829 352, 520 1, 977, 398 8, 321, 611 1, 271, 149 2, 964, 616	Paraguay Portugal United Kingdom. Uruguay Various poits Shipments for order. Saudry imports	\$1, 457, 327 71, 588 36, 392, 057 505, 170 199, 196 4, 261, 505	\$158,084 19,562 12,984,690 2,586,203 7,369,905 7,165,911
France Holland	11, 019, 576 80, 055	2, 299, 019 33, 653	Total	98, 288, 948	101, 160, 299

The total imports in 1896 were \$12,058,002 and the exports, \$115,670,964.

The imports for the first six months of 1898 were \$49,553,375, and the exports, \$81,632,825. Wheat exports have increased largely in 1898, demonstrating that the commission appointed by the Government for the purpose of exterminating the locusts was successful to a considerable extent. Imports from the United States in the first half of 1898 were \$4,895,746.

United States manufacturers, says the consul, have not yet realized the value of the Argentine Republic as a market. With branch houses, they could secure a large share of the trade. Consul Ayers, of Rosario, gives advice in regard to packing, etc. Trade with the United States is growing, he says, steadily, if slowly.

BOLIVIA.

Bolivia having no seaport, imports and exports pass through Chile and Peru. The imports in 1894 (no more recent figures being available) were estimated at \$3,000,000 and the exports at \$9,600,000. The imports from the United States (according to the Treasury figures of exports to Bolivia) were \$5,000 in 1897 and \$21,900 in 1896. Imports from Germany for the same year are stated in German official returns at \$390,000, and in 1896 at \$500,000. There have been no exports to the United States since 1893, when they were valued at \$5,400. Exports

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to Germany in 1897 amounted to \$690,000 and in 1896 to \$250,000. British and French statistics make no mention of trade with Bolivia. Silver is the most valuable article of export.

#### BRAZIL.

No figures as to the general trade of Brazil being available, the following table, showing the commerce with the principal countries in 1897, has been compiled from the official returns of the several countries:

Countries.	Imports from Brazil.	Exports to Brazil.
Great Britain Germany France United States	23, 880, 000 18, 140, 000	\$27, 600, 000 12, 500, 000 11, 600, 000 12, 400, 000

In 1895, the total imports were estimated at \$145,900,000 and the exports at \$171,200,000. (See Commercial Directory of the Bureau of American Republics, 1898, Vol. I.)

Imports, says Consul-General Seeger, of Rio de Janeiro, have decreased in quantity during the last year. This fact is chiefly due to the severe financial crisis through which Brazil is now passing. The serious depreciation in the value of coffee, caused by overproduction, has enforced economy in all branches of trade.

Consul Kenneday, of Para, says:

Commerce at Para has developed enormously within the past few years; the customhouse is overwhelmed with work, and there are not at present enough stores to receive the goods as they arrive, although large additions have recently been made. Both lines of steamships running between Para and New York are increasing the number of their ships, as they are entirely unable to carry the heavy freight billed for this section of the country. A short time ago, the two lines made one trip each a month; later a bimonthly service was established; now three trips are made, and I am reliable in the service was established; now three trips are made, and I am reliable in the service was established; now three trips are made, and I am reliable in the service was established; now three trips are made, and I am reliable in the service was established; now three trips are made, and I am reliable in the service was established; now three trips are made, and I am reliable in the service was established; now three trips are made, and I am reliable in the service was established; now three trips are made, and I am reliable in the service was established; now three trips are made, and I am reliable in the service was established; now three trips are made, and I am reliable in the service was established; now three trips are made, and I am reliable in the service was established; now three trips are made, and I am reliable in the service was established. bly informed that on the 1st of January weekly trips will be made. No better evidence could be brought to show the greatly increased demand for United States goods. I learn from the captain of every vessel coming from New York that it is utterly impossible for any one of the steamers leaving that port to clear the freight billed for Para and the Amazon. This statement is gratifying in the extreme, though it is to be regretted that these goods can not be hauled in American ships.

I am convinced that builders' materials could easily be marketed here; also agricultural implements, such as hoes, shovels, hayforks, spades, hatchets, and axes. Yale locks, hinges, fastenings, and all kinds of cartridges find a ready sale. A general line of household utensils, in my judgment, would quickly get a foothold here. We furnish all the flour to this community, and I am proud to say there is no room for improvement in this particular article. We also supply the bulk of the hams,

bacon, lard, and other articles belonging to this class.

United States boots and shoes are recently securing quite a foothold. German-American agents have just received upward of 9,000 pairs, and one advises me that the attractive finish and superior workmanship enabled him to dispose of all of his consignment, which he had made especially for this market by a Boston house. This same gentleman has gone to Boston to lay in a much larger line of shoes. He intends to open an American shoe house, confining himself entirely to these goods.

There is a broad field for expansion in machinery. This line of industry has made rapid strides in the right direction during the past six months, and would increase much more, if our manufacturers would take advantage of this opening.

Consul Clark, of Pernambuco, says:

If properly handled United States goods will constitute a large share of the imports into Brazil. There are many openings for textiles, hardware, nails, etc. My attention has been called to the necessity of making hinges of a style desired and used in this country. Agricultural machinery should be brought here and introduced by competent people. Our bicycles are being introduced, and all prefer them, though the roads are in such bad condition that there can be no extensive use in this district. Digitized by Google

This is an opportune time for the introduction of United States textiles, dealers preferring them to all others, even on thirty days' credit, as against four mouths' from Europe. A concession in this direction would work well. There is a good opportunity for the introduction of our files and saws, which come here now through English houses.

The opening for American coal was never better, but it should be screened. Spruce and hard-pine lumber, suitable for packing cases and boxes, is in great

demand.

#### CHILE.

According to figures transmitted by Consul Caples, of Valparaiso, the imports in 1897 were \$50,437,160, and the exports \$49,860,682. There was a decrease of some \$6,600,000 in the imports, as compared with 1896, and of over \$7,000,000 in the exports. Mr. Caples gives a general description of the country and its products, in order to inform those exporters who have no clear idea of conditions there. Numerous cases, he says, have occurred in which United States merchants have sent, at a heavy loss, consignments of honey, fresh butter, peaches, apples, canned vegetables, cheese, and beans. All these foods can be produced as well in Chile as in the United States. The same is true of all cereals except oats. American cotton flannels are preferred, and our twills, sheeting, and calicoes would be popular but for the price. Freights from England and Germany are a trifle less than from the American machinery is gradually gaining, and in hardware the United States has almost the monopoly of the trade. There is a good opening, the consul thinks, for the iron trade. Galvanized iron is used largely in the construction of building, for roofing, fencing, etc.

The trade with the principal countries in 1896 was:

Countries.	Imports from Chile.	Exports to Chile.
Great Britain	\$;ty, 600, 000 7, 700, 000 2, 000, 000 1, 600, 000	\$23, 290, 000 15, 460, 000 2, 180, 000 5, 240, 000

# COLOMBIA.

The Commercial Directory of the Bureau of American Republics, Vol. I, 1897-98, gives the value of the imports into Colombia in 1895 as \$11,500,000, and the exports as \$15,000,000. No later figures being available, the following statement has been compiled from the official returns, for 1897, of the countries named:

Countries.	Imports from Colombia.	Exports to Colombia.
Great Britain. Germany United States.	1, 870, 000	\$5, 900, 000 2, 000, 000 3, 890, 000

Consul General McNally, of Bogota, after referring to the commercial depression in Colombia during the past year, on account of the change of administration and the small coffee crop, says:

Careful inquiry points to the encouraging fact that United States manufactures have perhaps suffered less than those of other countries in this market. This is attributed to the acknowledged merit of the American products which have gained a foothold here. In the matter of boots and shoes, a line in which the excellence of our products is admitted, a wider market should be had, and probably could be had, by giving more heed to Colombian taste in this regard. Certain styles are pre-

ferred, and others, though more acceptable in the United States, are not so readily received. It is admitted that American cotton fabrics stand at the head, but as an offset, dealers say that fabrics of less merit but of lower price sell better. There should be a good opening here for the cheap and modern grades of American furniture, since the domestic article, although substantial, is produced by rather primitive methods, and, as a rule, a variety of styles is lacking. Material for furniture is brought from a distance, carrying being done on the backs of natives or mules. The finishing is almost always done by hand, machinery being very little used. I believe that simple and labor-saving machinery would find a ready market here. American silver-plated ware is admitted to be the best that comes to this market, but there are European products in this line that sell at lower prices.

As a rule, United States machinery is preferred, when our manufacturers can be induced to bear in mind the hard transportation conditions, and consent to construct their machinery accordingly. This relates especially to machinery for coffee or sugar plantations. American ranges (steel), with economy of detail and manufactured

with a view to close and safe packing, have found ready sale.

A United States corporation, known as the Colombian Traction and Express Company, has brought into this country a traction engine and train of cars, with a view to operating this system between Bogota and the Magdalena River.

#### ECUADOR.

Vice-Consul-General Reinberg, of Guayaquil, gives the imports in 1897 as \$6,972,394, of which \$2,300,000 came from England. Germany, France, and the United States each contributed over \$1,000,000. Textiles represented \$2,145,000 of the imports; hardware, \$651,000; food products, \$730,000. The total exports were \$4,034,059, of which \$1,184,000 went to France, \$922,000 to Germany, \$733,000 to the United States, \$485,000 to England, and \$340,000 to Spain. Cocoa was exported to the value of \$2,676,000. Rubber, coffee, and ivory nuts were among the other principal articles of export. Mr. Reinberg says that the United States figures only in a passive sense in the foreign commerce of Ecuador. In lines in which United States products are beyond competition, the Ecuadorian consumer has sought our market. Kerosene, lard, lumber, flour, etc., are imported in large quantities. Several million dollars' worth of trade is annually lost to the United States, because our merchants will not emulate European methods of trying to gain foreign markets. The writer gives a table of 17 important articles of import, the total value amounting to nearly \$2,000,000, in which the United States figures for only \$16,000.

Consul General De Leon, of Guayaquil, writes in regard to the railway to be constructed by United States enterprise. The road is to run from Duran, opposite Guayaquil, to Quito, some 350 miles. Work will

be begun in April or May. He continues:

At present, the Ecuador accessible to commerce is a low tropical coast, consisting of 19,725 square miles area, sparsely populated (242,000 inhabitants, Wolf's estimate), exporting principally cacao, rubber, hides, sugar, ivory, nuts, and other tropical productions, but obliged to import almost every manufactured article and temperate-zone commodity needed for consumption. Meanwhile the isolated part of Ecuador, which will be opened up by the projected railway, is an elevated plateau, of temperate and healthful climate, with an area of 20,680 square miles, comparatively populous and inhabited by an industrious people. This section has practically unlimited water power for manufacturing purposes; cotton grows wild on bushes, and the ranges for grazing purposes—production of wool and finest class of meats—are unrivaled. Cereals, garden truck, and fruits of all kinds spring up as if by magic from the grateful soil (volcanic ash), with a minimum of labor. Yet this region, on account of its poor transportation facilities, at present does virtually no export trade. There is, of course, some importation, but the proportion of those who are rich enough to use foreign articles, is very small, and will continue to be so until, with the advent of the railway, wages and standards of living are raised.

\* \* The construction of the road will inaugurate, it is believed, a new era in Ecuador. \* \* As the enterprise is essentially American, there will be an influx of Americans and closer relations will be established with the United States, which

See Advance Sheets No. 314, January 3; Consular Reports No. 221, February, 1899.

should, and doubtless will, enjoy the lion's share of the commerce of the west coast of Ceutral and South America as soon as we build an isthmian canal.

Minister Sampson writes from Quito that the company has also received a concession to establish a bank in Guayaquil, with a capital of \$1,000,000 gold. It is to be in operation by March, 1899.

# FALKLAND ISLANDS.

Consul Rowen, of Port Stanley, gives the imports into that port in 1897 as \$328,431, chiefly in flour, corn, and lumber. Great Britain sent \$264,000 worth of the imports. The exports were \$604,503, of which \$598,000 went to Great Britain. Wool is the principal article of export. Sheepskins and seal skins are also shipped. The trade of the islands, says the consul, is on the increase, and the United States should have a part of it. American trade, so far as he can estimate, amounts to from \$10,000 to \$12,000 per annum, but it is all done through England. Terra del Fuego is being largely settled from the Falkland Islands, and the trade of that country promises to develop in a way that will make it worth while to try to gain it.

# THE GUIANAS.

British Guiana.—Consul Moulton, of Demerara, says that the imports in 1897-98 were \$6,158,283, against \$6,440,207 for 1896-97. The United Kingdom sent to the value of \$3,556,214 in 1897-98, and the United States, \$1,640,346. It is noticeable that although the imports from almost every other country have decreased—those from Great Britain to the value of over \$200,000—imports from the United States increased during the year from \$1,438,805 in 1896-97 to \$1,640,346. The exports in 1897-98 were \$8,101,579, against \$8,604,712 in the preceding fiscal year. Nearly all countries seem to have shared in the decrease of exports. To the United Kingdom, goods were sent to the value of \$4,809,930 in the fiscal year under consideration, and to the United States, \$3,371,381. The principal articles imported are breadstuffs, pickled beef and pork, lard, butter, cheese, fish, and preserved meats and fruits, animals, corn meal, hay, oats, tobacco, petroleum, lumber, paper, staves, soap, hardware, a little cutlery, a few carriages and bicycles. The consul thinks there is an opening for rattan furniture, office furniture, men's furnishings, hats, and cotton goods. Each year shows an improvement in the rice industry.

Dutch Guiana.—Consular Agent Deyo, of Paramaribo, reports that imports from the United States consist mostly of foodstuffs. Prices ruled higher than usual during the early period of the war with Spain, but these conditions were of brief duration. Manufactured goods come mostly from England and Germany, as these countries keep in close touch with the market. Something may be done in the way of machinery for gold mining and the preparation of coffee for the market. Once a year, the Government invites bids for the supply of coal—2,500 to 3,000 tons per annum. The English have heretofore secured the contract. The kind used is Cardiff double screened. Exports consist of cocoa, sugar, balata gum, coffee, timber, rum, and gold. The cocoa and sugar go chiefly to the United States. Coffee is sent to Holland, and the industry is increasing. A loan of \$1,200,000 has been obtained for drainage and general improvements in the colony.

No figures as to trade are supplied. In 1896, the imports were valued at \$2,134,070, of which the United States furnished \$439,000. The value of the principal articles exported in 1896 were, balata, \$167,000; cocoa, \$620,000; sugar, \$382,000.

French Guiana.—According to French official returns, the commerce of France with French Guiana in 1896 was: Imports into French Guiana, \$1,790,000; exports from French Guiana. \$410,000. The value of the trade with other countries was divided as follows: Imports, \$50,0.0; exports, \$43,000. The principal articles imported from France were, wines, \$328,000; cottons, \$115,000; leather manufactures, \$154,000; clothing, \$15,000.

Consular Agent Lelanne, of Cayenne, states that United States food products are the only ones which can be transported to the gold diggings in the interior without spoiling. In spite of the preferential tariff for French products, the United States has a large trade in flour, salt beef, pork, lard and its compounds, oleo, butter, corn, hay, oats, lumber, petroleum, and sewing machines. Placer gold mining is the only

industry in the colony, and gold is the chief export.

### PARAGUAY.

Consul Ruffin, of Asuncion, estimates the imports in 1897 as \$2,211,465, against \$2,780,000 in 1896; the exports at 14,467,771 pesos (paper), against 12,292,000 pesos in 1896. The principal articles of export are hay, cotton, huts, pineapples, rice, bananas, coffee, bark, hides, woods, fruit, etc. Mr. Ruffin notes the establishment of a commercial organization to give information, collect statistics, settle debts, report prices current, etc.

A correspondent of the British Trade Journal, London, October 1,

1898. savs:

English manufacturers are apt to overlook Paraguay, owing to the fact that the apparent amount of its foreign trade is small. This is, in a great measure, the result of the inland position of the country and the import and export trade being done mainly through Argentina or Uruguay, figuring as the commerce of those countries, which appears so much larger at the expense of Paraguay. I would call attention to the following lines of trade:

Sewing machines are in great demand throughout Paraguay, as, indeed, they are in every part of South America I have visited. The cheapest kinds are the most salable, though a considerable number of high-class machines could also be placed. Most of those in the market are of German manufacture.

Stills.—There are a large number of stills in use, the greater part of those imported being of French make. Small sizes are most in demand, capable of distilling from 50 to 200 gallous per day, of a strength of 18° (Cartier). They may be either simple or for continuous (or semicontinuous) distillation, but should be as little complicated as possible. By advertising and pushing their sale, a considerable quantity might be disp sed of. There is little wine made in the country or any other liquor than "cana" (white rum).

Chemicals.—For such chemicals as are generally sold by druggists, there is a good demand. In this line, English manufacturers seem to secure a fair share, though few local dealers order direct, generally placing their orders in Montevideo or Bucnos Ayres. The same remarks apply to surgical instruments and appliances. Muneral

waters are in fair demand in Asuncion and the larger towns.

Sujar-making machinery.—A considerable number of portable iron mills, suitable for working with oxen, might be placed. A good deal of sugar (unrefined) is made in Paraguay, but nearly all on a small scale. The quantity produced is, however, insufficient to meet the demand, and a good deal is imported from Argentina, where there are some very large sugar works in the Chaco, just across the river from Paraguay. There is no demand for large plants in Paraguay; indeed, I only know of one large sugar factory in the whole country, and I am told it is not prosperous. In Paraguay, it should be noted, like many new and thinly populated countries, small industries pay well, while the success of large ones is more problematical.

Textile fabrics.-For textile fabrics, especially cheap cotton goods, there is a large demand. Cheap cottons are sold by retailers at little or no profit, to push the sale of other wares. In this line, English firms still hold their own, though competition is "Ponchos," such as are made in England for the South American market, are

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>In a previous report (see "Notes from Paraguay," Consular Reports No. 215, August, 1898, Mr. Ruffin estimated the value of the exports in 1897 at \$1,955,000 gold.

also sold largely. They are practically the same as those sold in Argentina, though the heavier woolen sorts are not in so much demand, as the winter here is somewhat warmer.

Foreign competition is keen in Paraguay, German, French, and Italian houses being comparatively numerous. Those English firms who have any dealings with Paraguay seem to be content to work the country through an agency in Buenos Ayres, yet there is an opening in Asuncion and other towns for enterprising firms, who make a specialty of the products of the country.

#### PERU.

The Moniteur Officiel du Commerce, Paris, April 7, 1898, gives the exports in 1896 as \$12,533,042, and the imports as \$8,612,533. The statement of the value of imports on the consular invoices, says the article, do not agree with those published by the Government. A table giving the imports through the custom-house of Callao from January 1 to February 28, 1895, and the imports for the rest of the year, as shown in the consular invoices, is as follows:

Countries of production.	statistics from <b>Mar</b> . 1	Customs statistics of Callao, Jan. 1 to Feb. 28.	Total for 1896.
Great Britain		\$281, 126 140, 733	\$4, 377, 095 1, 792, 918
France Chile United States	937, 651	64, 982 103, 572 44, 262	1, 11d, 054 1, 041, 223 940, 240
BelgiumItaly	466, 751 359, 809	23, 166 17, 092	489, 317 376, 901
Brazil	75. 077	4, 650 1, 430	200, 817 79, 727 57, 557
Portugal Salvador	46, 648 35, 262	65	46, 648 35, 262
Total		681,078	19, 927

The value of the imports as shown by this table are nearer \$11,000,000 than \$8,000,000. A comparative table of the official values of imports and exports during the five years from 1892 to 1896 is as follows:

Years.	Imports.	
1892 1893 1894 1895		\$13, 060, 800 11, 240, 850 7, 275, 900

The Belgian consul at Lima gives the following estimate of the share taken by the principal competing countries in the trade of Peru:

Countries.	Imports into Peru.	Exports from Peru.
England	Per cent. 39. 3	Per cent. 55. 7 6. 4
Chile. France United States Belgium	10. 2 9. 2 7. 5	11.0 3.0 5.3
Dialiti	zed by G	noole

The following extracts are from a British Foreign Office report (annual series 2117):

Gold.—The late discoveries of quartz and placer gold mines in the districts of Sandia and Carabaya have induced many persons to prospect during the year, but as a rule they express themselves disappointed on their return, chiefly owing to the many difficulties they have to contend with, outside of the natural ones arising from want of roads and the action of the local authorities, who do not seem to encourage the development of that part of the country as they should. Revolvers and shotguns are admitted, but no rifles. Those who come as pioneers, with the intention of going to an outirely unexplored region abounding in savages and wild beasts, naturally want better arms to defend themselves with than revolvers and shotguns. Again, when the explorers get to the confines of civilization and reach their starting point for the further interior where gold is found, they fall into the hands of men who speculate on the labor of the Indians. The houses of the labor contractors are probably the only ones inhabitable in the village, and there travelers are obliged to stay, for a consideration generally about ten times whatitshould be. To them you must apply for Indians, mules, llamas, or donkeys to carry your provisions, etc.. a part of the way in (beyond a certain point it will not admit of animals), and as no Indian will dare treat direct with a foreign traveler, these contractors will put every obstacle in the way of procuring Indians and animals so as to prolong the stay in the village. The Indian will receive, say, 1s. (24 cents) a day from the contractor for the services of himself and his animal, and the traveler will have to pay at least 4s. (97 cents) a day to the contractor; and at length, when able to start, so many days' hire of the Indians must be paid in advance. All this makes an expedition in search of gold too expensive to be undertaken by the class of men best able to accomplish the object of developing an unexplored country, on the chance of some good finds of the precious metal. Still, there is no dou

Copper.—Veins of copper, abundant and rich, have been found in the Cerro do Pasco silver mines. Ores containing 30 to 40 per cent of copper are remitted in their crude state to Lima for shipment to Europe, those of lower grade being deposited until furnaces can be built to concentrate them. The copper industry would be very profitable should the railway from Oroya be continued to this place, or a light line constructed. The distance is about 65 miles, over level country, and the cost would be small. The quantity of ore that might easily be produced would be at least 2,000 tons per month. The capital required to carry out this work would not be large,

and would be a very good investment.

Petroleum.—There are three companies engaged in extracting this article in the department of Piura—one British, one Italian, and one French. The British concession covers 600 square miles, and the output averages 800 tons a month of crude oil. This is pumped (no flowing wells existing) into a deposit tank with a capacity of 15,000 barrels, and thence through a pipe to the tanks at the seashore, where it is loaded directly into the vessels. The Italian company has wells yielding some 1,200 tons per month. The French company has only six wells, the work being in its infancy. The kerosene can not compete in quality with that produced in the United States, the oil being of an asphaltum nature.

Industries.—A manufactory of cotton goods, principally unbleached, and another for woolen fabrics have been opened during 1897, the former, worked by water power, on the road to Arequipa, and the latter in the city itself. Both are turning out good work and are able to compete successfully with European manufactures, but the output is small as yet and has not sensibly affected imports of similar articles from Europe and the United States. Cuzco, a city of about 20,000 inhabitants, 400 miles in the interior, has also a large manufactory for woolen cloths, blankets, etc. Although not of fine quality, these goods are of pure wool and well suited for the climate of the interior towns that, ranging at from 8,000 to 12,000 feet above the level of the sea, are sufficiently cold to require warm clothing.

### URUGUAY.

A British Foreign Office report (annual series 2097) gives the total imports in 1897 as \$19,352,216, against \$25,529,735 in the preceding year. The exports in 1897 were \$28,427,937, also showing a decrease as compared with the figures for 1896, which were \$30,389,092. The decrease in trade was due to the civil war, which lasted from March to November. Great Britain has 28 per cent of the imports and 6 per cent of the exports.

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Consul Swalm, of Montevideo, gives the following statement of imports and exports in the first six months of 1898:

Articles.	Exports.	Articles.	Imports.
Live stock. Slaughterhouse products Agricultural products Other products. Various. Provisions for vessels	14, 922, 467 2, 957, 412 100, 907 1, 507	Drinks in general Comestibles, cereals, and spices Tobacco Stuffs and woven goods Clothing Raw materials and machinery Various articles Live stock	3, 136, 235
Total	18, 250, 026	Total	13, 246, 372

Exports of products of the slaughterhouse, says the consul, are steadily decreasing. This has been attributed to the war between the United States and Spain, but Mr. Swalm says that American products are supplanting competitors in the Cuban and Brazilian markets. In the exports of wheat and corn, there has been a corresponding increase. Although no figures as to imports from the United States during 1898 are available, the consul says that lumber, oil, agricultural implements, etc., are increasing. Canned goods are appearing in the market in larger quantities, although the heavy duties prevent general use. United States manufacturers are winning their way slowly but surely in Uruguay.

#### VENEZUELA.

In a British Foreign Office report (annual series 2094) the imports into Venezuela in 1896-97 were estimated at \$13,241,000. The imports from the United States, England, and Germany represent, respectively, about 41, 31, and 21 per cent of the total. The following details as to trade in 1897 are taken from the official returns of the countries named:

Great Britain.—Imports from Venezuela, \$291,000; exports to Venezuela, \$2,725,000. Principal articles of import, feathers (\$175,194) and rubber (\$58,398). Principal articles of export: Cottons, \$1,806,605; manufactures of jute, \$116,796; linen, \$111,930; woolens, \$121,663; tools and machinery, \$121,663; iron and articles of, \$136,262.

Germany.—Imports from Venezuela, \$2,558,000; exports to Venezuela, \$1,358,000. Principal imports: Dividivi, \$107,100; skins, \$81,158; rubber, \$50,932; coffee, \$1,748,110; cacao, \$305,164. Exports: Cottons, \$128,758; hosiery, etc., \$52,360; iron articles and machinery, \$168,980; cement, \$29,274; beer and malt, \$114,716; porcelain, \$60,452; clothing, \$29,750.

France.—Imports from Venezuela, \$5,025,000; exports to Venezuela, \$978,000. Chiefarticles of import: Coffee, \$4,250,000; cacao, \$1,620,000. Exports: Tools and articles of iron, \$436,000; wines, \$97,000; cottons, \$87,000.

The United States imported from Venezuela in 1897 to the value of \$9,543,572 and exported products worth \$3,417,522. The trade by articles is not stated for 1897, but according to United States Treasury figures for 1896 the chief articles of import and export were: Imports: coffee, \$8,128,254; cacao, \$125,478; skins, \$1,107,411. Exports: Flour, \$812,192; cottons, \$668,306; machines and articles of iron, \$471,417; illuminating oils, \$142,053; lard, \$452,870.

# ASIA.

The commerce of the United States with the countries of Asia during the last ten calendar years, is shown in the following tables, compiled by the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department:

# IMPORTS.

Countries.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Aden					
China	1	\$17.750, 174	\$21, 229, 212	#19, 886, 164	\$18,364,089
British		22, 811, 058	23 566, 488	24, 538, 585	21, 691, 004
Dutch French	6, 063, 424	7, 013, 209	7, 639, 643	7, 547, 499	11, 437, 353
Portuguese		2, 425			
Hongkong	1, 498, 653 20, 219, 385		617, 519 23, 914, 123	855, 612 27, 196, 026	882, 504 19, 486, 273
Korea		.]		608	79
Russia, Asiatic		94,652	329, 082	381, 919	355, 472
Turkey in Asia		2, 611, 960 26, 223	2, 976, 814 178, 970	3, 081, 553 86, 920	2, 582, 789 46, 318
Total	67, 646, 679	68, 340, 309	80, 451, 805	83, 574, 886	74, 815, 881
Countries.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1838.
Aden			\$1, 414, 793	\$1,650,389	\$2, 334, 306
China	<b>\$19, 837, 375</b>	\$21, 842, 860	17, 707, 317	23, 087, 740	17, 89, 190
British	. 16, 873, 397	23, 540, 888	17, 686, 108	23, 540, 536	29, 171, 820
DutchFrench		9, 057, 415	18, 916, 000 78, 158	12, 836, 278	18, 418, 827
Portuguese		603	519		
Hongkong	833, 885		794, 136	929, 054	995, 108
Јарап Когеа		27, 430, 678	18, 214, 322	28, 085, 123	<b>2</b> 3, 255, 2 <b>5</b> 3
Russia, Asiatic	441.017	346, 135	201, 95	111.050	113, 587
Turkey in Asia	2, 937, 218	3, 420, 095	2, 103, 320	3, 581, 307	2. 574, 326
All other Asia	74, 886	66, 315	61, 071	75, 273	60, 005
Total	. 72, 530, 886	87, 098, 909	78, 177, 767	93, 896, 750	94, 312, 432

# EXPORTS.

Countries.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
AdenChina	\$3, 254, 034	\$4, 767, 606	\$8, 031, 606	\$5, 268, 479	\$4, 875, <b>3</b> 01
East Indies— British Dutch French	5, 901, 182 2, 426, 287 241, 996	4. 662, 472 2, 491, 440 233, 729	3, 530, 234 1, 165, 103 48, 567	2, 866, 486 987, 524 133, 860	4, 667, 464 1, 911, 056 243, 116
Portuguese Hongkong Japan Korea		4, 898, 642 5, 072, 038	4, 812, 694 3, 839, 384	4, 682, 121 3, 300, 745	4, 239, 687 3, 344, 589
Russin, Asiatic Turkey in Asia All other Asia		134, 478 4, 525 269, 098	182, 336 208, 360 256, 983	97, 647 143, 913 292, 108	141, 713 121, 527 100, 529
Total	21, 534, 847	22, 554, 028	22, 075, 267	17, 772, 883	19, 644, 782

#### EXPORTS-Continued.

Countries.	1894.	1895.	1806.	1897.	1898.
Aden			\$921, 926	\$627, 463	\$744, 542
China	\$5, 158, 215	83, 702, 922	9, 839, 316	11, 276, 289	12, 251, 620
East Indies—	l *,	1	i		
British	2, 751, 374	2, 893, 082	4, 273, 960	4, 451, 896	4, (79, 147
Dutch	1, 217, 569	1, 485, 8×5	1, 848, 946	1, 412, 895	1, 222, 282
French	63, 953	146, 511	128, 620	164, 643	86, 646
Portuguese	,				
Hongkong	3, 853, 618	4, 462, 856	5, 789, 730	5, 737, 763	6, 683, 909
Japan		5, 356, 454	10, 145, 909	16, 009, 471	19, 716, 086
Korea			527	68. 074	177, 914
Russia, Asiatic	167, 166	209 234	584, 329	454, 610	1, 390, 558
Turkey in Asia		60, 176	47, 758	148, 132	241, 334
All other Asia	376, 837	429, 552	383, 474		353, 682
Total	18, 614, 500	18, 746, 672	33, 964, 495	40, 663, 159	46, 950, 720

#### ADEN.

Consul Cunningham, of Aden, says that in the fiscal year 1897–98, the imports were \$12,713,865 and the exports \$11,171,855. Of the exports, \$1,754,095 went to the United States. There has been a decrease in the exports of coffee. Skins represent an important and growing value in the export trade. Ivory, mother-of-pearl shells, feathers, gum arabic, and curios are also exported. Imports from the United States amounted to \$799,122—practically the same as for the previous year. The chief article is cotton goods; the United States has two-thirds of the entire trade in this line. These cottons are sent up and down the Red Sea coast and into the interior of Arabia; they also cross to Abyssinia and are transported into the interior of that country. The next most import ant import from the United States is petroleum. Liquors, tobacco, preserved fruits, canned meats, bicycles, and a few shoes are also imported.

#### BRITISH INDIA.

Consul-General Patterson, of Calcutta, gives the following table of trade for the fiscal year 1897-98:

Articles.	Imports.	Articles.	Exports.
Merchandise. Gold Silver. Total	22, 571, 788 40, 904, 698	Foreign merchandise reexported Indian merchandise Gold Silver Total	290, 738, 913 7, 355, 472 4, 760, 451

The imports for 1896-97 were stated at \$263,469,000 and the exports at \$337,404,000. The consul-general says:

The total value of the trade—imports and exports together—was higher by 0.38 per cent than in 1896-97, and only 3.28 per cent less than in 1895-96, which was a year of good trade. In this calculation, the transactions in treasure, which amounted to 14.2 per cent of the total trade, are included; but excluding them and dealing with merchandise only, the trade of last year shows a decrease of 5 per cent compared with 1895-96. The decline in imports of merchandise is 3.5 per cent compared with 1895-96. The serious decline in the trade of the year occurs in the exports of merchandise, the value of which was 6.1 per cent less than in 1896-97, and 14.6 per cent less than in 1895-96. The contraction in 1896-97 was clearly traceable to the failure of the crops in 1896

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and the outbreak of the plague in western India, with the consequent disorganization of trade. These two calamities have also had a marked effect on last year's trade.

of trade. These two calamities have also had a marked effect on last year's trade. The total value of imports of foreign merchandise in the last three years was distributed among the principal countries with which the trade was carried on, as follows:

Countries.	1895 <del>-9</del> 6.		1896–97.		1897 <b>-9</b> 8.	
		Per cent.		l'er cent.		Per cent.
United Kingdom	\$146, 100, 600	68	\$156, 294, 253	70.1	\$144, 485, 801	67.
Germany	7, 290, 505	3,4	7, 154, 245	3.2	7, 547, 008	3.
Straits Settlements	6, 433, 182	1 8	5, 710, 578	2.5	7, 470, 466	3.
Belgium		3.9	7, 451, 479	3.3	7, 083, 000	3.
Austria-Hungary		1.9	4, 612, 142	2.1	6, 655, 058	3,
Rusaia	5, 789, 429	2.7	6, 259, 731	2.8	6, 450, 343	3
China	8, 698, 159	4.2	6, 682, 175	3	5, 242, 137	2.
Mauritius	5, 336, 150	2.5	5, 602, 656	2. 5	5, 217, 520	2.
United States	3, 532, 257	1.6	4, 547, 541	2	4, 436, 332	2.
Ceylon	1, 679, 487	0.8	2, 161, 193	0.9	3, 320, 540	ī.
France	3, 034, 807	1.4	2, 852, 397	1.3	2, 736, 667	î.

The principal clothing of 250,000,000 of the population of India is cotton, and the value of cotton goods imported in 1895-96 represented about 37 per cent, in 1896-97 11 per cent, and in 1897-98, 38 per cent of the value of all imported merchandise. I have already, in previous reports, stated the immense demand there is here for cotton goods, and the opportunity for the manufacturers of the United States to get their share of the trade by making proper efforts. The door is open, and our manufacturers have only to walk in and take possession of the market.

There is a steady increase in the demand for bicycles, and the better qualities from

the United States are generally preferred.

#### CEYLON.

Imports in 1897, says Consul Morey, of Colombo, were \$28,580,000 (exclusive of specie), an increase over the previous year of \$2,880,000. Of this increase, \$1,560,000 is credited to the United Kingdom, \$180,000 to Germany, and \$33,500 to the United States. There were decreases from France, Russia, and certain Asiatic countries. The increase was largely in arms and ammunition, cotton goods, earthenware, fish, grain, hardware, haberdashery and millinery, metals, etc. The exports to all countries amounted to \$25,270,000. These consist of coffee, einnamon, cocoanut oil, einchona bark, plumbago, tea, etc. The greatest decrease in value was in cinchona bark. Coffee also decreased, but tea, the new product of the island, increased notably.

#### CHINA.

In the report of the inspector-general of customs for China for the year 1897 Mr. F. E. Taylor, the statistical secretary, says:

In comparing the foreign trade during 1897 with that of the preceding year, it must be remembered that the aggregate value of imports and exports during 1896 exceeded the total of any previous year. A further advance in the total value of the trade is to be recorded, but the improvement is chiefly in exports. The total value of the trade was 336,329,983 haikwan taels (\$271,002,603).

Considering how imports were checked by the low exchange, this result is encouraging. Probably the most noticeable feature in the trade is the continued advance

made by Japan.

The net value of the import trade exceeded that of all other years, being 202,828,625 haikwan taels (\$149,890,353), as compared with 202,589,994 haikwan taels

<sup>&#</sup>x27;From the quarterly valuations furnished by the United States Director of the Mint, the average value of the haikwan tael in 1897 was 73.9 cents.

in 1896, which held the record. This result, in view of the difficulties with which

importers had to contend, comes rather as a surprise.

The trade in cotton piece goods, as was expected, shows a falling off from the figures for 1896. American goods, however, continue to increase in favor, drills showing an improvement of over 300,000 pieces, jeans of over 15,000 pieces, and sheetings of nearly 170,000 pieces; but these are almost the only exceptions to the general decline. Shirtings of all kinds, except plain dyed, fell off. Drills, except American, show a heavy decrease, while jeans improved. Of sheetings, except American, less were imported by over half a million pieces. On the whole, the year, owing to the full in exchange and the heavy stocks carried over from 1896, was one owing to the fall in exchange and the heavy stocks carried over from 1896, was one of the worst on record for the piece-goods trade. The favor which American goods find in the Chinese market is due to their cheapness. Freights from America are lower than from Europe. The importation of inferior qualities of plain goods seems likely to cease, the products of Chinese mills gradually taking their place. While the importation of English and Indian cotton yarn fell off in 1897, that of Japanese yarn more than doubled.

All kinds of woolen piece goods, except lastings, show a decrease, while miscel-

laneous piece goods slightly improved.

With a decline in piece goods and metals, we have to look for increases in sundries to explain the satisfactory total of foreign imports, and we are at once struck by the astonishing progress made in the importation of kerosene oil, the total increase for all kinds amounting to over 32,000,000 gallons. American oil is finding vigorous rivals in Russian, and especially Sumatran, oil. To go back three years for purposes of comparison: In 1894 the figures were, American, 61,670,853 gallons; Russian, 17,500,283 gallons; Sumatran, 534,280 gallons; while in 1897 they were, American, 48,212,505 gallons; Russian, 36,924,125 gallons; and Sumatran, 14,212,278 gallons. The importation of raw cotton, a significant item, jumped from 99,129 piculs (13,217,200 pounds) in 1896 to 166,256 piculs (20,707,466 pounds), and, while European matches fall to about helf the figure for the preceding year. matches fell to about half the figure for the preceding year, Japanese matches rose from 7,793,000 to 8,974,000 gross. Sugars of all kinds show increases, which are also noticeable in brass buttons, window glass, and umbrellas.

Exports.—Low exchange is evidently causing a steady increase in the export trade. In spite of a further falling off in the shipments of tea, the value of the exports exceeded that of 1896 by over 32,000,000 tacls. The year 1895 held the

record with a value of 143,293,211 tacls, but 1897 has beaten this easily and stands at 163,501,358 taels (\$120,950,130). Almost every item except tea has shared in the

Consul Fowler, of Chefoo, in a report published in Consular Reports No. 215, August, 1898, says:

From the abstract of statistics for 1897, I have compiled the following as of interest to the United States:

Countries.	Imp	orts.	Exp	orts.	To	tal.
Great Britain United States Continent of Europe (Russia excepted) Japan (excluding Formosa) All the Russias Hongkong All the rest of the world	Hk. tasls. 40, 015, 587 12, 440, 302 8, 565, 807 17, 564, 284 3, 442, 449 90, 125, 887 35, 120, 678	\$29, 571, 519 9, 103, 383 6, 330, 131 12, 980, 006 2, 542, 971 66, 603, 030 26, 954, 181	Hk. taele. 12, 945, 229 17, 828, 406 25, 878, 118 15, 832, 034 16, 410, 439 60, 402, 223 13, 410, 206	89, 566, 524 13, 875, 192 19, 123, 929 11, 719, 873 12, 127, 314 44, 637, 243 9, 920, 142	Hk. taels. 52, 960, 810 30, 208, 708 34, 443, 925 33, 396, 318 19, 852, 888 150, 528, 100 48, 530, 884	\$39, 128, 043 22, 358, 574 25, 454, 061 24, 679, 879 14, 671, 284 111, 240, 273 35, 864, 323

Value of trade by countries in 1897.

Comparing these figures with those for 1890, it will be seen that, while Great Britain has not quite doubled, the United States has trebled, her exports to China in the last eight years; that Great Britain's purchases have decreased, while those of the United States have more than doubled; that the value of United States exports to China is greater than those of all continental Europe and the Russias, European and Asiatic. The United States bought more of China than either Great Britain, Japan, or all the Russias, and more than the combined purchases of India, Singapore and Straits, Australia, New Zealand, etc.; South Africa, including Mauritius; British America, South America, Macao, l'hilippine Islands, Cochin China, Annam and Toukin, Siam, Java, Sumatra, Turkey in Asia, Persia, Egypt, Algiers,

Aden, etc. (these divisions I have set in the above table as "all the rest of the world"); and could we get the statistics of our trade passing through Hongkong, I think we would be able to show that we sold at least 10,000,000 taels more than the customs tables account for. It is also known that a very considerable part of the imports from England—at least to the value of 8,000,000 taels—are really United States goods, shipped via London, and more or less merchandise is sent via British America. I firmly believe that our trade sales to China last year amounted to nearly 30,000,000 taels (\$22,170,000).

In his annual report, dated October 24, 1898, Mr. Fowler adds:

Statistics for the first six months of this year seem to show that when the books for 1898 are balanced the value of American merchandise imported at Chefoo will lead all others. It will possibly equal, if not exceed, the values for all Europe.

The value of American flour imported during this period was greater than for the combined years of 1894, 1895, 1896, and 1897, if we take the only fair standard—the customs tael. The gold value for the four years (averaging the haikwan tael for that period at 79.3 cents) was \$43,470.67, against \$41,393.87 (at 68.5 cents) for the dullest six months of the year 1898. This is truly a wonderful increase. No doubt, the presence of the great military camps of Russia, Great Britain, and Germany in this vicinity has had considerable to do with this increase. Further, this is the first year that the customs reports for Chefoo make mention of American flour. American ginseng also makes its first appearance this year. This is all the more remarkable, because hitherto Chefoo has always been the entrepôt for Korean ginseng entering China.

It is also shown that in 1897 the imports of all our goods were four times as large as those for 1893 (excepting oil, which was a little more than doubled); that the imports for the first six months of this year exceeded those for the entire years of 1893 and 1894 in the case of drills, and in the case of jeans and sheetings, every year

excepting 1897.

Of the 76 classes of imports enumerated in the table of imports for 1897, 46 show a gain over 1893—25 from gold-standard countries, of which 3 are from Japan, 4 from the United States, while the only gain from England is cotton yarn. Of the 32 decreases, 8 are from silver-standard countries and 24 from gold-standard countries, of which Great Britain (England and India) suffered losses in 7 classes; Russia, 1;

Japan, 1.

The value of the foreign imports into Chefoo in 1897 was 11,625,004 haikwan taels (\$8,602,547 gold), while the value of those goods specifically classed as American was While this is almost one-fourth of the entire 2,813,086 haikwan taels (\$2,081,684). value of foreign imports, it is not to be supposed that it represents all our trade; for, as repeatedly stated in previous reports, the data for all the other unenumerated American imports are not obtainable. In the customs classification of foreign imports, the great majority comes from Hongkong, Japan, and other Asiatic countries; and there are many classes of produce—opium, seaweed, etc.—in which we do not compete. The value of Asiatic goods imported was 2,137,111 haikwan tuels (\$1,579,325).

The value of known English imports in 1897 was 288,203 haikwan taels (\$213,270). In other words, the value of imports into Chefoo in 1897, specified as American, was almost ten times greater than those specified as from Great Britain. Of the 86 political divisions enumerated in the Review of the World's Commerce, 1896-97, pages 26-27, only 29 show a greater value of our exports than this single Chinese port of Cheroo; and if the returns here could be had as accurately as those given in the Review, perhaps not more than 20 would exceed Chefoo. If we take the value of the imports especially classed American for the three northern ports of China-Tientsin, Niuchwang, and Chefoo-for 1897, as given in my report of the trade of North China, as \$8,360,561 gold, our sales in North China were exceeded only by 14 entire divisions, and exceeded our combined sales to all the Central American States. The sales of American cotton manufactures in Chefoo alone in 1897 (2,058,274 haikwan taels, or \$1,523,022.76) exceeded those to any country or colony in the whole world, were greater in value than our sales in this line to Great Britain and Ireland and all Europe combined, and represented one fourth of the entire sales to China. Of American kerosene oil, Chefoo bought 5,281,060 gallous, valued at 739,287 haikwan taels (\$547,072.38), or more than all the Central American States and British Honduras, all the West Indies, and one-sixth of the sales in this line to all China.

Consular Reports No. 215, August, 1898.

The trade for the first six months of this year is shown below:

Description.	Quantity.	Val	ue.
Total value of foreign imports into Chefoo from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1898 Direct imports from—		Haikıcan taels. 7, 387, 338	\$5, 067, 726. 43
Great Britain		714, 880	97, 775. 49 489, 692. 80
United States		4, 918	31, 294, 23 8, 368, 73
Japan Taiwan (Formosa) Europe (excepting Germany)		53, 744	844, 739, 16 36, 814, 66 99, 606, 91
American sheetingspieces American drillsdo	230, 180	805, 630 196, 069	551, 856. 55 134, 307. 2
American jeansdogallonsgallons	2, 720 1, 475, 770	7, 112 209, 561	4, 873. 60 142, 549. 29
Flourpounds	133	60, 429 124	41, 393. 8' 84. 94

Thus, while the total value of foreign imports for the six months ended June 30 was \$5,067,726.43 gold, the value of only five classes of American merchandise (including the direct imports for the same period) totaled \$875,087.60 gold, or \$184,643.67 more than the total value of the combined imports from Great Britain, Hongkong, and all Europe, including Germany; while the direct imports (i. e., merchandise making first entry into China at Chefoo) from Germany are valued at \$3,368.73 gold, or only about a tenth of the direct imports from the United States. I have not included anything in the American totals except goods classed American, no account having been taken of the thousands of dollars' worth of provisions, canned goods, machinery, lumber, etc., which would bring the total value up to the first rank. There is not the least doubt that our trade in the north of China is of paramount importance. It is known that over six ships are under charter with Oregon lumber for work being done by the Russians near here, and already there is a five-masted American schooner discharging lumber at Kyaochau.

schooner discharging lumber at Kyaochau.

The custom-house jetty is always crowded and piled high with American merchandise. One of the greatest needs of the American merchant is an American bank in China. There is a large field for it, and I feel confident that if one of our New York banking houses established a branch in Shanghai, they would reap a handsome reward. There are in China, French, Russian, German, and several English banks; and it is through these that all United States trade is conducted, involving a great loss to our commerce. I have hopes that ere long, some one will prove enterprising enough to enter this field. There is none more profitable in the world. The Hongkong and Shanghai banks' shares sell at 215 per cent premium. There is also a most

promising opening for fire-insurance companies.

Consul-General Goodnow, of Shanghai, says that the fact that tradewith the United States has increased, in spite of the decrease of shipping consequent upon the war with Spain and the disturbed political conditions in China, shows the solid basis of mutual demand. The great staples of export from the United States to China—kerosene and cotton goods—were in greater demand in 1897 than in 1896. The imports from the United States into Shanghai in 1897 were valued at about \$8,000,000. He continues:

We do not advertise enough here. I do not mean by this, newspaper advertising or advertisement by circulars. These appeal to only the few thousand foreigners sojourning here, but do not reach the hundreds of millions of Chinese. They will learn to appreciate our goods only by seeing them. I do not know to-day where in Shanghai I could buy an American hat, or shoe, or underwear, or collars, or furniture, or a telephone of improved quality, or a magazine. I might make this list much longer. What goods we send here are usually put into the hands of people of other nationalties, who do not exploit them. I hope to see an exposition of American goods here in Shanghai, managed by Americans. It would pay to put one also in Canton and one in Chefoo or Tientsin.

In the next piace, we do not cater to the trade here. Our steel mills have not supplied the rails for the railways in northern China, because the pattern is English and to make them would necessitate new rolls. The cotton men are just beginning to inquire if the widths, etc., they have been accustomed to make in America are what are really wanted in China. Only one American life insurance company has

reached out for this trade with any vigor. If this trade is to be taken and kept by America, its needs, customs, and superstitions must be studied on the ground by

experts in each department.

In the third place, our merchants must be willing to settle disputes in regard to damages in shipment and disagreements as to quality and breaches of contract, as is done by English and Germans. The average dealer here will pay a higher price for an article, if he knows that a cheap and speedy method of settling any possible dispute can be had.

Consul Johnson, of Amoy, in a report appearing in Consular Reports No. 218, November, 1898, says:

There is an unlimited market in China for any article of food the price of which can be brought within reach of her countless millions. An article, even a little beyond the reach of the masses, still finds an ample market with other millions of people who compose the middle classes. In this connection, I wish to call attention to the recent efforts to introduce maize into foreign countries as an article of food. With the price of corn flour always 50 per cent less than that of wheat flour, it is possible to find a market here for the surplus corn of the Western States.

American canned goods are slowly gaining a foothold. The difficulty encountered

here, as in other lines, lies in the scarcity of American merchants and special advertising agents, and the lack of a disposition on the part of our manufacturers and exporters to cater to the peculiar wants of the Chinese trade. There is a certain superior quality recognized in many kinds of canned goods which reach the Far Eastern market from the United States, but this is too often counterbalanced by higher prices, and these prices are frequently open to the suspicion of having been made by the local dealer or middleman, rather than justified by the exporting price.

What is especially needed in Chinese ports is sample mome, where specimens of American cotton fabrics of all kinds would be displayed, where canned fruits, vegetables, meats, and other articles of current demand could be inspected, and prices given, together with the names of exporters. There is such a sample room here at Amoy, in connection with the Japanese consulate. The expense is nominal and the results beyond comparison.

In a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury recommending the appointment of a commercial mission to China (House Doc. No. 536, Fifty-fifth Congress, second session) the Secretary of State, referring to the trade openings in the Far East, said, under date of June 9, 1898:

The value of these markets is sufficiently exemplified by the eager rivalry of the European powers in obtaining the largest possible spheres of influence in them, which has been one of the most striking features of diplomatic effort in recent years. Without reference to schemes of this character, it would seem to be obvious that the United States has important interests at stake in the partition of commercial facilities in regions which are likely to offer developing markets for its goods. Nowhere is this consideration of more interest than in its relation to the Chinese Empire. As is well known, three great European powers have established themselves at points of vantage in that Empire which will enable them to exercise a direct influence upon its commercial destiny

The United States, though it has made no acquisition of Chinese territory, is in a position to invite the most favorable concessions to its industries and trade. much as our commercial relations with China are already most friendly, and the existing trade between the United States and China is in actual process of development, it would seem to be clear that the present is a golden opportunity for enlarging the channels of commercial intercourse with the Empire. Not ealy in China itself, but in the contiguous possessions of Russia, the markets for American products seem to be capable of easy enlargement, provided the conditions are thoroughly understood and proper advantage is taken of the present situation.

The Chinese Empire has an area about one-half that of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, with a population of over 400,000,000. Its foreign commerce amounts to about \$200,000,000. In 1896, Great Britain had more than two-thirds of China's commerce, Japan ranking second with about one-eleventh, and the United States third with one-twelfth. In other words, the United States has already a larger share of Chinese trude than any European country other than Great Britain. Chine's industrial development is in its infancy, but within the last few years, a number of cotton mills have been built and railroads projected, largely with the aid of American enterprise and industry. The Empire has numerous deposits of coal, iron, copper, and other mineral products, affording an unlimited field for development.

The total trade of the United States with China is difficult of accurate determina-

tion, for the reason that a considerable part of it is transacted by way of the British colony of Hongkong; but from the best information obtainable, it may be said to approximate \$35,000,000.

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#### HONGKONG.

# Consul-General Wildman, of Hongkong, says:

A careful survey of the economic conditions of Hongkong during the first half of the year 1898 reveals two facts: First, a general, permanent increase of trade; second, unusual activity in mercantile circles, owing to the great demands made on the local market by the large American squadron and army on this coast. While this second condition may be temporary and may carry with it corresponding depression in some lines, I predict that it will be of great permanent benefit to American exporters. Nothing that could have happened to this coast would be of so great a help in the introduction of American goods into these markets, as the presence of so large a body of American consumers in our midst. Our forces of occupation have done more than conquer a country; they have made an impression on Asiatic markets that can never be effaced. When our fleet first arrived here (in February, 1898), there were a few sample cases of American tinned milk, fruits, meats, whisky, beer, etc., in the big English and German wholesale houses. The imports from America were made up almost wholly of California flour and American kerosene. To-day, every steamer and ship from America brings cargoes of American goods. While their ultimate destination is Manila, they are handled by European firms here and come before the public in such imposing quantities that, first, curiosity is aroused, and demand follows. The great difficulty in the past has been to get the great body of Chinese consumers to sample our manufactures. Even if this were possible, the goods came over in small consignments and at prices which were prohibitive to all but those who could afford to pay for luxuries. With the infinx of the Americans into Manila, American firms have found it to their advantage to send out men to study the needs of this climate. Already, one house has been established in Hongkong, with a branch at Manila, which is meeting with gratifying success. I am informed that there is a shipment of 45,000 bales of upland cotton from Texas on its way here, whi

The trouble with the introduction of cotton hitherto has been that American producers have tried to place on the market the lowland cotton, which is too heavy a staple, besides being too expensive. Even our upland cotton is superior to the best Indian growth. The new cotton-spinning mill, regarding which I wrote on January 15, 1898, is nearing completion, and it is hoped will be in operation early in the year. It will create a new market for cotton in this colony. If our upland cotton can continue to compete with the Indian and Chinese growths, the demand will be almost unlimited, as Hongkong is the feeder for three of the richest provinces of

southern China, with a population of over 80,000,000 people.

A representative of a cotton-spinning works in Connecticut is expecting, in a few days, to receive a full line of samples which were made according to specifications sent from here. He told me that the managers had never understood this market before, and, now that they did, they would find no difficulty in introducing their goods. He has also solved a problem regarding which every consul in the East has been reporting for the last decade—that is, that it is impossible to obtain the same prices for the same quality of goods on the Asiatic coast that you do in America. Our merchants never seem to realize that Hongkong (the feeder of southern China) is an absolutely free port, and that goods manufactured in the United States come from a country in which a tariff prevails. If the American manufacturer wishes to compete in these markets, he must deduct from the price of his goods the extra amount he usually adds on account of this protective tariff.

Since the arrival of the American squadron, at least three brands of American beer have firmly established themselves here, and one brand of whisky. Canned meats and fruits have also come to stay. Our bicycles are favorites, but as the opportunity of using them is restricted, the demand can never be great or worthy of serious competition. Within the last three months, the agent of an American sewing machine obtained an order for 1,200 machines from an English firm and at the same time an order for a considerable number of bicycles, which his company makes with the same plant that they use for the sewing machines. There will be an increasing demand for cheap sewing machines among the Chinese, and energetic

measures ought to be taken to control the market.

The trade with the Chinese is a peculiar one, requiring much patience, tact, and perseverance. Generally speaking, the class of goods most in demand is of a cheap, flashy nature, commonly known as Birmingham wares, and those of a kindred class, "made in Germany," in imitation. The Germans are the sole importers of the latter, and their small commissions and methods of doing business enable them to com-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>See Advance Sheets No. 59 (March 12); Consular Reports No. 211 (April, 1898).

pete keenly with the former. The method of carrying on business is peculiar to the East. Credit of from three to four months is usually given, but it is worthy of note that its observance is oftenest respected in the breach. In consequence of keen competition the agreed term is often disregarded, the Chinaman taking delivery and paying for his goods in installments to suit his convenience. In spite of this, fresh sales are successively made with him on same terms, until this style of trading has now become generally established. A trade-mark, or "chop," after it has secured popularity, is of far more importance than the quality of the article itself. A marketable article bearing anything but a favored chop will often prove unsalable, almost at any price, and the Chinese not unfrequently use this as a pretext for depressing the market and refusing t take delivery of orders, when the slightest shade or shadow of a difference, either in size, color, or design of a chop can be detected.

It must be borne in mind, however, if one accepts their methods of doing business and grants long credits, that, generally speaking, the Chinese merchants are reliable and trustworthy, large transactions being often successfully financed with nothing stronger as a bond than their word or a book record of the facts, written and retained by the principal.

by the principal.

These facts about the Chinese should be borne in mind by American merchants who contemplate doing business not only in China, but in the Philippines, as in the latter place the Chinese are not only doing important business, but are controlling

Regarding our principal imports from America—kerosene oil and flour—there is a steady demand. During the two weeks ended September 27, Shewan, Tomes & Co. report the arrival from the Pacific coast of seven steamers, carrying 527,132 sacks of flour, at a selling price varying from \$1.40 to \$2.35 Mexican per sack.

For the half year ending September 30, 1898, the exports from this colony to the United States, as invoiced in this consulate, amounted to \$4,843,016 Mexican.

The following imports of the colony are of interest to the United States:

Articles.		Quantity.
Flour	tons	85, 90-
Cotton warm and cotton	do 1	30, 58
Hemp	do	43, 36
Kerosene	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	,
In bulk	do	47, 78
In cases		1, 689, 68
Lead	tops	5, 49
Sugar Timber	do	211, 77
Timber	do	64.86

All of these items show an increase over the year 1896.

#### DUTCH INDIA.

The total imports into Dutch India in 1895, according to official returns, were \$68,308,000, and the exports \$95,000,000. No later figures for the total trade are available, but the following table has been compiled from statistics of the several governments represented, showing the trade of the principal countries with Dutch India in the last years for which they have been published:

Countries.	Imports from Dutch India.	Exports to Dutch India.
Great Britain (1897). Netherlands (1896). France (1896) Germany (1897). United States (1898).	14, 034, 860	\$10, 090, 565 21, 211, 932 501, 500 8, 667, 342 1, 222, 282

A British foreign office report (annual series 2095) gives the following table of the principal imports into and exports from Java (including Madura) in the year 1897:

#### IMPORTS.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Cotton goods, unbleached: Holland. England. Cotton goods, bleached: Holland. England. Cotton goods, printed and colored: Holland. England. England.	3, 231, 356 1, 532, 948 1, 518, 348	Cotton goods, printed and colored— (continued): Other countries	\$564, 514 321, 189 773, 774 1, 795, 739 452, 585 223, 859

#### EXPORTS.

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Sngar tons Coffee do Tobseco pounds Tes do Arrack gallons	45, 000 30, 200, 000 11, 200, 000	Indigo pounds Hides pieces Cinchons bark pounds Pepper do Cocoa do	435, 000 8, 450, 000 12, 400, 000

United States Consul Everett, of Batavia, notes an improvement in the sugar industry. Coffee, however, is suffering from Brazilian competition. The oil trade is in a depressed condition, owing to the declining supply. There is much undeveloped ground, but capital is lacking, and the consul thinks that there is an opening for American enterprise.

# FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

According to French official statistics, the commerce of the French possessions in Asia, in 1896, was:

# IMPORTS.

Countries.	From foreign countries	From France.	Total.
French India. Cochin China, (including Cambodia). Anam, Tonkin.	\$496, 000 6, 523, 400 3, 243, 000	\$135, 100 } 4, 496, 900	\$631, 100 14, 263, 300

#### EXPORTS.

Countries.	To foreign countries.	To France.	Total.
French India Cochin China (including Cambodia) Anam, Tonkin	\$3, 441, 190 13, 529, 300 1, 659, 800	\$443, 900 } 3, 242, 400	\$3, 885, 090 18, 431, 500

A British Foreign Office report (2060, annual series) gives the following details of trade in Cochin China in 1897:

The export of rice was 593,000 tons, an increase over that of 1896. Other products exported were fish, 22,480 tons; salt, 15,000 tons; hides, 2,690 tons; copra, 1,940 tons; cotton, 4,600 tons, etc.

The foreign trade is largely with France. Cotton goods and wine are imported from that country to the annual value of some \$34,000 each. The area and population of the several colonies, etc., are given by the Statesman's Year Book as follows:

		Population.
French India. Anan Cambodia. Cochin China Tonkin	Sq. miles. 197 81,000 46,000 22,950 122,000	286, 910 6, 000, 000 1, 500, 000 2, 035, 000 12, 000, 000

#### JAPAN.

Consul-General Gowey, of Yokohama, gives the imports in 1897 as \$109,650,000, and the exports as \$79,694,000. Imports of merchandise for the first seven months of 1898, according to Japanese official returns, were \$88,182,852, and exports, \$40,930,018. The principal imports and exports for the period were:

# IMPORTS.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Cotton, raw—total British India China United States. Cotton yarns—total Great Britain Shirtings and cotton prints—total Great Britain Machinery and engines—total Germany United States. Iron, bar and rod—total Great Britain. Beigium Germany United States.	7,547,190 1,147,892 6,702,582 8,039,294 3,018,876 2,218,590 2,109,288 2,743,980 1,603,590 685,248 345,612 1,683,918 796,302 616,026	Rail - total Great Britain United States Iron and steel, other - total Great Britain Belgium United States Sugar - total China Germany Hongkong Philippines Kerosene—total Dutch India Russia United States	\$1, 098, 090 381, 408 621, 504 1, 855, 744 1, 456, 155 113, 044 115, 033 881, 464 3, 585, 600 846, 600 2, 289, 300 220, 614 344, 118 1, 723, 578

#### EXPORTS.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Coal Copper, retined Cotton yarns Matches Mats Porcelain and earthenware	15, 594, 372 5, 565, 648 1, 854, 552 1, 096, 098	Rice Silk, raw Habutai Silk haudkerchiefs Tea, green (pan fire) Tea, green (basket fire)	\$1, 122, 492 7, 552, 668 2, 771, 868 1, 014, 924 1, 777, 860 752, 478

Note by Bureau of Foreign Commerce March 20, 1899: According to figures just received the value of imports into Japan in the calendar year 1898 was \$138,196,000 and of exports \$82,745,000. These figures include the transit trade.

The trade with the principal countries, in 1897, is stated by Consul-General Gowey as follows:

Exports.	Imports.
\$10,662,000	\$14, 632, 00 6, 013, 00
2, 781, 000	14, 887, 00 4, 432, o0
93, 000 4, 240, 000	1, 337, 00 32, 703, 00
18, 106, 000 1, 103, 000	2, 573, 00 9, 071, 00 13, 515, 00
	\$10, 602, 000 12, 695, 000 2, 781, 000 2, 598, 000 93, 000 4, 240, 000 18, 104, 000

A British Foreign Office report (No. 2109, annual series) says that as compared with 1896, Great Britain's imports into Japan increased by about 5 per cent; British India and Hongkong also show a satisfactory improvement; imports from British America and Australia have likewise grown. Germany has only 8 per cent of the import trade, as compared with 10 per cent in the previous year. The United States has acquired a very largely increased share of both the import and export trade, the values having risen to no less than 57 and 55 per cent, respectively.

The following extracts are from the annual report of Consul Lyon, of Hiogo:

In the year ending December 31 last, the United States exceeded all other countries in exports to and imports from Japan, of the commodities named in the following tables. The declared values of the same are stated, together with those of the chief competitors for this foreign trade.

Exports from foreign countries to Japan.

Articles.	United States.	Great Britain.	France.	Switzer- land.	Ger- many.
Butter	\$13, 318 69, 130	\$24, 294	¦		' . <b></b>
Cigarettes	285, 531 57, 917 57, 974	181, 530 19, 653 823		\$19, 475	
Dynamo electric machinery	341, 154 573, 854 467, 810	92, 161			\$210, 160
Kerosene oil Leather, sole Locomotives	2, 993, 989 161, 406 1, 191, 905	899, 120	<b></b>	i	
Mercury (quickeilver) Machinery, paper-making Paratiin wax	45, 973 197, 000 110, 532				
Timber	182, 791 43, 914 105, 359				·
Articles.	British America.	British India.	Russian Asia.	Korea.	China.
Flour	\$976		Agg5 800		\$346
Kerosene oil	-	29, 680			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Timber	20, 085	1		! <sup>1</sup>	

# Imports into foreign countries from Japan.

- Articles.	United States.	Great Britain.	France.	British America.	Hong- kong.	British India.	Korea.
Camphor oil	\$14, <b>6</b> 39 180, 041				\$42, 879 99, 908		
Matting				\$149, 753	88, 808	<b>\$2, 284</b>	
Ore, manganese	33, 057				26, 640		
Paper (Gampishi) Paper ware Porcelain and earthen-	48, 661 69, 802	\$31, 468 31, 647			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
ware	308, 947				186, 153		
Rugs—hemp, jute, and cotton	192, 935	156, 703		l			
Rags	1 63, 565						
Silk piece goods Silk, raw	63, 343 16, 066, 924		\$10,006,832		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		\$42, 58
Silk handkerchiefs	699, 933	342, 563	\$10,000,832				
Silk, Habutai	1, 762, 242		1, 326, 212				
Straw ware			!		934		
Sulphur	92, 252 3, 263, 358			609, 137	19, 528		

All other countries, \$30.

Railway locomotives.—England started the railway system of Japan, and was thus given a natural precedence in the railway development of the country; but, as may be seen by the foregoing table, she has not maintained her lead. The United States has proved its ability during the last three years to compete with and outdistance its great rival. In 1895, England exported locomotives to Japan valued at \$380,935, against \$142,165 worth from the United States. This year, exportations of locomotives to this country stand thus: Great Britain, \$899,130; United States, \$1,191,906.

This is a field of industry which has been properly worked, and in which the superior merits of American locomotives have been recognized, or no such results

could have been obtained.

Railroad iron.—The contest for supplying Japan lies between England and the United States, and it is likely that it will continue. In 1895, Great Britain furnished nearly all the railroad iron imported into this country, a very small quantity having been exported from Belgium and Germany; the United States supplied none. In 1896, the United States exported only a little more than one-sixth as much of railroad iron to this country as England did; but in 1897, a very notable increase took place from the United States in such shipments, and exportations from the two countries stood thus: Great Britain, \$810.110; United States, \$615,018.

At this rate, another year will show the United States to have left its competitor

in this export far behind.

Iron—bar and rod, plate, sheet, and pig.—During 1895-96 the United States exported none of the above-named manufactures to Japan. The following table, however, shows our country to have been one of the principal exporters in this line in 1897:

Countries.	Iron, bar and rod.	Iron, plate and sheet.	Pig iron.
Great Britain United States Germany Belgium	66, 893 145, 278	\$493, 655 622 22, 884 68, 066	\$397, 155 29, 312 38, 383

Iron nails, bolts, and screws.—In 1895, the United States exported to Japan but \$33 worth of iron bolts and screws and \$2,521 worth of iron nails, against which we exported last year iron bolts and screws valued at \$5,262 and iron nails valued at \$463,689. Germany was the largest shipper of nails to Japan in 1896, sending an amount equal to \$469,485, against \$116,160 worth from the United States; but last year, as shown by a preceding table, these two countries changed places, the United States having shipped a large amount, while Germany dropped to less than one-half her former export.

Cotton-spinning machinery.—The United States does not materially help to supply the vast quantity of spinning machinery required in Japan. This field is one in which England seems to have always had a monopoly. Her exports here of such machinery during the last year amounted to \$2,632,509, against \$4,557 worth from

the United States and but little from any other country.

This state of affairs should be looked into carefully by enterprising American manufacturers of machinery, as cotton spinning in Japan is rapidly on the increase, involving a brisk demand for equipment.

Japanese agencies for the purchase of spinning machinery are established in New York. Osaka is the chief cotton spinning and weaving district, and manufactures immense quantities of cotton cloth, not only for home use, but for export to China,

Korea, and Hongkong.

Dynamo electric machinery.—The United States is well ahead in this export and should strive to maintain its lead, as there is no doubt that with the opening up of Japan consequent upon the operation of the new treaties in 1899, the demand for this machinery will be greatly stimulated, as will also be the case with many other foreign inventions and productions.

The following table names the principal countries exporting this machinery and the value exported from each, during the last three years:

Countries.		1896.	1897.
United States Great Britain Germany	86, 854	\$148, 143 131, 306 80, 643	\$341, 154 92, 161 83, 095

Mining machinery.—This is used for the mining of coal, silver, copper, sulphur, and autimony. The imports were:

Countries.	1896.	1897.
Great Britain. United States Germany	12, 533	\$119, 231 31, 250 7, 860

Flour.-Flour is a growing import into this country, and the United States supplies most of it, a very small quantity being shipped from British America and China. The United States more than doubled its export of flour to Japan in 1896; but during the last year, the exports of this article gained only about 17 per cent, in consequence of its enhanced value at home, cheapness being an indispensable condition to ready sale in this country. When the price of flour in the United States again becomes normal, it will no doubt soon be much more extensively exported to this country.

Raw cotton.—Since 1895, British India has gained largely in the exportation of raw cotton to Japan, having more than trebled its shipments in three years, while China

has fallen behind about 50 per cent.

The United States gained more than 80 per cent in 1896 over the preceding year and more than 70 per cent in the year under review. In commenting on the increased import here of American cotton, the annual report of the foreign chamber of commerce at Kobe states that from October to December last, 120,000 bales were contracted for, and that in consequence spinners would, in the near future, be using 40 per cent of American cotton against 12 to 15 per cent in former years. It was also stated in the report that the working of American cotton both reduced the running expenses of the mills, and increased their capacity to turn out the finished product.

A British Foreign Office report (annual series 2189) on the trade of Osaka and Hiogo in 1897, has the following additional details, the values being stated in United States currency:

To the English manufacturer, by far the most satisfactory feature in last year's trade was the improvement in the import of metals, machinery, and railway material. The machinery imports in 1897 and 1896, compared, were approximately as follows:

Articles.	1897.	1896.	Remarks.
Spinning and weaving ma-	\$2, 014, 731	\$1, 265, 290	Practically all British.
Electrical, mining, paper- making, printing, sewing, and other machine tools.	1, 299, 35 <b>6</b>	554, 781	British, 56 per cent; United States, 28 per cent; German, 12 per cent; Franch, 2 per cent; other countries, 2 per cent.
Steam vessels	983, 033	399, 053	Practically all British.
Locomotive engines and parts.	515, 849	316, 323	United States, 57 per cent; British, 43 per cent.
Steam boilers, engines, and pumps.	296, 856	291, 990	British, 80 per cent; United States, 16 per cent; other countries, 4 per cent.
Watches and fittings	257, 9 <b>24</b>	316, 323	Swiss, 78 per cent; United States, 13 per cent; German, 6 per cent; French, 2 per cent; British, 1 per cent.
Clocks and parts	116, 796	126, 529	German, 51 per cent; United States, 38 per cent; French, 8 per cent; other countries, 3 per cent.
Parts of railway and other carriages.	87, 597	535, 315	British, 80 per cent; United States, 14 per cent; German, 6 per cent.
Implements for farmers and mechanics.	535, 315	43, 799	British, 75 per cent; United States, 25 per cent.
All other machinery	214, 126	214, 126	Comprising chiefly: Munitions of war, \$82,730; scientific and musical instruments, \$58,398; fowling pieces and parts, \$28,332; field glasses, etc., \$4,866, etc.
Total	5, 839, 800	3, 581, 744	

While the figures are approximately correct for this port, the percentages of the articles imported from the different countries are calculated on the total figures for the goods imported at all the open ports of Japan, figures showing the country of origin for the goods imported at each open port not being available.

Consul Lyon, in the report previously quoted, continues:

Nothing serves better to illustrate the progressive spirit of the Japanese than their great anxiety for the introduction of foreign capital for business purposes. The efforts in this direction by the business classes are strongly supplemented by the vernacular press and by the Japanese chambers of commerce in Kobe and elsewhere.

The foreign and Japanese chambers of commerce lately held an informal joint meeting in relation to this subject, at which time it was plainly pointed out by the foreign chamber that the capital sought, being necessarily timid, required to be properly safeguarded by a more liberal display upon the part of the Government, such as, for instance, the equalization of foreigners with Japanese in regard to the holding of shares in stock companies and in reference to the ownership of land.

Japanese business people are slow, methodical, and cautious in their dealings, and it is characteristic of them to protect themselves at every point. Business must be done carefully with them, as well as with others; their responsibility must be thoroughly investigated, and also their general business reputation. There are mercantile agencies in this country which furnish financial ratings, and some of the representative Japanese houses have branches in one or more of the leading American cities.

The Japanese have no prejudice against American goods or manufactures; on the contrary, their superiority is freely admitted in many lines. As an illustration, there was recently made at Tokyo, by the authorities of the locomotive department, a critical test of English and American locomotives, and it resulted in favor of those made in America. The American locomotives were pronounced superior in all respects, and it was especially noted that they worked more economically. Tests have also been made of American machinery and many other manufactures from our country, and in regard to their quality the results have proved most satisfactory. The chief difficulty in the way of the greater introduction here of American goods lies in the fact that our merchants and manufacturers are not putting forth the same degree of effort for the Japanese markets, as exporters from other foreign countries.

#### KOREA.

The imports in 1897, according to Consul-General Allen, of Seoul, were, in round numbers, \$5,000,000, and the exports (including gold) were \$5,504,600. He says:

Despite the Japan-China war, waged largely on Korean soil, the trade of Korea increased from \$3,000,000 (in round numbers) for 1893 to \$5,000,000 in 1894—the year of the war—and \$6,000,000 in 1895, maintaining this figure for 1896, but jumping to nearly \$11,000,000 in 1897. This increase is accounted for by the fact that during the years of the war and consequent occupation of Korean territory by Japanese troops, the latter spent large amounts of money here, which furnished the Koreans a purchasing medium. Then the scarcity of rice in Japan at a time when the Korean harvests were good, together with the large influx of Chinese merchants after the war and the unprecedented expenditure of money by the Korean Government in 1897 for public works, caused a great increase in trade for last year.

United States trade with Korea is chiefly in kerosene, machinery, flour, provisions, and bousehold and personal articles. The import of American kerosene amounted in 1897 to \$232,386. Of machinery, mostly for the use of the mines and railroads, we imported to the amount of about \$100,000, and the figures for the present year will greatly exceed those for 1897. Of flour, the total import for 1897 was \$24,000. As much flour was imported under the head of provisions and not separately named, the amount so imported will probably cover the import from Japan; so that I regard the above figure as roughly representing the import of American flour alone. Of provisions, household supplies, and small manufactures, the import from the United States may be roughly estimated at \$25,000, with the prospect of a steady increase. I think, therefore, that the total import of goods from the United States to Korea for 1897 must have been at least \$400,000 gold.

Mr. Allen speaks of the growing importance of the ports opened to trade last autumn-Chenampo and Mokpo. A concession for a railroad to connect Seoul and Fusan has been granted to a syndicate of Japanese capitalists. Much of the equipment, it is said, will be purchased in the United States. The railroad from Seoul to Chemulpo is being built by Americans. The constructor of this road is also building trolley electric street railways in the city of Seoul. Americans are operating the principal gold mines of Korea.

The Korean Government has announced its intention to shortly open to foreign trade four new ports, as follows: Sungchin, on the northeast coast near the Russian frontier and in the province of Ham Kyung; Kuhnsan, in the North Culla Province, on the southwest coast, about midway between Chemulpo and Mokpo; Masampo, in the South Kyung Sang Province, on the south coast, near to Fusan; and the northern

capital, Pengyang.

#### PERSIA.

A British Foreign Office report (annual series, No. 2186) gives the value of imports into ports on the Persian Gulf in 1897 as \$14,424,306, and the exports as \$10,497,041. The chief articles of import were cotton goods, \$4,559,424; arms and ammunition, \$885,216; grain and pulse, \$1,388,412; pearls, \$1,446,810; tea, \$494,436; metals, \$239,918; sugar, indigo, spices, dates, and coffee were also important items. India sends the largest proportion of the imports, \$5,635,407, England following with \$4,195,896.

The Statesman's Year-Book, 1898, estimates the value of the total

trade of Persia in 1896-97 as \$36,498,750.

The United States minister resident and consul-general, Mr. Hardy, says:

Of the total foreign trade of Persia, estimated on the basis of returns from the following places, about 27 per cent of the imports come via Bushire, 18 per cent via Lingah (on the Persian Gulf), 15 per cent via Bonder Ahbas, 4½ per cent via

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Mohammerch, 1½ per cent via Meshed, 9 per cent from Tabriz, and 18 per cent from Resht. In other words, of the total value of exports and imports, about two-thirds is by way of the Persian Gulf and the remainder through the northern cities of Meshed, Tabriz, and Resht. The foreign trade of Resht is almost exclusively Russian; this is also true to a considerable extent of Meshed and Tabriz.

Mr. Hardy urges the opening of an agency in Teheran as the best and almost the only means of extending American trade. He thinks there would be an opening for petroleum heaters, coal stoves of an inexpensive variety, sewing machines, knitting machines for socks, shoes of a certain make, canned goods, leather, photographs, drugs, clocks and watches, safes, harness, wall paper, stationery, cotton goods, locks, door and window fasteners, air-motor pumps, and carriages. The special needs of the market, he says, must be studied.

#### PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The following statistics in regard to the imports and exports of the Philippine Islands have been compiled from official publications of the various countries mentioned. In the first table, in which an effort has been made to show the trade by countries of origin and destination, the figures for 1897 are given, except in the case of France, Germany, Spain, Belgium, India, the Straits Settlements, and Victoria. For these countries, the latest figures available relate to 1896:

Countries.	Imports from Philippines.		Countries.	Imports from Philippines.	
Great Britain	\$6, 223, 426	<b>\$2,063,598</b>	India	\$7,755	\$80, 156
France	1, 990, 297	359, 796	Straits Settlements .	274, 130	236, 001
Germany	223, 720	774, 928	New South Wales	119, 550	176, 858
Belgium	272, 240	45, 660	Victoria	180	178, 370
Spain	4, 434, 261	7, 972, 637 92, 823	United States		94, 597
China		97, 717	Total	19, 317, 736	12, 173, 141
	·		'		

The average value of the trade of the Philippines is greater than indicated in the above table, having suffered in the past few years on account of political conditions. Great Britain imported from the Philippines in 1893 to the value of \$10,607,000, and exported nearly \$1,500,000 more than the shipments in 1897. France imports three times as much as she did in 1893, but her exports have diminished in an even larger proportion, from over \$2,000,000 to \$350,000. China imports more than twice as much, but exports considerably less than in 1893; and United States commerce, which was \$9,314,235 in 1893, fell to \$4,478,337 in 1897. Our trade in the calendar year 1893 was: Imports from Philippines, \$4,099,525; exports to Philippines, \$147,846.

The following statements show the principal articles of import and export:

Principal imports from Philippines.

Countries.	Hemp.	Tobacco.	Cocoanuts and copra.	Sugar.
Great Britain France. Germany Japan	76, 754 166, 600	\$716, 767 86, 451 31, 654 64, 477	\$222, 404 1, 787, 198	\$1, 512, 703
India Spain United States	4, 965	3, 053 2, 533, 150		413, 794 1, 199, 202
Total	6, 745, 177	3, 435, 552	2, 009, 602	4, 282, 110

It must not be inferred from the absence of statistics in regard to some of the above articles that there are no imports into the countries mentioned. They are either covered in the general heading, "All other imports," or are classified in some other way.

Principal exports to Philippines.

Countries.	Cotton manufac- tures.	Silk manu- factures.	Woolen manufac- tures.	Apparel.
Great Britain		\$12, 205 81, 720 43, 792 4, 418	\$17, 943 2, 493 44, 268	\$6, 278 3, 912 99, 246 157
Total	1, 524, 622	142, 135	64, 704	109, 588
Countries.	Machinery.	Metals and manufac- tures of.	Coal.	Provisions.
	l			
Great Britain	\$151, 630 10, 353 29, 036 250	\$185, 413 5, 035 146, 370 398	\$16, 856 40, 996	\$79, 455 31, 654 7, 429

The chief products of the island are sugar, rice, hemp, coffee (reduced of late years), tobacco, cocoa, bamboo, baskets, hard woods, mangoes, bananas, pineapples, cotton, etc. Gold, coal, copper, lead, and iron are found.

Consul Williams writes from Manila, under date of October 10, 1898, that during the quarter ended September 30, 1898, the declared exports from that consular district to the United States was: Hemp, 4,000 bales, \$57,503.35; hats, 19,803, at 20 cents, \$3,960.60; cigars, 34 cases, \$1,329.92; grass cloth, \$156.41; total, \$62,950.27.

#### SIAM.

A British Foreign Office report (2190, annual series) gives the total value of the imports into the port of Bangkok in 1897 as £2,485,000 (\$12,093,253), and of the exports as £2,203,000 (\$10,720,900). There was a large increase in both imports and exports—the first amounting to 13 per cent—over 1896. The chief articles of import and export are stated below:

Exports.	Va	lue.	Imports.	Val	ne.
Rice	116, 500 84, 800 39, 100	\$11, 600, 263 1, 382, 086 566, 947 412, 679 190, 280 109, 983	Treasure	£874, 300 237, 200 91, 500 75, 600 75, 400 62, 300 68, 800 39, 900 29, 900	\$4, 254, 781 1, 154, 334 445, 285 367, 907 366, 934 303, 183 334, 815 194, 173 145, 508

A large proportion of the trade is with Hongkong and Singapore. The value of the direct trade with Europe in 1897 was: Imports, \$1,373,000; exports, \$1,440,000.

## STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Consul-General Pratt, of Singapore, gives the imports in 1897 as \$95,681,799, and the exports as \$83,118,757. The figures for 1896 were: Imports, \$98,395,038; exports, \$85,483,888. The chief articles of export are gambier, gutta-percha, coffee, hides, rattans, sago flour, pepper, tin, tapioca, copra, nutmegs, gums, mother-of-pearl, etc. Imports consist principally of cotton goods, provisions, coal, rice, hardware, and cutlery, handkerchiefs, twist, paper, liquor, flour, petroleum, tobacco, etc.

The value of the imports in the first six months of 1898 was \$47,813,302, and of exports, \$42,596,805. Both imports and exports show an increase,

as compared with the corresponding period of 1897.

Imports from the United States in 1897 were valued at \$1,180,000; flour was valued at \$898,000, petroleum at \$48,000, machinery at \$68,000, and carriages at \$8,900. In the annual report for last year, Mr. Pratt estimated that Great Britain had over 12 per cent of the trade; British possessions, 20 per cent; Dutch India, 17 per cent; the United States, 4 per cent; France, 3.3 per cent; Germany, 2.5 per cent, etc.

# TURKEY IN ASIA.

#### ASIA MINOR.

Consul Jewett, of Sivas, estimates the imports at that place for the fiscal year 1897-98 as \$809,500, and the exports at \$763,000. The imports at Samsoun in 1897 are estimated at \$3,199,400, of which the United States sent \$5,000. Exports were \$4,111,400, of which \$12,700 went to the United States. The feature of the import trade, he says, is the competition of Germany, which is seriously injuring the English exports to Turkey. Cotton goods are generally known as "Manchester goods," but it is interesting to note that unbleached cotton sheetings are universally called "American cloth." One special variety of sheeting has a large sale all over Asia Minor, and the demand is increasing as its superior quality becomes recognized. A British consul reports that \$12,000 worth was sold at Angora last year. Cheap grades of cutlery, lamps, clocks, and some silver plated and enameled ware might find a market.

Consul Madden, of Smyrna, estimates the imports at \$11,257,000, of which cotton goods represented nearly half; petroleum, \$332,000; sugar, \$638,000; woolen goods, \$339,000; lumber, \$248,000; glassware, \$218,000; iron, \$175,000, etc. Germany, says Mr. Madden, is rapidly superseding all other nations in supplying Turkey with manufactured products, except muslins, calicoes, and agricultural implements. She has accomplished this by furnishing "shoddy" goods at ruinous prices, and by giving credits of from four to six months. The United States still leads in plows, harrows, reapers, and binders. Farmers object to our thrashing machine for the reason that it breaks up the straw too much. More American plows have been sold this season than during any preceding Food supplies are mostly produced in the country, except sugar, which comes from Germany, and rice, which is supplied by India. American hog products are prohibited entrance, but the consul thinks many hams find their way in under English brands. On account of an edict by the Sultan forbidding the cutting of timber, there is an opening for petroleum stoves.

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#### SYRIA.

Consul Washington, of Alexandretta, estimates the imports for the fiscal year 1897-98 as \$8,819,750, of which \$4,837,000 came from England, \$411,900 from Frauce, \$297,800 from Italy, \$753,900 from Austria, \$300,000 from Russia, \$245,000 from Belgium, \$185,400 from Germany, and the rest from Turkey and Egypt. The exports were \$4,712,615, of of which \$328,000 went to England, \$1,040,000 to France, \$317,000 to Italy, \$150,000 to Germany, \$1,552,000 to Turkey, \$463,000 to the United States, etc.

Imports at Beirut, says Consul Ravndal, during the fiscal year 1897-98, were valued at \$8,258,300, and exports at \$5,164,200. Of the imports, \$3,041,500 was in Manchester goods, \$392,000 in other cottons, \$488,000 in silks, \$330,000 in woolens, etc. The exports consisted mainly of raw silk (\$709,000), wool (\$179,000), soap, tobacco, cotton goods, etc. Imports from the United States were valued at \$47,540, and exports at \$106,732. Sewing machines figured for \$43,000

among the imports.

Mr. Ravndal says that although local trade with the United States is growing, outside of sewing machines, the imports are not of great importance. This is not due to a lack of appreciation of the excellence of American goods, but to the higher prices, which are the result of the cost of transportation and transshipment. With direct steamship facilities, many lines of American products would find ready sale in Syria; especially hardware, tools, pumps, corn shellers, fanning mills, cotton prints and drillings, canned provisions, furniture, watches and clocks, leather and saddlery, drugs and paints, kerosene and flour.

Palestine.—A British Foreign Office report (annual series, No. 2050) gives the imports in 1897 as \$1,492,215, an increase of \$243,325 over the preceding year. The exports were \$1,505,208, a decrease of \$311,456 from the figures for 1896. The share of the various coun-

tries in the import trade is stated as follows:

Countries.	1897.	1896.	1893.
Great Britain	Per et.	Per ct.	
		10.8 22.7	10.5 22.6
Egypt Turkey	15. 2	17. 3	17.1
France	14	16.6	16.3
Russia	12.5	11	10.7
Germany	9.4	8.9	8.5
Italy	5.0	5.7	6.8
America	1.2	. 83	.83
	1		1

# United States Consul Merrill, of Jerusalem, says:

A German merchant here imports American tools, but buys them in Hamburg, whence they are reshipped to Jaffa. At present, the amount is limited, but he assures me that they are favorably received and that there is an increasing demand for them. He mentions especially machinists', carpenters', and blacksmiths' tools.

He also imports some carriage wheels ready made.

This leads me to remark upon a branch of business which ought to be in American hands, namely, carriages and carriage supplies. Ten years ago, there were very few carriages in Jerusalem, but now that the Jaffa road is in good condition, and the road to Jericho, the Dead Sea, and the Jordan is opened up—also that to Bethlehem and Hebron—there are scores of carriages, and the number is constantly increasing. A carriage road has recently been constructed from Jerusalem to the top of the Mount of Olives (for the German Emperor, it is said), and in a few years one will be built between Jerusalem and Nablous; hence it is reasonable to suppose that the demand for carriages will increase. The carriages should be made in the United States—at least the wheels and running parts—and shipped in that form. Some good workmen

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should be sent here to establish repair shops, since all work of that kind is done in a rude manner by natives.

No one can say that direct communication with New York by steam would at first be a paying investment, but it would be welcomed by the merchants of this country; and the representatives of the United States in this part of the world see reasons convincing them that the outcome of such an undertaking would, in time, be highly satisfactory.

Only a few years ago, there was no direct communication by steam between the United States and Egypt; but the North German Lloyd Company made the experiment, and now the steamers between New York and Alexandria are, during the season of travel, frequently crowded with passengers. The success of the enterprise showed that a certain field had previously been unoccupied which was ready to reward

anyone who should venture to work it.

Our vice-consul here, who was born in New England, but has lived nearly all his life in this country, is of the opinion that if a purely American store were established in Jerusalem, it would very soon create a considerable demand for American goods. He believes that such a store would be a profitable investment. It should be stocked with a variety of goods, and reference always had to the actual and possible needs of the people. Such canned goods as corned beef, ham, tongue, salmon, lobsters, oysters, milk, sweet corn, lard, berries, and such other fruits as do not grow in Palestine; also furniture in pieces to be put together here, window frames, blinds, doors, etc., ought to be sent here from the United States. This is, of course, only a partial list. Personal testimony is to the effect that English prepared ham, tongue, fruits, and some other goods that come in cans, are not so good as similar articles that are prepared in America. So much fruit is preserved in this country for winter use, that the introduction of American glass jars would be a be a large demand. Fifty to sixty thousand bottles of beer are imported into Jerusalem every year, and a large part of this trade might be in American hands. One merchant ventured to import a small invoice of American-made ladies' shoes; they were taken at once, and there is a call for more. English ladies who tried them were highly pleased with them.

In every case when I introduce the subject of American goods to the merchants of this city, it is admitted that in general they are superior to those of the same kinds from other countries, and the merchants say they would like to keep them for sale, but the expense of getting them to Jerusalem is the great barrier. The consulis not the person to remove this barrier; this should be done by action taken in the United States. Occasional visits to this coast of American steamers, and a central store with branches, as suggested, seems to be one way of securing to the United States its share of the trade of this country.

# AUSTRALASIA AND POLYNESIA.

According to United States Treasury returns, the commerce of the United States with Australasia and Polynesia in the last ten calendar years has been: IMPORTS.

Countries. 1889. 1890. 1891. 1892. 1893. \$6, 101, 781 185, 350 14, 075, 336 \$4, 213, 595 213, 107 12, 386, 092 \$7, 407, 577 \$8, 312, 537 \$6, 444, 472 438, 457 10, 468, 268 British Australasia..... 809, 109 11, 644, 168 5, 649, 151 French Oceanica ..... 261, 208 7, 854, 090 Hawaiian Islands .. 7, 177, 901 Philippine Islands ..... 15, 672, 471 6, 067, 224 10, 539, 048 25, 010, 005 27, 860, 245 36, 034, 938 22, 880, 018 23, 605, 736 ------<u>-</u> 1994 1895. 1906 1897. 1202 Countries. \$266, 119 Anckland, Fjii, etc. British Australasia ..... \$3, 402, 317 \$5, 750, 085 \$6,651,626 \$5, 858, 613 367, 976 5, 668, 408 203, 974 263, 303 316, 628 French Oceanica ..... 201, 871 4, 594 15, 311, 685 German Oceanica..... 16, 587, 317 8,081,035 15, 241, 805 Hawaiian Islands ...... 8, 970, 833 13, 858 78, 946 4, 352, 181 5, 320 1, 941 53, 848 4, 099, 525 3, 476, 162 4, 120, 134 5, 187, 241 26, 881, 191 Total..... 16, 165, 940 18, 153, 125 27, 351, 236 25, 987, 853

#### EXPORTS.

Countries.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
British Australasia French Oceanica Hawaiian Islands Philippine Islands	372, 141 4, 034, 747	\$11, 651, 398 364, 143 4, 948, 775 153, 904	\$13, 564, 921 377, 718 4, 876, 090 46, 382	\$9, 072, 470 303, 909 2, 920, 722 101, 253	\$7, 576, 896 321, 755 3, 274, 936 220, 596
Total	16, 081, 021	17, 118, 220	18, 865, 111	12, 398, 354	11, 394, 171
Countries.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Auckland, Fiji, etc British Australasia French Oceanica German Oceanica Hawaiian Islands Spanish Oceanica Tonga, Samoa, etc Philippine Islands	\$8,510,991 276,813 3,242.559	\$9, 817, 074 246, 886 4, 122, 546	\$21, 021 17, 152, 566 262, 794 2, 495 4, 184, 351 11, 244 49, 601 174, 287	\$5, 197 15, 412, 408 320, 721 9, 442 5, 478, 224 4, 070 42, 356 69, 459	\$10, 635 17, 653, 277 267, 118 26, 168 6, 827, 848 6, 883 41, 387 147, 848
Total	12, 114, 462	14, 326, 961	21, 858, 359	21, 341, 877	24, 981, 16

# AUSTRALASIA.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

Consul Bell, of Sydney, says that the trade, in 1897, with foreign (i.e., non-British) countries was \$48,471,488, of which \$21,141,953 was with the United States. In 1896, the total trade was \$43,378,820, and the share of the United States was \$18,412,888. Manufactured goods were imported in 1897 as follows: United States, \$6,986,000; Germany, \$4,068,000; France, \$97,900.

Official statistics of New South Wales show that the total imports in 1897 were \$105,818,879 and the exports \$115,584,592. Of the imports, \$36,776,141 came from Great Britain, \$46,718,000 from other Australasian colonies, \$5,425,845 from Germany and possessions, \$9,183,086 from the United States, and \$1,172,827 from France, including New Caledonia and Tahiti. The exports were divided as follows: Great Britain, \$42,474,812; Australasian colonies, \$39,778,771; United States, \$11,981,323; France and possessions, \$8,175,720; Germany and possessions, \$4,355,518.

## NEW ZEALAND.

Consul Dillingham, of Auckland, sends figures showing that the total imports in 1897 were \$39,200,743 and the exports \$48,747,696. Of the imports, \$26,124,759 came from the United Kingdom, \$3,056,376 from the United States, and all the rest (with the exception of about \$3,000,000) from British possessions. The exports were: To United Kingdon, \$39,750,171; to United States, \$1,825,405; to China, \$32,961; to other foreign (non British) ports, \$57,297; islands in the Pacific, \$571,157, and the balance to other colonies of Australasia. The total imports in 1896 were \$33,500,000 and the exports \$45,900,000. Apparel figured for \$1,761,673 in the imports, cotton goods for \$2,014,731, drapery for \$1,674,076, woolens for \$1,425,885, hardware and ironmongery for \$1,109,562, steel and steel rails for \$1,790,872, iron rails and railway bolts for \$437,985, and iron—pig, wrought, wire, etc.—for \$2,574,379.

The increase in imports into Auckland from the United States, says the consul, was \$112,167 over 1896. It is gratifying to note that the

trade between the United States and New Zealand is steadily growing, the imports covering many new articles.

# QUEENSLAND.

The consular agent at Brisbanc, Mr. Weatherill, reports the imports in 1897 as \$26,420,000, of which \$12,175,983 came from the United Kingdom, \$11,304,880 from Australasia, \$1,289,623 from the United States, etc. The exports were valued at \$44,241,352, over a third going to the United Kingdom and \$27,471,393 to other colonies of Australasia. The United States received but \$8,569. Large quantities of Queensland produce are sent via New South Wales, and appear as exports from that colony. Among the principal imports were: Manufactures of metal, including machinery, hardware, etc., \$4,185,190; cotton, woolen, silk, and linen goods, \$2,413,784; clothing, hats, etc., \$1,481,648; acids, chemicals, drugs, etc., \$875,970; paper, stationery, printing materials, \$856,504; spirits, wine and beer, \$1,158,227; oils, \$496,383; flour and grain, \$2,788,505. The exports comprise gold, in dust and bars, \$12,497,172; preserved meat, \$5,002,762; wool, greasy, \$7,659,871; wool, clean, \$4,545,300; live stock, \$4,058,671.

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

According to official statistics, the imports in 1896 (the latest year for which they have been issued) were: South Australia proper, \$34,844,140; northern territory, \$496,383; exports, \$36,956,200 and \$725,000, respectively. Of the imports into South Australia proper, 31 per cent came from the United Kingdom, 55.08 per cent from the Australasian colonies, and 13.91 per cent from other countries. The proportion of the total exports to the United Kingdom was 30.11 per cent; to Australasian colonies, 46.85 per cent; and to other countries, 23.04 per cent. Among the principal articles of import figure refined sugar, \$1,182,560; haberdashery, \$1,221,490; apparel, \$851,638; machinery and tools, \$837,305; coal and coke, \$1,177,693; wool, \$2,905,300; silver ore and silver lead, \$8,270,050; cotton and linen piece goods, \$1,382,086; woolen piece goods, \$783,500; iron, bar, sheet, etc., \$1,133,895; drugs, \$530,500.

#### TASMANIA.

Consul Webster, of Hobart, gives the imports in 1897 as \$6,652,000, of which \$1,934,000 came from the United Kingdom, \$4,524,000 from Australasian colonies, \$68,000 from Germany, and \$93,654 from America. The imports from the Australasian colonies mainly consist of British, American, and other goods, transshipped there or purchased from colonial importers. American goods are chiefly obtained through the latter source. Tobacco and kerosene alone were imported to the value of \$236,000, and as these items, says Mr. Webster, would be almost exclusively American, it is clear that the statistics give no idea of the country of origin.

The exports for 1897 amounted to \$8,379,000, and consisted mostly of fruit, wool, and minerals. The mining industry is developing, though the districts where it is carried on are difficult of access. American manufactures, especially agricultural machinery, tools, bicycles, and

shoes, are becoming better known.

#### VICTORIA.

Consul-General Bray, of Melbourne, says that both imports and exports showed a substantial increase in 1897, the trade amounting to \$75,200,000 for imports and \$81,400,000 for exports, against \$70,800,000 and \$69,000,000 for 1896. The trade with the principal countries was as follows:

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
Australasian colonies.		\$24, 182, C00 46, 520, 000
Great Britain. United States Germany	2, 874, 000	2, 088, 000 2, 340, 000
Unitaly India China	1, 865, 000	1, 873, 000 245, 000
France Belgium	695, 000	3, 604, 000 966, 000

The chief articles of import were coal, \$1,112,000; cotton goods, \$4,475,000; books, \$822,000; apparel and slops, \$830,000; bags and sacks, \$832,000; gold (exclusive of specie), \$10,131,000; haberdashery, \$1,177,000; hardware and ironmongery, \$730,000; hides and skins, \$1,388,000; hosiery, \$700,000; iron and steel (exclusive of rails, wire netting, etc.), \$2,606,000; machinery (including steam engines and boilers), \$1,024,000; sheep, \$1,157,000; oil of all kinds, \$1,160,000; paper, \$1,318,000; silks, \$1,485,000; spirits, \$1,217,000; sugar and molasses, \$3,823,000; tea, \$1,330,000: timber, \$1,223,000; tobacco, \$988,000; wool, \$9,581,000; woolen goods, \$2,943,000.

The export list comprises butter and cheese, \$4,461,000; wheat, \$1,098,000; leather, \$1,803,000; hay and straw, \$943,000; wool,

\$19,465,000, etc.

The principal articles imported from the United States were bicycles, \$30,000; clocks, \$18,000; barley, \$65,000; hardware and ironmongery \$126,000; iron wire, \$68,000; lamps, \$29,000; agricultural machinery, \$79,000; sewing machines, \$30,000; maizena and corn flour, \$37,000; oil, \$775,000; printing, uncut, \$204,000; timber, \$276,000; tobacco, \$600,000; tools, \$84,000; wooden ware, \$46,000. Wool was exported

to the United States to the value of \$2,042,000.

While the exports to the United States, says Mr. Bray, snow a decrease of \$442,000, due to the bad wool season, the imports have increased \$346,000, with every prospect of a further gain in 1898. The consumption of United States products in Victoria was greater, during 1897, than any previous year since 1890. This improvement in the trade of the two countries is doubtless due to the recovery of the colony from the effects of the collapse of the land boom, and to the renewed activity of American business houses in pushing trade. Representatives of United States manufacturers in Victoria are more numerous and better equipped than of recent years, and splendid results are following their efforts. The geographical position of the Australian colonies must make them large purchasers of our products, and the present volume of trade between the two countries will unquestionably grow to vast dimensions. It is pleasing to note, continues the consul-general, the acceptance by the Victorian railway commissioners of the tender of a Pennsylvania steel company, for the supply of rails, to the value of \$500,000. Other American tenders for the supply of engines, etc., have also been successful against keen foreign competition.

#### WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

The imports in 1896, according to official returns, were \$31,599,185, and the exports \$8,029,725. The trade was distributed as follows:

1	Countries.	Imports from.	Exports to.
A	Inited Kingdom	63. 22	30. 83 58. 35
1	Other countries	5. 10	10. 82

In Consular Reports No. 219 (December, 1898) appears an account of the exposition to be held at Coolgardie in March, 1899, under the patronage of the government of Western Australia. A pamphlet accompanying the programme of the exposition, has the following description of the resources of the country:

Gold.—In 1886 the output of gold was 302 ounces, valued at \$5,581. In 1897, the output was 674,993 ounces, valued at \$12,482,445, while the returns for the eight months of this year ending August 31, are 637,069 ounces, worth \$11,781,024. The total output to date is 2,279,689 ounces, or 69 tons 6 cwt. 2 quarters and 25 pounds (avoirdupois) of gold, valued at \$42,156,148. It is estimated that the yield for 1898 will be fully 1,000,000 ounces.

Western Australia has attained the leading position as a gold producer in Australia.

Western Australia has attained the leading position as a gold producer in Australasia, and, as her great auriferous resources are further developed and better goldsaving methods are adopted, she anticipates taking the first place among the gold-

producing countries of the world.

Coal.—Large areas of carboniferous country have been discovered in the colony, the principal of which, up to the present, are situated about 25 miles east of Bunbury and connected by a branch line with the Southwestern Railway. The coal has

been tested, with highly satisfactory results.

Timber.—There are over 20,000,000 acres of forest land in Western Australia, or between 30,000 and 40,000 square miles—the area of Great Britain. The matured and marketable timber in these forests is estimated to be from 60,000,000 to 70,000,000 loads, valued at \$583,980,000. Jarrah, the paving wood par excellence, occupies an area of some 8,000,000 acres, while karri, only second in importance and value,

covers 1,200,000 acres.

Agriculture.-Western Australia contains millions of acres of land suitable for cultivation. The following returns, recently issued by the agricultural department, show the productiveness of the soil: Wheat averaged in 1897, 10.44, barley 13.63, and oats 17.44 bushels to the acre; while potatoes gave 3 tons 15 cwt. to the acre. Some of the farms have been cultivated for many years without any dressing beyond ordinary stable manure. The area of arable land for 1897 was 65.67 per cent greater than that of 1896, while the expansion of agriculture this year promises a still larger percentage over 1897. The rainfall for 100 miles or more from the coast is sufficiently acres. ciently large and constant to insure successful agricultural operations; so that for thirty years or more, while the seasons have varied, a failure has not been known. Large areas of land may be cleared at a comparatively small cost; but in most instances, as in some of the lands of the southwest division, the heavier the cost of clearing, the more valuable the soil.

# POLYNESIA.

# HAWAII.

According to a British Foreign Office report (No. 2205, annual series) the value of imports into Hawaii in the first nine months of 1898, was \$7,360,580, against \$5,980,257 in the corresponding period of 1897. Imports from the United States are increasing. The United States Treasury returns of trade with Hawaii, in the calendar year 1898, are: Imports from Hawaii, \$16,587,317; exports to Hawaii, \$6,827,848.

The following tables of trade in 1896 and 1897 were taken from official publications of Hawaii:

#### IMPORTS.

Articles.	1896.	1897.	Articles.	1896.	1897.
Ale, beer, cider, and porter	\$74, 821	<b>\$9</b> 0, <b>6</b> 95	Oils: Cocoanut, kerosene,		
Animals	51. 633	105, 566		\$107, 419	<b>\$98, 095</b>
Animals	120, 639	169, 858	Paints, paint oils, and tur-	·	
Clothing, boots, and hats	292, 559	370, 435	pentine	53, 410	67, 619
Coal and coke	135, 647	136, 469	Perfumery and toilet articles.	17, 149	21, 283
Crockery, glassware, lamps,			Railroad materials, rails,		
etc	47, 553	49, 260	cars, etc	82, 977	116, 319
Drugs, surgical instruments,	- 1		Saddlery, carriages, and ma-		
and dental material	68, 192	75, 941	terial	95, 008	127, 690
Dry goods:	·	·	Sheathing metal		1, 951
Cottons	311, 891	341, 421	Shooks, bags, and containers.	199, 097	237, 206
Linens	12, 634	21, 235	Spirita	65, 947	70, 496
Silks	20, 953	24, 383	Stationery and books	92, 615	98,510
Woolens	69, 368	81, 486	Toa	30, 860	84,000
Mixtures	10, 933	<b>27</b> , 512	Tin, tinware, and materials.	10, 926	11,575
Fancy goods, millinery, etc	101, 286	127, 336	Tobacco, cigars, etc	194, 836	221, 019
Fertilizers, bone meal, etc	332, 239	402, 756	Wines, light	161, 361	140, 964
Fish (dry and salt)	80, 564	109, 873	Sundries not otherwise speci-	·	,
Flour	156, 999	231, 272	fled	<b>252, 660</b>	269, 084
Fruits, fresh	14, 155	16, 701	Charges on invoices	85, 572	102, 114
Furniture	91, 638	105, 703	Twenty-five per cent added		
Grain and feed	273, 753	368, 952	on uncertified invoices	905	1, 087
Groceries and provisions	520, 885	609, 682	i		
Guns and gun materials	16, 046	16, 151	Total5	, 280, 069	6, 658, 711
Gunpowder, blasting, etc	7, 527	16, 445	Discounts (damaged and		
Hardware, agricultural im-		·	short)	17, 084	18, 571
plements, etc	278, 267	405, 5 <b>67</b>	·  -	_ <u>-</u>	
Iron, steel, etc	38, 941	66, 663	Total at Honolulu 5	, 262, 985	6, 640, 140
Jewelry, plate, clocks	25, 342	31, 164	Total at other ports	800, 667	1, 042, 488
Leather	41,549	43, 009	-  -		
Lumber	<b>2</b> 55, 242	288, 869	Total dutiable mer-		
Machinery	343, 105	595, 424	chandise 6	, 0 <b>63</b> , 652	7, 682, 628
Matches	15, 587	13, 749			
Musical instruments	21, 457	16, 965	Specie1	, 100, 909	1, 155, 575
Naval stores	47, 922	79, 157	Customs receipts	656, 896	708, 493

# EXPORTS.

Articles.	1896.	1897.	Articles.	1896.	1897.
Sugar         pounds           Rice         do           Wool         do           Tallow         do           Coffee         do           Molasses         gallons	5, 025, 491 462, 819 255, 655	520, 158, 232 5, 499, 499 249, 200 9, 000 337, 158 33, 770	Betel leavesboxes Taro flourpounds Awado Pineapplespieces Canned fruitsdozen	4, 250 14, 120	218 6 116, 715 115
Goatskius. pieces. Bananas bunches. Hides pieces. Horns and bones pounds. Sheepskin pieces.	12, 647 126, 413 59, 231	6, 085 75, 835 20, 100 105, 235 9, 907	Total domestic exports Total foreign exports Total		\$15, 933, 689 \$88, 086 \$16, 021, 775

# TRADE OF UNITED STATES.1

# Chief articles exported from United States to Hawaii.

Articles.	1896.	1897.
Agricultural implementsdollars	7, 772	8, 01
Animalsdo	45, 647	108, 55
Books, maps, engravings, etcdodo	25, 746	25, 99
Bread and biscuit	746, 530 33, 593	772, 87 84, 99
Wheat (dollars dollars	62, 112	55, 55
\dollars	206, 101	<b>23</b> 2, 80
All otherdo	278, 476	855, 86
Carriages and street cars, etcdo Chemicals, drugs, and dyesdo	26, 063 124, 278	<b>26</b> , 80 <b>103</b> , 56
Chemicais, diags, and dyes		103, 36
Coal	10, 660	6.80
Copper, and manufactures of	1,599	8, 95
Cotton numufactures of do	301, 256	<b>365</b> , 71
Fancy articlesdo	6, 425	6, 7
Fish dodoFisx, hence, etc., manufactures of dodo	95, 171	124, 99
Fisk, neinp, etc., manutactures ofdododododo	81, 844 88, 916	86, 96 45, 32
Close and classword	19. 347	23.65
Glass and glasswaredodododo	19, 452	19.51
Hay(dollars(dollars	6, 027	6.93
dollars	66, 832	74, 52
India rubber and gutta-percha, and manufactures ofdo	23, 780	80, 38
Iron and steel, and manufactures ofdodo	726, 942	823, 0
Jewelry, and manufactures, gold and silver	6, 620 176, 027	4, 71 205, 45
Leather, and manufactures of	19,413	27, 02
Lime and cement	17, 923	22.91
Malt liquorsdo	51, 387	70,74
Matchesdodo	16, 227	13,74
Musical instrumentsdo		22, 8
Oils	97, 256	77, 10
Paints, pigments, and colorsdo	34, 700 70, 278	44, 26 78, 25
Paper and stationery do Provisions (meats and dairy products) do	155, 576	146, 27
Spiritsdodo	23, 968	32.69
counds	822, 378	755. 16
Sugar, refined	37 440	34, 14
Tobacco, manufactures ofdodo	174, 100	171, 31
Vegetablesdo	27, 188	31, 18
Winedodo	72, 668	76, 20
	21, 441	24, 40
Boards, deals, etc	210, 934	238.78
Household furnituredo	66, 022	96.57
All otherdo	89, 592	109, 9
Wool, manufactures ofdo		56,5
All other articlesdodo	438, 577	580, 52
Total domestic exportsdo	3, 928, 187	4, 622, 5
Total foreign exportsdo		76, 49
Total exports of merchandiscdo	8, 985, 707	4, 690, 07
Golddo		975, 08
Silverdodo		116, 10
	1 2., 200	1

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> From U. S. Treasury figures.

Chief	articles	imported	into	United	States	from	Hamaii
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Articles.	1896.	1897.
FREE OF DUTY.		
Articles, the growth, etc., of the United States, returneddollars.		28, 137
Coffee	. 131, 843 . 25, 063	376, 484 68, 441
Fruits, including nutsdo	76, 124	64, 371
Hides and skins, other than fur skinsdo Free under reciprocity:	. 65, 104	71, 750
Rice		5, 881, 600
Sugar and molasses —	1	231, 511
Sugar	. 352, 173, 269	431, 196, 980
Molassesdo	11,830,790	18, 164, 879 1, 529
All other free articlesdo	82,719	32, 894
Total free	. 11, 743, 343	13, 663. 012
DUTIABLE.		
Sugar and molasses: Sugar, refineddo		705
Sugar and molasses: Sugar, renned		229. 877
wool, unmanulactured		17, 366
All other dutiable articlesdo	. 14, 361	6, 715
Total dutiabledo	. 14, 361	24, 787
Total importsdo	. 11, 757, 704	13, 687, 799

A British Foreign Office report (No. 2193, annual series) says that the imports into the Hawaiian Islands in 1897 showed an increase in almost every article on the list, especially in provisions, wearing apparel, hardware, agricultural implements, and machinery. There was also an increase in exports, due mainly to an increased output of sugar, of which, according to the customs returns, 232,334 tons were exported, all to the United States, during the year.

Of the imports, the United States contributed 76.94 per cent; Great Britain, Canada, and the Colonies together, 11.85 per cent; and the balance was distributed about equally between Germany, China, Japan, and other countries. Of the exports, 99.62 per cent went to the

United States, and sugar represented 96 per cent of the total.

The report assigns as the reasons why the United States has such a large proportion of the trade (apart from the difference in tarif rates) the adaptability of American goods for the Hawaiian market, the reduced rates of transportation and consequently cheaper prices, the excellent packing of cotton, etc. The following articles are still imported from Europe: Cement, crockery, corrugated iron, oils, paints, bags (though most of these now come from India), tin plates, twine, jute manufactures, fire bricks, and certain kinds of brushes.

The machinery used in the sugar factories is largely of local manufacture, the Honolulu Iron Works being an up to date institution, capable of turning out excellent work. The plows and farm implements, as well as the small locomotives on some of the estates, come almost

invariably from the United States.

Although the soil of the islands is undoubtedly rich and fertile, the demand made upon it by almost continuous harvests without any alternation of crops renders the use of fertilizing agents a necessity. There are two local factories, which manufacture 10,000 tons per annum. One is of considerable size, making its own sulphuric acid and pro-

ducing an excellent fertilizer. There is also a large importation of

fertilizers from the United States and Europe.

Coal for steamer use to the extent of 70,000 tons was imported, principally from British Columbia, Australia, and New Zealand. About 700 tons of hard coal for smithy purposes came from the United States.

In cotton goods, the United States already has a large proportion of the trade, and a monopoly of boots and shoes, felt hats, and the better

class of straw hats.

The sugar industry of the islands prospered in 1897, all the plantations paying dividends. Intelligent systems of cultivation are in vogue. The sugar planters have formed themselves into an association and have established a laboratory and experimental station, from which much benefit has been derived. The crop for the year was the largest yet reached—251,126 tons of 2,000 pounds. The 1897–98 crop will probably be under this, owing to the dry weather last year. There are 56 sugar plantations on the islands.

The cultivation of coffee is extending, but up to the present, no large estates have been opened, the area planted being made up of a number of small holdings. It is difficult to obtain exact information as to the area under cultivation, but the following figures are approximately

correct:

	Acres.
Trees over 3 years old	550
Trees from 1 to 3 years old	1.050
Trees under 1 year old	400
Total	2.000

In addition, there is a fair area of what is known as wild coffee—that is, coffee which has not been scientifically planted or subjected to the more approved methods of pruning, etc., but which has been allowed to grow almost entirely wild.

The export of coffee in 1897 was 337,158 pounds, or nearly double

that of 1896.

#### FIJI.

According to British official figures, imports into Fiji in 1897 were valued at \$1,210,532 and exports at \$2,101,646, sugar representing \$1,575,919 of the exports. Over 90 per cent of the total trade of the colony was transacted with New South Wales, New Zealand, and Victoria. Many of the importations, however, are of German origin, and there has been an increase in prints, glassware, sewing machines, and enameled ware.

Imports in 1896 were valued at \$1,178,500 and exports at \$2,105,700.

# NEW CALEDONIA.

Imports in 1897, says Commercial Agent Wolff, of Nouméa, were \$1,675,000 and exports \$1,359,000. The figures for 1896 were \$1,774,000 and \$1,109,000, respectively. The imports from the United States (chiefly through houses at London, Bordeaux, and Sydney) comprise lumber, petroleum, tobacco, sewing machines, agricultural implements (which find a steady market), canned goods, wheat, and machinery. Owing to the want of direct communication, the United States has participated little in the trade of New Caledonia. Many of our products, especially machinery, are appreciated.

The exports consist of nickel ore, which is sent to France, Germany, and England; chrome ore, to England, and thence to the United States; cobalt, to Germany and England; mother of pearl shells, to France; pearls, to European markets; copra, to France, Germany, and Australia; coffee, to France. Indigo, vanilla, and maize are also exported.

# SAMOA.

Consul-General Osborn, of Apia, says that the total value of the imports in 1897 was \$329,630, of which nearly half (\$157,695) came from Australian colonies. The United States sent goods to the value of \$53,415; Great Britain, \$13,322; Germany, \$83,562; Fiji, \$3,757; Tonga, \$12,642; other South Sea islands, \$4,518; New Britain, \$580, and Hawaii, \$884. The exports amounted to \$239,198, of which \$125,380 went to Europe, \$54,305 to the United States, \$51,473 to Australasia, \$14,223 to Hawaii, etc. Of copra (native product), 10,691,520 pounds were exported from Samoa. The consul-general adds that a large percentage of the goods from Australia are of American origin. It is stated that all goods originating east of California are sent to the Atlantic seaboard, thence to Sydney, and from Sydney to Apia, and are delivered there cheaper than they can be obtained directly from San Francisco.

# SOCIETY ISLANDS.

Vice-Consul Hart, of Tahiti, writes:

As usual, the United States heads the list of both imports and exports in 1897, showing that the bulk of the trade is still ours, notwithstanding the strong efforts made by the Australian colonies, more particularly New Zealand, to secure a share; efforts which have met with a certain measure of success, owing to the excellent transportation facilities provided by the latter countries. Australian trade with this colony is next to that of the United States, and the two combined absorb more than one-half of the entire trade. The United States has so long enjoyed the benefits of the trade of these islands, that our merchants have become apathetic and do not show the energy displayed by our British and colonial cousins, who more than ten years ago subsidized a steamship line, to which in a great measure the increased trade is to be attributed. There can be no doubt that the proposed communication offered by the Polynesian Steamship Company between San Francisco, Honolulu, and Tahiti, will give the necessary impetus to our trade.

The imports from foreign countries in 1896, according to French official returns, were \$482,500; the exports \$617,600. The trade with France was: Imports into France (special commerce), \$6,716; exports from France, \$103,622.

# EUROPE.

United States Treasury returns give the trade of the United States with Europe, in the last ten calendar years, as follows:

# IMPORTS.

Countries.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Austria-Hungary	\$7, 320, 136	\$11, 172, 671	\$11, 136 545	\$7, 857, 101	\$9, 578, 964
Azores, and Madeira Islands	31, 212	38, 807	26, 815	27. 965	24, 635
Belgium	8, 912, 681	10, 723, 660	11, 115, 455	10, 145, 551	10, 473, 058
Denmark	219, 232	242, 101	234, 222	218 611	247, 837
France	74, 562, 421	81, 347, 202	68, 158, 819	71, 917, 973	63 841, 283
Germany	84, 647, 712	102, 886, 617	90, 773, 484	87, 178, 464	88, 948, 564
Gibraltar	22, 527	39, 370	103, 148	166 670	47, 654
Greece	711, 891	1, 495, 123	1, 362, 365	1 184 956	946, 002
Greenland, Iceland, etc	115, 338	95, 495	76, 379	96 932	125, 475
Italy	17, 898, 740	22, 024, 331	21, 815, 216	23, 603, 291	21, 917, 528
Malta, Gozo, eto	,			' '	
Netherlands	13, 362, 956	16, 874, 795	8, 677, 637	15 671, 372	12, 589, 407
Portugal	1, 345, 554	1, 492, 375	1, 675, 719	2, 154, 154	2, 576, 683
Roumania		54			
Russia, Baltic, etc	1, 960, 287	2, 347, 838	3, 506, 764	2, 940, 210	2, 326, 907
Russia, Black Sea		1, 405, 089	1, 991, 864	1, 915, 761	2, 195, 238
Servia				22, 686	18, 875
Spain	4, 891, 824	6, 507, 612	4, 906. 475	5, 238, 934	4, 983, 710
Sweden and Norway	3, 208, 697	3, 800, 178	3, 628, 361	3, 929, 890	4, 013, 264
Switzerland	13, 389, 981	15, 957, 841	13, 015, 414	13, 835, 184	14, 767, 568
Turkey in Europe	1, 269, 017	1, 570, 459	1, 952, 603	2, 272, 217	1, 734, 108
United Kingdom	179, 566, 373	194, 634, 639	170, 833, 117	167, 280, 272	150, 804, 488
Total	414, 695, 997	474, 656, 257	415, 060, 402	417, 678, 194	392, 161, 248
Countries.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Austria-Hungary	<b>\$5, 524, 334</b>	\$6, 983, 093	\$7, 330, 800	\$7, 069, 747	\$4, 938, 226
Asores, and Madeira Islands	27, 521	12, 101	18, 584	20, 638	17, 240
Belgium	8, 139, 624	12, 866, 317	11, 262. 204	13, 910, 545	9, 253, 185
Denmark	198, 464	393, 636	282, 200	322, 316	207, 525
France	50, 345, 491	70, 386, 145	55, 694, 541	66, 730, 631	55, 714, 489
Germany	67, 142, 582	88, 962, 317	93, 749, 168	98, 062, 278	77, 679, 016
Gibraltar	12, 785	14, 237	81, 531	41,584	12, 241
Greece	481, 637	588, 497	829. 998	744, 657	1, 094. 893
Greenland, Icelaud, etc	144, 306	134,612	40,056	135, 234	87. 401
Italy	19, 580, 372	22, 224, 708	19, 895, 600	20, 165, 602	21, 904, 811
Malta, Gozo, etc	15 554 000		8,529	12, 709	10, 752
Netherlands	15, 774, 803	13, 066, 846	10, 809, 855	13, 782, 795	13, 306, 087
Portugal	1, 874, 265	2,016,778	2, 027, 548	2, 426, 833	2, 520, 759
Roumania				0.000.000	12
Russia, Baltic, etc	1, 660, 639	2, 477, 795	1, 370, 059	2, 270, 021	3, 125, 871
Russia, Black Sea	1, 527, 745	1, 552, 600	978, 206	1, 776, 062	1, 568, 890
C	82, 918	2 005 000	26, 010	3,950	12,095
Servia		3, 825, 980	3, 736, 411	3, 596, 184 2, 677, 899	3, 606, 308 2, 588, 087
ServiaSpain	3, 675, 569	9 100 001			
ServiaSpainSweden and Norway	2, 371, 878	3, 190, 081	2, 745, 296		
Servia Spain Sweden and Norway Switzerland	2, 371, 878 12, 193, 145	15, 646, 938	12, 666, 119	12, 692, 309	13, 334, 063
ServiaSpain Sweden and NorwaySwitzerlandTurkey in Europa	2, 371, 878 12, 193, 145 1, 840, 863	15, 646, 938 2, 711, 615	12, 666, 119 2, 264, 506	12, 692, 309 2, 526, 052	13, 334, 063 2, 437, 263
ServiaSpainSweden and Norway	2, 371, 878 12, 193, 145	15, 646, 938	12, 666, 119	12, 692, 309	13, 334, 063 2, 437, 263 111, 361, 617

# EXPORTS.

Countries.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Austria-Hungary Azores, and Madeira Islands Belgium Denmark France Germany Gibraltar Greece Greenland, Iceland, etc. Italy Malta, Goza, etc. Notherlands	\$845, 504 429, 286 23, 425, 982 3, 658, 291 50, 180, 619 79, 999, 240 423, 583 157, 226 702 11, 934, 646	\$1, 171, 603 496, 689 27, 779, 095 4, 825, 351 49, 741, 216 91, 321, 216 580, 548 160, 445 900 15, 272, 805	\$1, 335, 504 414, 812 41, 448, 259 5, 455, 740 91, 781, 316 90, 326, 332 495, 218 .161, 427 14, 447, 004 31, 261, 766	\$1, 323, 343 223, 868 35, 154, 450 7, 451, 398 61, 820, 255 98, 578, 047 420, 439 138, 184 2, 800 14, 167, 344	\$531, 428 263, 326 27, 835, 524 5, 212, 671 56, 899, 227 88, 617, 503 424, 273 83, 547 13, 437, 299

EXPORTS-Continued.

Countries.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Portugal	\$2,760,252	\$4, 798, 843	\$1, 179, 294	\$5, 757, 140	\$5, 701, 175
Roumania	9, 961	6, 418	50, 462	27, 958	49, 674
Russia, Baltic and White Scas	8, 974, 469 1, 739, 375	9, 289, 941 200, 498	4, 054, 615 1, 345, 742	3, 869, 404 445, 352	4, 221, 230 555, 211
Servia	1, 739, 375	200, 196	1, 323, 792	440, 802	555, 211
Spain	14, 962, 750	12, 471, 516	12, 887, 477	11, 911, 644	12, 884, 785
Sweden and Norway	2, 896, 648	4, 479, 253	6, 445, 603	5, 091, 808	4, 215, 622
Switzerland	21, 940	29, 037	44, 004	7, 803	16, 024
Turkey in Europe	26,712	40,788	19, 239	45, 506	36, 419
United Kingdom	431, 271, 314	434, 468, 505	482, 295, 796	472, 661, 565	415, 767, 317
Total	650, 616, 283	682, 585, 856	788, 649, 610	763, 882, 569	679, 616, 353
Countries.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Austria Hungary	\$1, 340, 170	\$2, 156, 682	\$2, 895, 787	\$4, 876, 171	<b>\$6</b> , 751, <b>820</b>
Azores, and Madeira Islands	320, 39 <b>3</b>	203, 401	185, 942	420, 150	303, 036
Belgium	25, 464, 425	25, 453, 894	31, 644, 879	41, 769, 322	46, 517, 745
Denmark	8, 936, 560	4, 342, 930	8. 002, 106	11, 469, 981	15, 803, 904
France	45, 826, <b>2</b> 53 92, 099, 418	44, 601, 568 93, 107, 947	53, 343, 571 113, 145, 073	73, 665, 199 136, 277, 886	80, 154, 266 163, 776, 621
GermanyGibraltar	436, 667	299, 301	450, 308	301, 254	586, 660
Greece	165, 768	_ 198, 540	110, 415	129, 296	135, 522
Greenland, Iceland, etc	200,100	, 100, 020	110, 110	225	100, 022
Italy	14, 763, 341	17, 555, 859	20, 552, 575	21, 336, 735	24, 572, 110
Malta, Gozo, etc			36, 566	39, 437	78, 083
Netherlands	35, 374, 685	32, 349, 686	45, 700, 948	59, 672, 319	72, 771, 855
Portugal		3, 837, 031	2, 801, 664	2, 038, 889	4, 183, 433
Roumania	92, 344	15, 750	48, 407	43, 787	122, 25
Russia, Baltic and White Seas	6, 085, 120	4, 016, 147	7, 632, 513	5, 018, 552	7, 829, 700
Russia, Black Sea	281, 483	1, 051, 907	1, 730, 182	1, 102, 020	1, 287, 653
Servia			1 10 000 100		
Spain	13, 478, 230 4, 267, 536	10, 594, 474	10, 869, 180 5, 648, 514	11, 304, 080	8, 050, 475
Sweden and Norway Switzerland	13, 661	4, 692, 299 20, 531	53, 556	5, 592, 753 180, 547	9, 098, 244 265, 258
Turkey in Europe	78, 869	49,016	29, 677	115, 883	263, 256 183, 669
United Kingdom	895, 149, 525	389, 839, 124	473, 223, 899	482, 695, 024	538, 661, 787
OHIOG MINEROIN			1.0, 220, 300	202, 000, 024	550, 001, 101
Total	642, 025, 857	634, 386, 087	778, 105, 762	858, 049, 510	981, 134, 110

#### COMPARATIVE GROWTH OF FOREIGN TRADE.

The following return, showing the total imports and exports for each of the years 1891, 1894, and 1897 of the following twelve countries, viz, France, German Zollverein and German Empire, Belgium, Holland, Russia, Austria-Hungary, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Spain, Portugal, United States, and United Kingdom, so far as the information can be given, has been issued by the British Board of Trade:

#### IMPORTS.

Countries.	1891.	1894.	1897.	
France		\$933, 375, 234	\$1,000,065,75	
German Zollverein and German Empirea		1, 023, 181, 625	1, 214, 556, 73	
Belgium	607, 266, 203	526, 180, 580	601, 659, 99	
Hoffandb		586, 914, 500	682, 911, 07	
Russia b	184, 605, 811	272, 314, 741	e 287, 033, 03	
Austria-Hungary b	248, 887, 410	283, 877, 545	306, 287, 78	
Deumark	90, 468, 235	94, 346, 836	c 103, 802, 44	
Sweden b		94, 945, 415	c 96, 872, 54	
Norway		55, 692, 226	c 64, 913, 44	
Spain		151, 761, 803	c157, 217, 14	
Portugal		52, 645, 797	e 55, 439, 16	
United States d	856, 620, 796	664, 067, 991	775, 325, 91	
United Kingdom	2, 119, 073, 627	1, 987, 210, 943	2, 194, 932, 62	

NOTE.—Special imports are imports for home consumption.

a Exclusive of transit trade, the value of which has not been computed since 1890.

be Special trade.

These figures relate to the year 1896, the latest year for which the information has been received.

Tears ended June 30.

Provisional figures, subject to rectification.

#### EXPORTS.

Countries.	1891.	1894.	1897.
France	\$920, 839, 130	\$802, 894, 636	\$934, 971, 446
German Zoilverein and German Empire a	861, 273, 170 554, 197, 020	793, 214, 868 471, 962, 903	962, 520, 703 552, 303, 952
Holland b c	461, 276, 069	451, 168, 349	599, 820, 458
Russia b	844, 251, 344	324, 447, 188	d 335, 754, 435
Austria-Hungary b	819, 942, 874 67, 328, 928	322, 600, 285 71, 284, 492	310, 745, 491 d 76, 749, 572
Sweden b	87, 319, 610	80, 735, 235	d 92, 001, 183
Norway	85, 248, 060	35, 686, 045	d 39, 949, 099
Spain	177, 408, 258	130, 285, 938	d 171, 967, 511
Portugal United States f	34, 858, 740 896, 735, 356	39, 788, 504 904, 502, 290	¢ 41, 087, 860 1, 065, 554, 241
United Kingdom	1, 504, 303, 281	1, 332, 379, 569	1, 431, 597, 771

NOTE.—Special exports are exports of domestic produce.

a Exclusive of transit trade, the value of which has not been computed since 1890.

The produce of the Dutch colonies is included under the head of domestic produce in Holland.

d These figures relate to the year 1896, the latest year for which the information has been received.

e Provisional figures, subject to rectification.

f Years ended June 30.

# TRADE AND INDUSTRY OF PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.

A report from the British consul at Stockholm (No. 467, miscellaneous series) quotes the following statements from a Swedish statistical publication:

The average annual value of the commerce (imports and exports taken together) of the four greatest trading countries of the world for the periods 1881-1885, 1886-1890, and 1891-1895 was:

Countries.	1881-	1885.	1886–1890.		
Great Britain and Ireland	£573, 888, 888 306, 611, 111 318, 222, 222 302, 333, 338	\$2, 792, 830, 273 1, 492, 122, 972 1, 548, 628, 443 1, 471, 305, 165	£568, 222, 222 325, 888, 888 306, 000, 000 301, 611, 111	\$2, 765, 253, 443 1, 585, 939, 273 1, 489, 149, 000 1, 467, 790, 472	
Countrie	òs.		1891-	1895.	
Great Britain and Ireland Germany France. United States.		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	£589, 166, 666 352, 777, 777 296, 833, 333 347, 333, 333	\$2, 867, 179, 580 1, 716, 793, 051 1, 444, 539, 415 1, 690, 297, 560	

rates Thus, during this period, Great Britain's trade has increased by slightly more than 2½ per cent, that of Germany and the United States each by 15 per cent, while the trade of France has steadily declined. The volume of trade has, of course, increased to a much greater degree than is indicated by these figures; but, owing to the almost universal fall in the prices of commodities, the increase in value of exports and imports has been less than might have been expected.

The most striking fact brought into relief by the statistics is the rapidity of Germany's industrial development since the Franco-Prussian war. The sudden increase many's industrial development since the Franco-Prussian war. The studen increase of her great coal, iron, and iron-ore producing industries, the extension of her rail-way system, and the quick growth of her foreign trade have placed her in a much stronger position than she occupied previous to 1870. The standing of Great Britain (considered apart from her colonies) has retrograded in relation to the other great nations within the last twenty-five years. In nearly every important department of industry, her proportional share has much diminished. As to shipping only is the early supremacy fully maintained. Her position, however, when considered in conjunction with her colonies is very different as will be seen, when considered in conjunction with her colonies is very different as will be seen. junction with her colonies, is very different, as will be seen from the following table, which shows the average annual imports and exports of British colonies and dependencies and the United States of America for the period 1890-1895, and the imports and exports for 1895 of Germany and France:

Countries.	Imp	orts.	Exp	orts.	Total.
Germany France United States British colonies	£203, 516, 666 148, 794, 444 161, 350, 000		£163, 866, 666 134, 950, 000 167, 544, 444	\$797, 457, 130 656, 734, 175 815, 355, 037	£367, 383, 332 \$1, 787, 870, 976 283, 744, 444 1, 380, 842, 337 328, 894, 444 1, 600, 564, 812
and dependen- cies	192, 488, 888	936, 747, 173	211, 671, 111	1, 030, 535, 447	404, 249, 999 1, 967, 282, 620

Thus the sum of the imports and exports of the British colonies and dependencies exceeds the total amount of the exports and imports of the United States by nearly one-fourth, that of Germany by about one-tenth, and that of France by more than one-third.

The production of iron ore is given as follows:

Countries.	1871-1875.	1881-1885.	1886-1890.	1891-1895.
Great Britain and Ireland Germany United States France Spain Other countries	5, 262, 000 4, 532, 000 2, 651, 000 613, 00)	Tons. 17, 154, 000 8, 557, 000 8, 516, 000 3, 018, 000 4, 119, 000 4, 578, 000	Tons. 14, 250, 000 10, 183, 000 12, 988, 000 2, 850, 000 5, 766, 000 5, 467, 000 51, 504, 000	Tons. 12, 249, 000 11, 679, 000 14, 288, 000 3, 651, 000 5, 346, 000 9, 068, 000

Thus, during the period between 1871-1875 and 1891-1895, the annual production of iron ore in Great Britain is estimated to have decreased from 16,087,000 tons to 12,249,000 tons. Germany's output more than doubled within the same period and that of Spain increased nearly ninefold. The production of the United States has more than tripled. Sweden has also taken an important position as an iron-ore producing country. It is noticeable that Great Britain's production has decreased absolutely, and not merely relatively as regards that of other countries.

The average annual output of pig iron is stated in the following table:

Countries.	1871-1875.	1881~1885.	1886–1890.	1891-1895.
Great Britain and Ireland	1, 946, 000 1, 265, 000 2, 284, 000	Tons. 8, 227, 000 8, 411, 000 1, 899, 000 4, 370, 000 2, 780, 000	Tons. 7, 883, 000 4, 215, 000 1, 693, 000 7, 193, 000 3, 298, 000	Tons. 7, 361, 000 5, 082, 000 2, 006, 000 8, 263, 000 4, 038, 000

During this period, it appears that Great Britain's share in the world's production of pig iron has shrunk from 46.3 per cent to 27.5 per cent; while, on the other hand, the United States increased its proportion from 16.1 per cent to 30.9 per cent. The rapid development of Germany in this line of production is also striking.

The production of coal was:

Countries.	1871-1875.	1881-1885.	1886-1890.	1891-1895.
Great Britain and Ireland	44, 680, 000 15, 862, 000 45, 283, 000	Tons. 161, 470, 000 68, 630, 000 20, 250, 000 94, 130, 000 52, 175, 000	Ton v. 172, 335, 000 81, 228, 000 22, 838, 000 125, 214, 000 63, 445, 000	Tons. 184, 819, 000 97, 008, 000 26, 658, 000 160, 832, 000 78, 832, 000
Total	266, 770, 000	396, 665, 000	465, 060, 000	548, 149, 000

During the early period, it appears that Great Britain supplied 47 per cent of the world's output of coal, but at the present time, only 31 per cent; Germany advanced from 17 to 18 per cent, and the United States from 17 to nearly 30 per cent. Figures as to the consumption of raw cotton show that since 1870, Great Britain's

consumption has increased by one-fourth, and that of the rest of Europe and of the United States has doubled. As to the production of wheat, the United States contributes one-fifth, the British colonies about one eighth, and Germany less than one-twentieth of the total production. The United States and the British colonies together produce somewhat more than half of the total annual output of gold and nearly half of the annual output of silver in the world. The cattle in British colonies together produce somewhat more than half of the total annual output of gold and nearly half of the annual output of silver in the world. The cattle in British colonies together these of the United States the colonies together the second that the second the second that the second the second that the second the second that the second the second that the se nies and dependencies outnumber nearly twice those of the United States; the number of horses in the British colonies and dependencies is about one-third that in the United States and one-fourth more than that of Germany; and the number of sheep in the British colonies is nearly four times that of the United States and eleven times as large as that of Germany.

The percentage of increase of population within the last ten years is stated as follows: British colonies and dependencies, 12 per cent; United States, 24 per cent; Russia, 11 per cent; Germany, 11.95 per cent; France, 0.78 per cent; Great Britain and Ireland, 8.77 per cent.

The development of Russia and the opening of Siberia will probably mean a rapid increase of population in those regions in the near future.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The imports in 1897, says Consul-General Hurst, of Vienna, were valued at \$302,103,900 (exclusive of specie), and the exports at \$306,497,600. Imports for 1896 were \$282,314,900, and exports \$309,-601,500. The trade with the chief countries in 1897 was:

	·	
Countries.		Exports.
United States. Belgium France. Germany Great Britain	\$22, 301, 900 5, 394, 500 9, 641, 100 107, 924, 200 27, 667, 000	\$6, 721, 400 2, 644, 200 11, 012, 200 148, 481, 700 28, 108, 900 10, 509, 900
Great Britain	27, 667, 000	

# The imports and exports of some of the principal classes were:

# IMPORTS.

Articles.	1896.	1897.
Grains	18, 000, 000 28, 000, 000 16, 000, 000	\$20, 000, 000 18, 000, 600 28, 000, 000 18, 000, 000 28, 000, 000

#### EXPORTS.

Sugar	830, 000, 000	\$24, 000, 000
Grains		27, 000, 000
Animals and meat		
Fuel	42, 000, 000	
Leather and its manufactures	16, 000, 000	16, 000, 000

The trade for the first six months of 1898 was: Imports, \$175,112,500; exports, \$149,034,200.

Consul Hossfeld, of Trieste, in a report published in Consular Reports No. 216 (September, 1898), says:

That the manufacturing industry of Austria-Hungary (or rather that of Austria, for Hungary has always been solely an agricultural State) is losing ground, there can be no doubt. There are many causes which combine to bring about this result.

Among the principal ones, may be mentioned the following:

(1) The conservatism of the people. While the English and German manufacturers are largely cosmopolitan, the Austrian remains provincial and strongly conservative. Innovations are still painful to him. He accordingly fails to keep abreast of the times, and is distanced in the race for industrial and commercial supremacy.

(2) High railroad rates. This is a mountainous country; the construction, as well as the operation, of railroads is expensive, and rates are correspondingly high. Austria's manufacturing centers, lying in the very heart of the European continent, are favorably situated with respect to inland traffic, but are at a great disadvantage in export trade. Moreover, while Austria furnishes Germany with a great deal of through traffic, and thus lowers the general cost of transportation in the latter country, she receives very little through freight from Germany in return.

(3) There is a lack of mechanical skill in the southern and eastern portions of the

Monarchy, and, as such skill is largely the product of evolution, manufacturers have

found that they can not afford to train a race to the manual arts.

(4) High taxes. It is said that industrial enterprises are taxed more heavily in Austria than in Germany; and, as capital, like water, always follows the course of least

resistance, it is not strange that movable plants occasionally cross the frontier.

(5) Internal dissensions. Much of the energy of Austria which might be used in the development of her industries and foreign commerce, seems to be consumed in race animosities at home. While in the German Empire we find new industrial and export associations daily springing into life, the people of Austria seem to be absorbed just now in founding German, Slavic, or Italian clubs. Moreover, in the industrial centers of Bohemia, there is constant friction between the German manufacturer and his Slavic workmen, greatly impairing the efficiency of both.

There is now a movement on foot in Hungary to bring about her "economic eman-

cipation" from Austria. It must be remembered that since the "Ausgleich" of 1867 the tariff union of the two halves of the Monarchy rests only upon the precarious foundation of a treaty. Should the Hungarians refuse to continue the present arrangement, Austria's industries would doubtless sustain a terrible loss, and many now flourishing establishments would be crushed. The agricultural products of Hangary would in a measure have to find a new market, and the industrial interests of the two countries would probably suffer.

# Consul Mahin, of Reichenberg, writes:

Most of the cotton used here comes from the United States. During the six months ending June 30, 1898, the United States sent to Austria three times as much cotton as the country—British India—which sent the next largest quantity. American grain of various kinds (especially maize) is found in all the markets of this American petroleum is also imported to some extent. Formerly, it controlled the market, but with the appearance of Russian petroleum and the eroction of oil refineries in Austria, the importation of American oil has almost entirely ceased.

American lard and bacon are brought here in large and increasing quantities. Fully nine-tenths of the imports in this line are from the United States. During the six months under review, 19,112,700 pounds of lard were imported into Austria, of which 18,608,200 were from the United States. Of bacon, 2,211,000 pounds were imported, of which the United States furnished 2,100,000 pounds. American lard and bacon have practically a monopoly of this market; with well directed efforts, the same could be said in future of other American food products—notably butter, the native article being of poor quality and high price. American oatmeal affords a case in point. By systematic and judicious efforts to introduce it, coupled with persistent advertising in the local press, all the grocery stores in this section have been induced to handle American oatmeal, and it has become as popular a breakfast dish here as in almost any community in the United States.

Consul Donzelmann, of Prague, says that there are great possibilities for the introduction into Bohemia of corn, meal, corn starch, oats, shoes, rubber boots, heating stoves (self-feeders), furniture, agricultural implements, green and dried fruits, salt and canned meats, leather, photographs, organs, electric machinery, watches, clocks, and type-The market, however, must be studied. Our exporters can not expect to get their share of the business by relying upon commission houses. Personal representation is necessary.

Consul Hossfeld, of Trieste, in his annual report, says that Bosnian prunes were formerly exported to the United States, but California

prunes have driven them from the market. In fact, California prunes

are now imported into Austria.

Imports from the United States to Trieste have increased 350 per cent in three years—from 1.8 per cent of the total imports in 1894 to 8.2 per cent in 1897.

#### BELGIUM.

Consul Roosevelt, of Brussels, says that the commerce between Belgium and foreign countries for the year 1897 exceeded that of the pre-The importations and exportations comceding year by 3 per cent. bined for 1897 were \$1,144,123,300, of which \$596,524,000 were imports and \$547,598,000 were exports.

According to the Board of Trade Journal for March, 1899, the imports into Belgium in 1898 were valued at \$375,625,059 (in the special trade) and the exports at \$349,325,546. Both imports and exports

show an increase of about 7 per cent as compared with 1897.

The trade with the principal countries in 1897 is given by Consul-General Lincoln, of Antwerp, as follows:

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
France England Gormany Netherlands United States	Dollars. 57, 240, 498 42, 569, 158 45, 136, 587 29, 856, 371 44, 718, 110	Dollars. 57, 501, 986 58, 302, 441 70, 108, 192 35, 528, 083 11, 664, 146

Speaking of imports into Belgium from the United States, Consul-General Lincoln says:

The quantity of starch and nonedible farinaceous substances exported from our country into Belgium during the first six months of 1898 was 5,206,253 pounds, as against 2,608,462 pounds in the first six months of 1897 and 169,973 pounds in the first six months of 1896.

The importations of certain kinds of timber from the United States increased in a notable manner during the first six months of 1898. Thus the imports of oak and walnut boards for the first six months of 1898 were 1,830 cubic feet, as against 961 feet in 1897. The increase in the import of sawed oak and walnut for the same period of time was also notable, the figures in 1898 being 104,546 cubic feet, as against 66,190 cubic feet in 1897.

Belgian wheat imports for the first six months of 1898 from the United States were 292,582,000 pounds, as against 143,584,570 pounds for the corresponding period in 1897. The amount of the import of rye for the first six months of 1898 was 86,198,510 pounds, as against 25,368,797 pounds for the first six months of 1897 and 16,868,496 pounds for 1896, a very notable increase. The import of indian corn for the same period of 1898 was 317,655,600 pounds, against 207,004,143 pounds in 1897.

The import of wheat flour for the first six months of 1898 was 2,555,018 pounds,

against 882,803 pounds for the corresponding period of 1897.

The import figures for malt were 1,024,711 pounds during the first six months of 1898, against 495,007 pounds in 1897, a notable increase.

The import of vegetable oils was 11,992,413 pounds, against 8,431,256 pounds for the first six months of 1897.

One of the most notable increases in imports from the United States is lard, the importation of which for the first six months of 1898 amounted to 18,543,477 pounds, against 7,568,431 pounds in the corresponding half year of 1897. The increase in the importation of other animal substances, such as fish and fat other than lard, is also noteworthy, the import being twice as large in the first six months of 1898 as in 1897, the figures being 3,379,468 pounds for 1898 and 1,551,694 pounds for 1897.

The import of raw cotton rose from 29,627,447 pounds during the first six months of 1897 to 49,405,242 pounds in 1898. The import of raw silk for 1898 also shows a considerable increase over 1897, the figures for the first six months being 38,434

pounds, against 12,189 pounds in 1897.

The import of steel in bars, sheets, or wires, not classified, was 153,049 pounds for 1898, against 6,067 pounds in 1897. The import of raw copper and nickel was 8,601,132 pounds in 1898, as against 5,248,471 pounds in 1897. The import of old iron likewise rose from 34,171 pounds in the first six months of 1897 to 468,153 pounds in the corresponding period of 1898. In wrought iron (not classified), the import for the first six months of 1898 was 38,172 pounds, against 14,124 pounds for the corresponding period of 1897. One of the most noteworthy developments in Belgian imports from the United States was in pig lead, the import of which in the first six months of 1896 amounted to 1,590,365 pounds, against 3,833 pounds for the corresponding period of 1897. sponding period of 1897.

The imports of canned fish, tobacco, wood for dyeing purposes, smoked ham, tongne, and lard show notable increases, while the item of oleaginous grain substances rose from 609,461 pounds for the period under discussion in 1897, to 5,816,616

pounds in 1898.

# Consul Morris, of Ghent, says:

During the past six months, a marked tendency has appeared to discuss the development of Belgium as a maritime and colonizing nation and the expansion of its influence in Africa and Asia. On account of the intensity of its industrial production and the importance of its export trade, the population of Belgium exercises more influence abroad, in proportion, than any other similarly neutral nation. Naturally enough, with this capacity to produce, there exist also aspirations for acquisition and development. Not only must Belgium secure a market for its production. ucts, but it must also provide for the ever-increasing surplus of its children. The Kongo Free State is destined to develop as a result of these conditions; a colony in China may be another result.

The establishment of possessions beyond the sea involves the ownership of a merchant marine, and a merchant marine means a navy to protect it. Belgium, the fourth or fifth economic power of the world, does not possess 100,000 tous of deepsea shipping. Of the arrivals at Belgian ports in 1897, the Belgian flag did not count for 10 per cent. The matter is being agitated, and it is probable that the next few years will see marked expansion of Belgium in this direction.

#### BULGARIA.

The Revue du Commerce Extérieur, Paris, September 19, 1898, says that the foreign commerce of Bulgaria for 1897, as given by official statistics, is valued at \$27,750,456, divided as follows: Imports, \$16,210,888; exports, \$11,539,568. As regards imports, there is an increase of \$1,440,544 over those of 1896. On the other hand, the exports have suffered during the same period a diminution to the extent of \$9,447,247. The failure of the harvest in 1897 brought about this result, the exports from Bulgaria being chiefly agricultural.

The imports of merchandise by articles are given as follows:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Food products, animal.  Cereals, rice, etc Fruits and vegetables Colonial products. Wine, beer, and liquors Preserves and sweetmeats Fate and waste of animals Kuel Chemical products. Dyestuffs, paints, and varnishes Rosins mineral oils, and glues Oils, grease, wax, etc Drugs and medicines Perfumes	287, 154 139, 125 1, 038, 743 150, 630 141, 654 84, 466 145, 395 130, 456 255, 950 509, 332 640, 107	Stones, crockery, glass.  Metals and products  Woods and their industries. Paper and its manufactures Hides and leather. Textiles of silk, wool, and cotton. Rubber, gutta-percha Machinery, tools, etc. Hardware, zinc, toys. Books, articles of plastic art. Live animals Wagons Articles not specified.	\$534, 178 1, 833, 447 538, 851 381, 449 953, 833 6, 191, 211 80, 081 833, 686 121, 012 39, 850 43, 896 62, 024 490, 765

#### IMPORTATIONS BY COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Value.	Countries.	Value.
England Austrin-Hungary Germany Turkey Russia France Italy Belgium Roumania	4, 171, 572 2, 050, 366 1, 831, 284 812, 340 795, 083 600, 039 456, 966	Servia Switzerland Greece United States Sweden and Norway Netherlands Countries not specified Total	\$209, 589 180, 706 90, 341 63, 405 14, 416 10, 829 28, 632

The above table gives England the first place in the commerce of importation. Statistics during the last four years show that imports from Austria-Hungary have diminished \$2,603,845.

France ranks first in importations of silk, eggs of silkworms, morocco leather, prepared skins (goat and kid), toilet waters, wine in bottles, hydraulic lime, tiles, earthnuts, cochineal, almonds, and preserved fish.

# DENMARK.

The total trade of Denmark in 1897, says Vice-Consul Blom, of Copenhagen, was valued at \$194,836,000, against \$179,024,000 in 1896, \$169,376,000 in 1895, and \$164,016,000 in 1894. It is evident that the gain is not due to accident, but to the efforts of all interested in developing the resources of the country. New direct steamship lines have been established, not only to neighboring countries-Norway, Russia, Germany, and England—but even to distant parts of the world—to the United States and the far East. Of the trade in 1897, \$108,272,000 represent imports and \$86,564,000 exports; of the latter, about twothirds was in farmers' products. American corn was imported to the value of \$7,128,000; iron and iron goods represented \$6,513,000; woolen goods, \$4,464,000; lumber and wood, \$4,766,000; leather goods, \$2,071,000; coal, \$6,003,000, etc. Bacon was exported to the value of \$15,000,000; butter, \$31,984,000; eggs, \$3,515,000; grain, \$2,202,000; horses, \$3,493,000; cattle, \$3,875,000, etc. During the first six months of 1898, there was an increase in the imports of breadstuffs, coffee, cotton and woolen goods, fertilizers, iron and steel goods, oil cake, petroleum, and sugar.

The trade of the United States with Denmark, says Mr. Blom, is very large. It is, unfortunately, impossible to give exact figures, as many goods are sent via Hamburg, Bremen, Hull, London, etc., and are credited to those ports. Imports from the United States are increasing fast.

## FRANCE.

Consul Skinner, of Marseilles, says that the special trade in 1898 was: Imports, \$834,955,635; exports, \$676,122,231. The trade was divided as follows:

Articles.	Importations.	Exporta- tions.
Food products Materials for industry Manufactured objects Postal parcels	\$284, 006, 834 429, 864, 268 121, 084, 533	127, 163, 261 177, 340, 716 831, 546, 401 40, 071, 853
	gitized by <b>G</b> C	

The imports in the general commerce (i. e., including goods in transit) in 1897, according to Consul-General Gowdy, of Paris, were \$991,634,000, or \$40,337,000 more than in 1896. The exports amounted to \$926,979,000, an excess of \$40,337,000 over the preceding year. The total trade was \$107,694,000 above the average for the fifteen years'

period prior to 1897.

In the special trade of 1897, the imports were valued at \$763,508,000 and the exports at \$694,414,000. The United States is third on the list of imports into France in the general commerce, with \$159,456,000,

list of imports into France in the general commerce, with \$159,456,000, being preceded by England with \$405,415,000 and by Belgium with \$180,995,000. In the special commerce, the United States comes fourth on the list, being preceded by the countries above named and Germany.

The Bulletin de la Société de Géographie Commerciale, Paris (Vol.

The Bulletin de la Société de Géographie Commerciale, Paris (Vol. XIX), in a résumé of the commercial progress of France in thirty years, says:

Since 1869, the postal traffic has nearly tripled; the telegraphic net is almost nine times greater; the tonnage of the railroads has doubled; the number of travelers has tripled; the receipts of the railroads, which were \$135,328,000,\* have increased more than \$96,500,000; interior navigation has doubled; the production and consumption of coal has increased from \$4,053,000 to \$7,334,000. The production of cast iron has advanced 33 per cent. The discounts at the Bank of France have risen from \$1,279,204,000 to \$1,663,853,000. Personal property has increased immensely. Deposits in the savings banks, which in 1869 were \$144,750,000, exceed \$572,000,000. The number of account books (8,000,000) was never so large. The deposit of funds in banks and societies of credit exceeds \$289,500,000. France since the war has been able to pay \$6,176,000,000 for the public debt and donations; \$4,825,000,000 for the army, navy, and colonies; \$386,000,000 for public instruction, and \$965,000,000 for public works. This does not include the expenditures of private companies. The \$2,316,000,000 which the war of 1870 and the commune of 1871 cost, have been paid. No country has given such marvelous proofs of activity and of progress, notwith-standing the heavy taxes.

Consul Covert, of Lyons, says that American goods are popular in France. Merchants say they are packed better than those received from other countries. Care should be taken, however, to mark the country of origin on goods shipped to France, as otherwise they are likely to be held at the frontier. Goods coming through another country are subject to a warehouse tax. Direct shipments from America to France would cause a substantial increase in the volume of

exports, and would avoid many difficulties.

Fruit is transported from the Australias to London in six weeks, but it takes seven weeks to carry pork from Cleveland, Ohio, to Lyons. The first voyage is about four times as long as the second. The fruit is carried in cool chambers and sold at Covent Garden. California oranges, peaches, apples, plums, and perhaps melons would find hosts of buyers. They ought to reach Lyons in twelve or fifteen days, and would be in good condition, if stored in cool chambers with a temperature not more than 2° or 3° above freezing. Silk buyers arrive in Lyons from New York in eight days. If fruits and meats could be transported in that time, there would soon be a steady demand for them. The same applies to Spain and Italy. Mr. Covert continues:

Shooks for silk boxes and stave wood for wine and liquor barrels would find a good market in Lyons. A number of establishments are engaged all the year round manufacturing boxes for packing textiles.

manufacturing boxes for packing textiles.

At the recent agricultural fair held in Lyons, the American visitor felt quite at home. Excepting the wine presses—capacity from a half bushel of grapes to tous, prices ranging from \$8 up to \$1,000—almost every implement bore an American name. The churns, cultivators, hayrakes, mowers and reapers, counshellers, sulky

<sup>\*</sup>The values, stated in the original in france, are here expressed in the equivalents in United States currency.

rakes, steel tedders, plows, thrashers, binders, and other implements were nearly all of American pattern. They were generally manufactured in France and were noticeably less neat and artistic than the American make. I heard farmers congratulate themselves on possessing some implement actually manufactured in the United States, purchased through an English house.

People over here prefer articles made in the United States to those of other countries. American inventive skill is well known, and is expected to maintain its reputation by keeping some new and useful contrivance always before the world. Our manufactures are known to be so superior in finish, in smooth and easy working,

that Europeans willingly accord them the palm of superiority.

# Consul Tourgée, of Bordeaux, writes:

The decided increase in the importation of dried apples and pears should call the attention of the shippers of these commodities to the necessity of keeping this market well supplied with information in regard to the trade. This consulate was overrun during last autumn and early winter with applications for the addresses of shippers of dried fruits in the United States. I found it very difficult, from the resources at my command, to answer these inquiries. In a general way, this difficulty exists in regard to all lines of trade. At one time, whou a change in the French law left an opportunity during a brief interval to import flour on peculiarly advantageous terms, I had perhaps a hundred applications for the addresses of parties who might be relied upon to ship flour promptly in order to take advantage of this opportunity. There was not in this consulate the address of, a single commission merchant or exporter of flour in the United States. I might just as well have undertaken to reply to inquiries regarding any particular traffic in the planet Jupiter. It is so with almost all other branches of trade. Except lawyers, it is impossible to refer a foreign inquirier to a man pursuing any line of business in the different cities of the United States. There are at least a half dozen legal directories furnished this consulate; why not directories of other lines of business as well? Indeed, I would suggest to the exporting associations of the United States that instead of making the consuls answer an impossible mass of absurd detail questions, in regard to the traffic of his district, they would be accomplishing much more for the export trade of the United States, if they furnished the consuls of Europe with a ready method of answering inquiries in regard to American exporters.

#### GERMANY.

Official statistics for 1898 (quantities only being stated) show that the imports of Germany were 427,180,754 metric tons and the exports 300,862,280 metric tons. The imports show an increase, as compared with the same period of 1897, of 25,557,586 tons and the exports an increase of 20,662,794 tons. Exports in the first nine months of 1898 were valued at \$652,596,000.

In his annual review of the trade of Germany for 1897, Consul-General Mason, of Frankfort,\* says:

The year 1897 in Germany has been characterized as "another twelvemonth during which every chimney in the Fatherland was smoking, every wheel turning." The industrial and commercial activity which began so notably in 1894 was continued throughout the year, and the statistics of foreign commerce show a notable increase in both the bulk and aggregate values of imports and exports over those of the last preceding or, indeed, any previous, year. The foreign trade of the five years ending with 1897 is thus synopsised, it being premised that the values here given are those supplied by the imperial bureau of statistics, and are not actual, but estimated officially by taking as a basis the average market value of each class of merchandise during the year under consideration:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1893	1, 010, 574, 418 1, 088, 480, 624	\$772, 205, 756 726, 252, 240 814, 977, 450 874, 287, 702 906, 335, 178	\$1, 756, 114, 416 1, 746, 209, 194 1, 825, 551, 868 1, 962, 768, 326 2, 056, 563, 236
Increase in 1897 over 1896	61, 747, 434	<b>32, 047, 4</b> 76	93, 794, 910

There is thus shown a net gain of more than \$93,000,000 over the aggregate foreign trade of 1896, which, in respect to both imports and exports, had surpassed the record of every previous year. The excess of imports over exports amounts to \$243,892,880, which would be considered in the United States a somewhat serious adverse "balance of trade." But it must be remembered that the relative situations of Germany and the United States in regard to supplies of food products and certain raw materials of manufacture are essentially different. Germany, with 52,000,000 inhabitants, is unable, under present conditions, to raise either meats or breadstuffs in sufficient quantity to supply the wants of her people, and must import heavily, not only food, but several staple raw materials.

Statistics of Germany's trade by countries are unfortunately, for some reason, always greatly delayed; the Imperial Statistical Yearbook for 1897, which has just

appeared, contains only the geographical tables for the foreign commerce of 1896.

From these, it appears that Great Britain holds the first and the United States the third place in both the import and export trade of Germany. Of the forty six countries named in this exhibit, the five leading ones are as follows: Great Britain contributed to the imports of Germany in 1896, 14.2 per cent; Russia came second, with 13.9 per cent; the United States third, with 12.8 per cent; then Austria-Hungary, with 12.7 per cent; and France fifth, with 5.1 per cent of the whole amount.

In respect to German exports, Great Britain took 19 per cent of the whole; Austria, 12.7 per cent; the United States, 10.2 per cent.

It is interesting to note, year by year, the fluctuations in imports of the several classes of products which form the staple of American export trade to Germany, and which show, in the aggregate, to what extent this country is dependent upon our own for not only cereals and meats, but for some of the essential raw materials of its manufactures. The record of 1897 shows the following notable items:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
D	Metric tons.		g .	Metric tons.	
Raw cotton		\$40, 475, 600	Copper	50, 420	\$12, 114, 200
Raw tobacco		1, 856, 400	Resin and turpentine.	94, 952	2, 023, 000
Hides and skins		4, 771, 400	Pig iron	18,034	100, 400
Lumber and timber	186, 854	3, 546, 200	Fruits:	· 1	•
Leats	27, 276	5, 117, 000	Fresh	10, 337	618, 800
Buckwheat	16,008	404, 600	Dried		2, 284, 800
Barley	118, 928	3, 165, 400	Cotton-seed oil		999, 600
)ats	96, 009	2, 213, 400	Oil cake		4, 331, 600
orn		12, 709, 200	Machinery		1, 190, 000
Wheat	207, 261	7, 544, 600	Furniture	361	119, 000
Кую	142, 997	3, 308, 200	Bicycles		523, 600
Flour		190, 400	Butter	1, 122	380, 800
etroleum	837, 659	10, 234, 000	Dutter	4,144	200, 000

Among the more noticeable fluctuations in the above list may be cited the import of indian corn, which, in 1896, was 553,981 tons; so that the receipts of 1897 showed an increase in one year of 422,053 tons, or 76 per cent. Wheat, on the contrary, declined from 266,875 tons in 1896 to 207,261 tons in 1897; but it is to be remarked that, notwithstanding this difference in quantity, the wheat imports of 1897 were valued at \$7,544.600, against \$8,139,600 for those of 1896, a difference of only \$595,000. The greatly increased import of corn shows, therefore, that the people of Germany are beginning to realize the economy of corn as a breadstuff. While they have not yet, to any great extent, accepted corn bread as a substitute for the heavy, sour, black loaf made from a mixture of rye and the lowest quality of wheat, corn meal is now used to a greater degree than hitherto for mixing with wheat and rye, and it is, moreover, in constantly increasing demand as food for cattle and horses and for distillation.

Another surprising item is the import of 204 tons of American caviar, against 221 tons of the same product from Russia, although here, as well as in other European countries, all caviar is popularly supposed to be of Russian origin and paid for accordingly. 1 \$975,800. Finally, there were imported last year 5,918 American horses, valued at

Among the steadily growing exports from the United States to Germany, is leather. Notwithstanding the rapid rate at which German tanneries are being equipped with American machinery, and the eagerness with which the more advanced tanners are learning and adopting American methods, especially relating to the chrome process, there is a large and steady export from this district to the United States of calf and goat skins, which come back as shoe and glove leather. Frankfort is the principal mart of this trade, and there are now in this city eleven firms which import and deal almost exclusively in American leather, which finds a ready sale among the shoe and leather-goods manufacturers of Germany, Austria, and Switzerland.

#### GENERAL PROSPERITY OF GERMAN INDUSTRIES.

Notwithstanding all complaints of increased competition abroad, the stringency of hostile tariffs, and the growing cost of living at home, the year under consideration was one of uniform prosperity and activity in all fields of German industry. The consumption of coal, which forms an accurate index to manufacturing and commercial activity, increased at the usual rate, the product of German mines being, in 1895, 30,100,000 tons; in 1896, 33,000,000 tons; and in 1897, 35,700,000 tons. Besides the domestic supply, Germany imported 6,072,028 tons of coal in 1897, against 5,476,752 tons in 1896 and 5,117,356 tons in 1895; as well as 8,111,075 tons of brown coal and 435,160 tons of coke, which helped to meet the steadily increasing demand for fuel. In the district of Dortmund, the number of men employed in coal and iron works increased from 159,915 in 1896 to 172,768 in 1897. Fifty-two of the principal works and collieries paid dividends averaging 10.68 per cent in 1897, against 7.59

per cent during the fiscal year 1894-95.

Other great industries, like the manufacture of coal-tar dyes and chemicals, paid dividends ranging from 18 to 28 per cent, and the electrical manufacturing companies have worked literally night and day through months of phenomenal activity. It is stated upon direct authority that the General Electrical Company, of Berlin, entered upon the present year with orders on its books amounting to 95,000,000 marks (\$22,610,000), against 65,000,000 marks (\$15,470,000) on the first day of 1897; and that the great Schilckert Company, of Nuremberg, had in June, 1897, orders on hand aggregating 96,000,000 marks (\$22,848,000)—more than double those of the same date in 1896. American experts, whose testimony is entitled to credence, have repeatedly stated, after careful examination of the subject, that the prices obtained for electrical machinery of all kinds in Germany are nearly or quite double those which prevail in the United States; and it is both natural and gratifying that the opportunity thus offered has been utilized, at least to some extent, by American machinists.

The year 1896 saw organized in Germany 182 industrial companies with 268,580,000 marks (\$63,922,040) of capital, while 1897 brought forth 254 new companies, whose aggregate capital reached 380,470,000 marks (\$90,551,860). Of these, not less than 11 were electrical companies, with total capital of 96,310,000 marks (\$22,207,780). Nearly all these investments were taken at home. The Germany of to-day has become a country wealthy enough to invest its own money, wherever it can see a

fair prospect of a profitable return.

The phenomenal industrial development of Germany during the past twenty years has been the combined result of a national policy, under which the skill and enterprise of manufacturers and merchants have been directed, encouraged, and sustained by every resource of the Imperial and State governments. From the Chancellor of the Empire down to the lumblest tutor in a commercial or technical school, Germany has been organized, educated, trained, and devoted to the task of becoming an industrial nation in the broadest, highest sense, and in marketing its surplus products among the nations of the earth. The ablest judgment, the profoundest learning, and the most consummate technical skill have been brought to the study and perfection of every detail in the entire system, and the result has thus far justified every effort and fulfilled all reasonable expectation.

There are, however, not wanting in this country economists who think that they recognize on the horizon the rising of a cloud of ominous portent. As an incident and condition of Germany's perfect organization and rapid industrial growth, its leading productive interests have been syndicated to an extent probably unknown in any other country. The remarkable efficiency of these syndicates, in promoting exports of manufactured products, has been largely due to the power which they exercise in maintaining the home price of any given class of merchandise at such profitable figures as to enable the same manufacturer to sell for export at whatever

discount may be necessary to secure the contract.

From the reports of several chambers of commerce in Western Germany, there have come recently signs of impending revolt on the part of the German public against being further compelled to pay the cost of establishing and maintaining markets abroad. It is also pointed out that one result of the system—the object of which was to retain in the Fatherland by very effective means the work of manufacture, and thus give the largest and most lucrative employment to labor—has been to defeat this end by promoting the export of German raw and partially finished materials, to be worked up to completed manufactures in Belgium, France, and Switzerland. It is, in other words, asserted by the complainants that the syndicates have become too efficient, too consummate in management and potent in the control of vast resources, and that the interests of the general public are thereby made to suffer.

There is perhaps nothing new or surprising in all this, nor is it apparent that any protest or complaint will avail to change the policy of the Government, or to restrain

the efforts of the syndicates to extend their foreign trade, so long as results like those garnered in 1897 can be pointed to as the fruit and vindication of the present system of protection and development.

The report for 1898 of the Hamburg Chamber of Commerce (see advance sheets of Consular Reports No. 366, March 6, 1899) says that European industry may be prepared for the fact that in many articles which have hitherto been imported the United States will become a sharp competitor, especially in the iron and steel industries. The reason for the strength of the American industry, the report says, is found in the capacity for production on a large scale of certain commodities, in comparison with which the German facilities, with only a few exceptions, are far inferior.

As to the inspection of foreign meats the report adds that injustice has been done the American product, as not one case of trichinæ poisoning from the consumption of American pork has occurred in Germany since the importation was again allowed. The danger of the San Jose scale, continues the report, was exaggerated, and much damage thereby

done to trade.

# GREECE.

According to the Annales du Commerce Exterieur, Paris, No. XII, imports into Greece in 1897 were estimated at \$22,156,000 and the exports at \$15,575,000. Consular Agent Harris, of Eibenstock, sends the following details in regard to the trade for the first eight months of 1898:

	Imperts.	Exports.
First 8 months of 1898.		_
Increase	6, 411, 060	a 197, 740

#### а Dостевво.

# Imports for August, 1898 and 1897.

Articles.	1898.	1897.
	'	- <del></del>
Woven gnods	\$827, <b>5</b> 93	\$330,970
Coal, minerals, metals	389, 290	159, 454
Lumber, woodwork	183, 760	68, 698
Animale	137, 650 i	9, 269
Glass, porcelain	29, 283	15, 767
Celors	54, 312	35, 017
Cereals	433, 304	471, 470
ĺ	2 055, 192	1, 090, 644

Consul McGiuley, of Athens, gives tables showing how the trade was divided in 1896:

Countr es	Imports	Exports	Countries	Imports	Exports
Engiand Turkey Be.g.om Russia Austria Hungary France Italy	3 343 000 538 000 5 615 000 2 645 000 1 728 000	\$3 568 000 1 665 000 1 643 000 1 493 000 1 363 000 1 276 000 778 000	Holland Germany Egypt United States Rommania Other countries	978 ((0)	\$661, 000 657, 000 548, 000 525, 000 160, 000 62, 000

Mr. McGinley reports an improvement in trade. Although official statistics for 1897 have not yet been issued, there was unquestionably a large increase in imports during the year, over 1896. Referring to the table of trade by countries, it will be seen, says the consul, that six countries furnished more of the imports than did the United States; England sent seven times as much and Russia more than six times as much. The United States should have a larger share of the trade. American machinery and goods are much sought for in Greece, and many of our products reach the consumer through England and other countries. Sewing machines and watches from the United States are for sale in Athens. Canadian cheese is imported, and Mr. McGinley thinks the United States should compete in this line. American bicycles, windmills, and various kinds of machinery and tools can find a ready market; only the best, however, should be sent.

A report from the consular agent at Piræus, Mr. Sourmely, on the advisability of establishing direct communication with Eastern Mediterranean ports (published in Consular Reports No. 218, November,

1898), says:

Pircus is the chief Hellenic port for imports. Nearly 65 per cent of the goods ported into Greece pass through the Pircus custom-house. The transportation of imported into Greece pass through the Piræus custom-house. these goods is effected by the weekly service of the following regular steamship lines (which enjoy, through conventions with the Greek Government, sundry privilines (which enjoy, through conventions with the creek government, sundry privi-leges and reductions of port dues, etc.): 4 Italian steamers, 4 Austrian steamers, 2 French steamers, 2 German steamers, 2 Russian steamers, 2 Egyptian steamers, 1 English steamer (Johnston Line). The following give fortnightly service: 1 English steamer (Prince Line), 1 Dutch steamer, 1 Danish steamer. That is, there are about 74 regular arrivals from abroad monthly, besides the numerous irregular

Greece imports nearly all manufactured goods. England sends machinery, iron-mongery, steel articles, chemicals, crystal, glass and earthen ware, groceries, coal, raw cotton (chiefly New Orleans), colonial produce of all sorts, potted and tinned goods, oils, paints and varnishes, stationery, cloth, watches, clocks, etc.; from Belgium come hides (chiefly of Buenos Ayres origin), skins, window glass, arms, bar and sheet iron, machinery, ironmongery, and hardware; from France come the renowned specialties of Paris and Lyons, machinery, ironmongery, cloth, and some colonial produce; from Germany and Austria come chemicals, stationery, machinery, hardware, and imitations of nearly all English and French articles and specialties; Italy

sends sulphur and a limited amount of manufactured goods; from Russia come corn, dried fish, butter, caviar, and cattle; from Turkey and the Danube are imported corn and other agricultural produce, and from Egypt, raw cotton.

Most of these articles are produced or manufactured under favorable circumstances and at low cost in the United States, as is proven by the numerous American exports that come via London, Liverpool, etc., where the wholesale stores offer to Greek and Levantine merchants the advantage of quick execution of small orders, and also of liberal credit terms. It is therefore evident that an American steamship line, trading regularly between the United States and Greek ports, would immensely assist American manufacturers and producers in supplanting the middlemen and gradually opening important outlets in these markets. The English, German, and they scan steamship lines began with monthly (and by no means regular) voyages; but they scon organized regular weekly service at Pireus and other Levantine ports, and have found that it pays them well. The German line is now sending here two steamers per week. It may therefore be presumed that, with intelligent study, combined action, and perseverance on the part of American manufacturers and producers, assisted by a well-organized steamship line, the time will soon come when American articles will be freely imported into these important consuming markets, and the American maritime flag will secure its due share of the freights, both of the import and the export trade.

#### ITALY.

Italian official returns show that the imports for the first eleven months of 1898 were \$234,500,000, and the exports \$197,800,000. The imports in 1897 were \$230,000,000, and the exports \$210,800,000, divided as follows:

Articles.		Exports.
Raw material for industries.  Worked-up material  Manufactured products  Food stuffs	\$90, 689, 909 47, 470, 647 49, 080, 556 42, 841, 503	\$37, 533, 482 67, 222, 711 42, 594, 656 63, 543, 918

There was a large increase over the previous year in the import of raw and partly worked material for the use of the national factories. Coal showed an increase of 178,000 tons; raw hides, timber, dyeing and tanning materials, and minerals also showed notable gains. There was a decrease in imports of raw cotton, silk cocoons, scrap iron, etc.

Consul Cramer, of Florence, says that, although it is impossible to

Consul Cramer, of Florence, says that, although it is impossible to give statistics of imports from the United States into that district, it is fair to say that each year shows an increase in the quantity and variety imported. Illuminating oil, tobacco, brandy, canned fruits, meats and vegetables, bicycles, pumps, machines, clocks, watches, locks, leather, chemicals, typewriters, agricultural implements, railroad cars, hardware, musical instruments, etc., of United States origin are sold in Florence. Cotton cloth of American manufacture is not yet on the market, and its introduction might be profitable.

Consul Caughy, of Messina, after speaking of the uselessness of catalogues as a means of advertising, says that United States exporters should learn from the example of an English bicycle vender, who took passage with 150 wheels on one of the Liverpool boats, which stops a couple of days at each of the principal Mediterranean ports. The agent would take one of his wheels ashore at each place, visit the dealers, invite them aboard, and display his stock. When he reached Messina, he had sold for cash over 100 of various grades, and in that city he sold 11. He intends to adopt the same methods on a trip to South America.

Consul Jarvis, of Milan, also referring to the importance of personal representation in business, instances the visit to that city of an agent of a Chicago camera firm. He could speak only English, says the consul, but he had American energy, and soon every camera dealer in the city had samples of the article in his windows. It is too early to judge of sales, continues Mr. Jarvis, as the visit was recent, but that is the correct way to introduce goods.

The following advice to British manufacturers seeking Italian trade, published in a recent Blue Book, will be of interest to United States exporters as well:

Figures give a clear indication of the loss to British trade in manufactured articles during the last ten years. Part of the loss in total value of imports is due to the general fall in prices during the period, and part to the development of Italian industries having diminished the demand for foreign manufactures; but these causes of decrease in total values do not account for the increase of German trade at the expense of British, which is noticeable in many directions, and particularly in some

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>See Competition with British Trade, Consular Reports, No. 219, December, 1898. (Advance Sheets No. 260, October 29, 1898.)

of the more important classes of worked iron and steel and chemicals. Other causes must be sought, and certainly exist, though apparently they are of so complex a nature that there is some risk of error in attempting to define them on broad, general lines. As the result of careful inquiries, I would venture to suggest that the following are among the more important factors favoring German competition: Zeal in seeking orders; readiness to conform to the wishes of customers; offering quotations in Italian currency, the seller taking the risk of exchange; quoting for delivery at the place of consumption, all charges, including duty, paid; systematic inquiry concerning the commercial standing of all likely buyers, so that credits are given with fair security; rapidity and certainty in date of delivery; and, finally, lowness of quotations.

England was probably the first country to appreciate and manufacture good agricultural machines, and the deserved reputation of English agriculturists was such that enterprising foreign landowners naturally looked, in the first instance, to England to supply them with agricultural machinery. Today, however, with the important exception of portable engines and steam thrashers, England has practically lost the trade in such machinery. Reaping and mowing machines and hay rakes are almost universally of American manufacture, while plows, drills, and other small machines are generally of German or Swedish origin. And the reason of the change is not far to seek. In England, horses are strong and can drag heavy machines, solidity being specially appreciated, and weight, within certain limits, being immaterial. On the Continent, speaking generally, horses are smaller than in England, and weight is a very important condition, while real finish is not fully appreciated and lowness of prime cost is all important. American, German, and Swedish agricultural machinery may not always be of as good material or as well finished as English; but it satisfies ordinary foreign requirements in the more important conditions of weight and price, and consequently, it drives English rivals out of the market.

Machine tools constitute another class of exports in which British manufacturers appear to be losing ground, through similar and avoidable causes. I recently had the opportunity of visiting one of the most important and successful mechanical works in Italy, and noting the country of origin of the very large collection of tools of all kinds. I was disappointed on observing the comparatively small number of tools of English make in the shop, and further at the fact that a considerable number of the English tools bore the name of commission houses, and not those of well-known makers. In the opinion of the manager, English tools are generally made according to old models, while more improvements are found in the machines offered by other countries, and the very best tools of the more complicated types are now being offered from the United States and are necessarily accepted, in spite

of their comparatively high price.

## MALTA.

The imports of dutiable articles in 1897, says Consul Grout, of Malta, were \$4,404,000, of which \$732,000 came from the United Kingdom, \$1,320,000 from Russia, \$1,026,900 from Italy, and lesser amounts from other countries. Grain is the chief import, \$1,208,000 worth having been entered during the year, mostly from Russia. In manufactured grain products, France led and Great Britain followed. All the preserved beef and mutton is credited to Great Britain, although probably the larger part came originally from the United States. With direct communication, the United States would soon supply a large proportion of the trade.

The exports for 1897 are not stated. In 1896, they were given at \$212,600, and the imports at \$4,338,000.

#### NETHERLANDS.

The imports in 1897 were estimated, in the publication by the British Board of Trade already referred to, as \$682,911.000, and the exports as \$599,820,000. The imports in 1896 were stated at \$657,242,000, and the exports at \$537,755.000. The percentage of the trade with the leading countries was:

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Countries.	Imports.	Exporta.
Prussia Great Britain Belgium Dutch Rast Indics	15. 6 10. 7	21. 7 12. 2	Russia	10. 2 1. 5	0. 4 3. 5 1. 7 1. 4

Consul Listoe, of Rotterdam, gives the following list of some of the principal imports from the United States into the Netherlands in 1897:

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.	
W heat	885, 845, 700 153, 541, 500 7, 107, 600 20, 136, 800 79, 974, 000	Petroleum. Other oils. Lard. Tolsacco Meat Dried fruits Seed.	Pounda. 844, 915, 000 84, 028, 000 60, 853, 500 34, 499, 700 25, 368, 300 18, 430, 400 27, 180, 600	

The importation of American machinery and hardware, Mr. Listoe says, is increasing, and many dealers seem to be anxious to handle them. American tools, he believes, are bought in small quantities through German houses, which indirect importation makes them higher in price. Many American tools are to be seen in the workshops, and they are easily recognized by their finish. Our self-feeding stoves are coming into general use. If electric light fixtures could be sold at lower prices, the demand would be large. Furniture is not yet introduced to a greater extent than during the previous year, but favorable results may be expected, as some of our manufacturers have begun offering goods on easier terms. "I have noticed," says Mr. Listoe, "that most of the dealers handling American goods here are very reticent about giving information relating to the introduction of our manufactures. I think that most of them are afraid that an expression of opinion on their part might lead to the appointment of agents by competing manufacturers."

# PORTUGAL.

Consul Thieriot, of Lisbon, gives the value of imports from the United States in 1897 (for consumption) as \$4,876,848. The export of products of Portugal to the United States in 1897 was \$662,364. The total imports for the first six months of 1898 were \$26,688,204, and the exports were \$15,346,760. These figures are for the special trade, and exclude specie.

The Moniteur Officiel du Commerce, Paris, June 23, 1898, has the following details of trade in 1897:

The total importation of foreign goods into Portugal, including local consumption, reexportation, and transit, reached in 1897 the sum of 50,630 contos (\$51,680,400), an increase of 1,045 contos (\$1,128,600) over the preceding year. The imports destined for consumption in 1897 may be classified as follows:

Articles.	Value.	
Live animals.  Raw materials for arts and manufactures Thread, textiles, felts, etc Peod preductions. Machines, tools, instruments Manufactured articles. Miscellaneous	14, 757, 938 15, 938, 573 4, 924, 222 5, 318, 160 13, 250, 985 14, 310, 992 1, 879, 553 2, 029, 917 2, 874, 646 8, 104, 622	
Total	40, 425, 937 43, 660, 016	

The importations of precious metals is not comprised in these totals. The principal increase of imports is noted in food productions, live animals, coal, machines, and apparatus destined for manufactures. Of the countries competing for this trade, England has the first rank, Germany the second, Brazil the third, then follow the United States and Spain, with France sixth.

The exports of Portugal for the year 1897 show an increase of 1,280 contos (\$1,382,400) over those of 1896. They were classified as follows:

Articles.		Value.	
Live animals	Milreis. 8, 400, 695 5, 381, 034 1, 628, 836 15, 196, 794 77, 439 1, 634, 471	\$3, 672, 750 5, 811, 516 1, 759, 143 16, 412, 588 83, 635 1, 765, 228	
Total Gold and silver in bar and coin		29, 504, 810 2, 871, 709	

These figures show that the exports are chiefly agricultural. Wines of every quality have the first place; each decaliter (2.2009 gallons) must pay an export duty of 0.0021 cent. Then come raisins, almonds, dried figs, cork, and salt. Since 1892, manufactories of woolen and cotton goods have been established and are prospering.

The following extracts from the British Blue Book, already referred to (see footnote, p. 169), give information in regard to trade conditions in Portugal:

With regard to British imports, there has been an improvement over 1894; but it is the general opinion that, notwithstanding an adverse tariff and other impediments, our trade could possibly be further improved here, though if this is to be done it will be by the personal exertions of competent travelers or agents. It is of little or no use flooding the place with English circulars. Not unfrequently, catalogues are sent to the consulate with the request that they may be kept in case of inquiries being made by importers. These, however, are not in the habit of calling at this office on such business.

In machinery, England holds her own, especially with regard to spinning machinery. This is not so much the case with railway plant, and is probably due in part to the greater pains taken by our foreign competitors in suiting the wishes of the buyers in regard to quality and manner of payment, thus offering an inducement to local agents to represent them in preference to English houses. As an instance, I may mention the following case which came under my notice: Tenders were invited by a railway company for some trucks, and among others there was an offer from an English firm. On sending home information of the want of success in obtaining the order, the agent received the following answer: "If, as you say, French and Belgian firms are lower in price than we are, then we feel confident that in comparison the construction of their material will be of a less solid nature than we offer. These remarks as to being beaten in price by French and Belgian makers have come before us frequently, but generally, we are glad to say, have resulted in our obtaining orders afterwards on account of the unsatisfactory result of buyers purchasing from other quarters."

Now, an agent, being paid on commission, would have much preferred obtaining the order, even if the "material were of a less solid nature" than that then offered, to waiting for years on the off chance of the cheaper goods proving unsatisfactory. Moreover, in the case in point, which occurred four years ago, no such want of satisfaction seems to have arisen.

Much may be done to meet the demand for light goods occasioned by the stringent duties. It should be borne in mind that among the less wealthy classes, in the Porguese towns especially, the love of dress and finery is more conspicuous than in northern countries. The chief idea is to keep pace with the fashion; consequently, stuffs are not required to last longer than a season, and durability is of less importance than first cost.

Even in machinery, the same tendency is observable to a large extent, though the sensible majority of manufacturers prefer the heavy English machine instruments, notwithstanding the added expense in duties, to the lighter and less durable articles imported from other countries.

The market has also to be studied in other ways, which will be better understood by an instance being given. A gentleman wished to obtain from England some lace win-

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dow curtains. In the catalogues to which he referred he found all the quotations for curtains with taped edges. Now, the untaped article passes the custom-house at a duty of about 5s. 4d. per kilogram (\$1.21 per 2.2046 pounds), whereas the taped curtain is considered to be "made-up" goods, and, as such, pays three times that sum. The would-be purchaser in this case asked a Nottingham house to supply the curtains without tape, but was met with the condition that he should take a minimum quantity of six pairs of each pattern selected. This instance refers, it is true, to a very small transaction; but with the facilities afforded by the parcels post and the economy resulting from direct communication between the furnisher and the consumer, such small transactions could be brought to sum up a very important total, if details such as that of the taped edges were not a source of difficulty.

Again, some goods, such as passementerie, are not allowed in the customs to be separated from the cards, etc., on which they are wound or folded; it becomes,

therefore, of importance that these should be made as light as possible.

With regard to sewing thread wound upon reels, it is manifest that the lighter the reel, the cheaper will the thread come out. Other instances of the kind will suggest themselves, when once it is remembered that the duty is charged by weight.

The boxes, cases, etc., in which goods are packed also pay duty and are an item to be considered. In a recent instance, a series of packages were ordered to be delivered to a shipping agent, who was instructed to forward all of them in one case. Some of the goods delivered were in small boxes, which were inserted in the case just as they were received, and each of those boxes paid, as manufactured wooden goods, a larger sum in duty than they had originally cost.

#### ROUMANIA.

Minister Rockhill, of Athens, says that the imports from the United States into Roumania in 1897 were valued at \$202,339, against \$140,483 in 1896 and \$90,088 in 1895. The chief items are textiles, woods and articles of, and articles of iron. Although imports from the United States show an increase and seem capable of considerable development (now approximating 0.25 per cent of the total import trade), exports from Roumania to the United States are practically nil.

The total imports in 1897 were \$68,665,000 and the exports \$43,266,000. The figures for 1896 were \$65,219,000 and \$62,543,000, respectively.

The trade was distributed principally as follows:

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
Austria	27, 82	Per cent. 24.71 2.91 24.39 2.27		2. 30 3. 15	Per cent. 3.48 1.61 3.17 33.88

# The British consular officer at Bucharest says:

The competition between British and German manufacturers of engines and thrashers is becoming more acute year by year, as the Germans seem to have little difficulty in providing a cheap article and one which does its work very well. In harvesting machinery, the American makers hold the market, and as these makers seem to have determined to conform to the requirements and usages of this market in every sense of the word, it is probable that they will succeed in enlarging their trade. The Americans also are gradually but surely getting the trade in binder twine, large quantities of which are sold on this market.

# RUSSIA.

The exports of Russia during 1897, says Consul-General Holloway. of St. Petersburg, amounted to \$362,674,000, an increase of \$18,923,000 as compared with 1896. During the first four months of 1898, exports were valued at \$102,257,000, showing an increase of \$19,042,000 over

the same period of 1897. Cereals represented about half of the value

of the exports in 1897.

Imports in 1897 were valued at \$261,885,000, an increase of \$3,860,000 compared with 1896; and during the first four months of 1898 imports were \$82,962,000, an increase of \$7,094,000 as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year. Raw and half worked materials were valued, in the import trade of 1897, at \$146,120,000; provisions at \$32,996,000; manufactures at \$81,934,900, and animals at \$883,000. The trade with the principal countries was:

Countries.	Exports.	Imports.	Countries.	Exports.	Imports.
Germany Great Britain Helland France Austria-Hungary	44, 938, 300 32, 797, 200	\$92, 597, 000 52, 576, 800 8, 019, 400 12, 711, 790 9, 937, 900	Italy Belgium Turkey United States China		\$5, 427, 000 12, 894, 000 2, 878, 300 24, 554, 100 7, 092, 000

Exports to the United States increased during 1897, compared with 1896, by \$567,000. Imports from the United States, on the other hand, decreased by \$9,266,300. The chief import from the United States is raw cotton.

Consul Heenan, of Odessa, says that an inquiry instituted in that city, almost from store to store, brought out the fact that a large variety of American machines and implements, for agricultural and other purposes, were on sale. At least three-fourths of the goods, says Mr. Heenan, were sold by German travelers representing Hamburg houses. An American firm has secured the contract to furnish the city of Odessa \$125,000 worth of east-iron water pipe. The competition with foreign as well as Russian firms was keen, but the contract was awarded to a well-known Philadelphia firm, and a portion of the pipes has already been delivered. An interesting item of trade during 1898 was the shipment from Odessa to Vladivostok of a number of harvesters and binders of American manufacture.

The following suggestions as to trade with Russia, by Consul-General Holloway, were published in Advance Sheets No. 325, January 16, 1899 (Consular Reports No. 222, March, 1899):

Russia occupies an area over 8,500,000 square miles, one-sixth of the land of the globe, with a population of 130,000,000 and an annual increase of 2,000,000. This includes 140 different races, 90,000,000 of whom are farmers. Siberia alone contains 250,000 square miles of land similar in all respects to that of Kansas and Nebraska, which is traversed by the great Trans-Siberian Railroad and is being settled by a constant stream of immigrants, who receive Government aid according to their needs and ability to till the soil.

This country certainly constitutes a world large enough to command the attention of the leading manufacturers and exporters of the United States, who are seeking

a market for their surplus.

There is a general desire on the part of Russian merchants and dealers to make connections with American manufacturers, provided this can be done advantageously; but, as a rule, American houses have a general agent in England or Germany, who supervises their business for Europe and appoints subagents for Russia and other countries, and takes three-fourths of the commission. Russian agents object to dealing through an agent in London or Hamburg, and very much prefer to deal directly with the home company. As examples, some years since the Baldwin Locomotive Works and the Worthington Pump Company gave the exclusive agency for their goods in Russia to St. Petersburg agents, who deal directly with the home companies, and now practically control the Russian market for locomotives and steam pumps, their trade amounting to millions every year; while agents for rival companies, who are subject to the orders of agents in England and Germany, are unable to compete with them. What has been accomplished by these companies can be done by others with equally meritorious articles.

Articles of American manufacture, with the exception of portable and traction engines, thrashing machines, and plows, are preferred to those manufactured in England, Belgium, and Germany, our principal competitors. The American thrashers and engines are too light to stand the rough usage such machines are subjected to in Russia. On the other hand, there is a large and increasing trade in all parts of Russia in American harvesting machinery and farming implements, such as binders,

mowers, reapers, hayrakes, etc.

The only plows used in European Russia are those manufactured in Russia and Germany, both giving satisfaction. American plows, however, are very popular in Siberia and in the Amur region, one American firm in Moscow having just placed a \$10,000 cash order to supply that trade. The English formerly held the market, but of recent years they have been undersold by the Russians and Germans, whose plows can be purchased at one-third the price asked for English or American plows and on longer time, their retail price being from 25 to 28 rubles (\$12.87 to \$14.32) for single-furrow, two-wheel plow, and 30 to 38 rubles (\$15.45 to \$19.37) for double-furrow, threewheel plow, which is much less than the price for which American plows can be sold in Russia.

The Germans are constantly studying the Russian market, and manufacture articles in the style and manner they find specially adapted to the wants of Russian While England still furnishes Russia a few thrashers and engines, Germany practically controls the market. It is gratifying, however, to know that the commercial relations between the Russians and the people of the United States were never so friendly or strong as to-day, and they are growing closer each year, by

reason of better acquaintance and largely increased business relations.

Notwithstanding the rapid progress Russia is making in the establishment of manufactories, which are being encouraged by the Government, she is not able to keep pace with the increased demand for iron, locomotives, cars, coast steamers, battle ships, elevators, electrical apparatus and supplies, wood-working machinery, tin plate, agricultural implements, rosin, cotton, rooting slate, leather, scales, heavy ordinance, typewriters, tools, bicycles, sewing machines, hardware, coal and other machinery, and photographic materials, as well as in other lines in which our supremacy is unquestioned. Russia offers such a rich field for investment and profitable trade that our manufacturers should study the market and methods of doing husiness. The Russian railway and manufacturing systems are now in their infancy, and there will be for years a constant demand for car material, railroad machinery, etc.

The underwriters state that the losses by fire in Russia every nine years equal the value of all the buildings in the Empire. While some of the larger cities have a paid fire department, they have no steam fire engines or chemical fire extinguishers, depending upon the old style hand brake engines and taking their supply of water from hogsheads hauled to the fire on four-wheeled wagons. When a fire occurs in a suburb or town where the buildings are of logs, as is frequently found in Russia, the results are disastrous; and it often happens that entire villages are destroyed for the want of adequate protection. Russia offers a market for steam fire engines,

fire extinguishers, hose, etc.

There is also a fine field for the introduction of electric street cars, passenger and freight elevators, improved flouring mills, planing mills to manufacture sashes, doors, flooring, etc., in regular sizes, as well as improved coal and other mining machinery.

Our unprecedented export of merchandise during the past year shows that American manufacturers are studying the science of the export trade. The number of representatives of American firms and corporations that visit Russia is increasing annually.

#### SERVIA.

The Monitour Officiel du Commerce, Paris, December 22, 1898, gives the following figures:

The imports into Servia for the year 1897 are valued at 45,313,824 dinars (\$2,955,568); the exports, at 55,939,981 dinars (\$10,796,416) against 53,385,969 dinars (\$10,303,492) in 1896. The total value of French importations was 78,40,33 francs (\$151,318); the exports from Servia to France, were 312,635 francs (\$60,344). The principal importations are textile products, valued at \$3,605,000; skins, raw and tanned, \$289,500; agricultural and horticultural products, \$424,500. The chief articles of export are fresh rnits, \$3,211,679; animals and animal products, \$4,745,350, of which pork, poultry, and eggs are important factors. In the movement of imports, Austria-Hungary ranks first, with 56.28 per cent; England, Germany, Turkey, America, and France follow in the order of their importance. Austria Hungary holds the same place for the commerce of exportation; a considerable part of the merchandise attributed to Austria-Hungary consists, however, of goods in transit.



#### SPAIN.

In Commercial Relations, 1896-97, the imports of Spain in 1897 were stated at \$122,000,000, against \$124,800,000 in 1896, and the exports at \$142,290,000. The chief classes of import and export were:

	Impo	orts.	Exports.	
Articles.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.
Stone, minerals, glassware, and pottery	4, 176, 000 9, 264, 000 12, 032, 000 3, 616, 000 8, 168, 000 6, 784, 000 10, 692, 000	\$10, 575, 000 3, 630, 000 8, 725, 000 14, 520, 000 2, 970, 000 2, 805, 000 6, 495, 000 10, 425, 000 7, 140, 000	\$16, 752, 000 15, 065, 600 3, 264, 000 8, 336, 000 3, 264, 000 6, 336, 000 9, 968, 000 96, 000	\$17, 480, 000 14, 220, 000 8, 675, 000 8, 850, 000 2, 640, 000 6, 510, 000 9, 390, 000 75, 000
and wine	24, 592, 000	20, 820, 000	53, 328, 000	46, 485, 000

The imports of Spain in 1898\* were estimated at about \$92,000,000, and the exports at \$132,000,000.

In the Review for last year, it was stated that the United Kingdom had 23.9 per cent of Spain's foreign trade and France 25.4 per cent. The trade with Cuba represented 10 per cent of the total; with Porto Rico, 4 per cent, and with the Philippines, 3.9 per cent. No other country had over 6 per cent of the trade, the share of the United States being 5.4 per cent.

#### SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

#### SWEDEN.

Consul-General Winslow, of Stockholm, gives the total imports into Sweden in 1897 as \$99,625,000, and the exports, as \$94,600,000. These figures show an increase of about \$4,000,000 in imports and of about \$8,500,000 in exports, as compared with the previous year. The chief articles of import and export are stated as follows:

Articles.	Imports.	Experts.	Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Provisions Cercals Textiles Dry goods Hides, skins, etc Leather, shoes, etc Lard, grease, and mineral oils.	7, 865, 000 5, 550, 000 14, 500, 000 5, 000, 000	\$15, 975, 000 1, 505, 000 65, 000 2, 000, 000 1, 300, 000 230, 000 600, 000	Lumber Woodenware Minerals (coal) Manufactured minerals Metals Manufactured iron Machinery	11, 500, 000 1, 150, 000 2, 500, 000 5, 150, 000	\$35, 000, 000 7, 500, 000 4, 500, 000 4, 100, 000 9, 000, 000 2, 100, 000 2, 150, 000

Consul Bergh, of Gothenberg, says that the first six months of 1898 show a decrease in the imports of breadstuffs, but the import of indian corn was twice as large as during the same period in 1897. The import of pork, meat, petroleum, cotton, coal, raw wool, and machinery also increased. The import of American pork was the largest on record, amounting to 15,524,800 pounds during the period under review, against 3,652,600 pounds in the first six months of 1897. The import of rails was twice as large as during the period in 1897. Fertilizers also show

<sup>\*</sup> See Advance Sheets No. 372, March 13, 1899.

a substantial increase. The exports of machinery and tools and paper are steadily growing.

Consul General Winslow says:

Sweden has made more progress during the past two years than probably any other country in Europe. That great expanse of timber and iron land in the northern part of Sweden, that was formerly the home of the Laplander and his reindeer, is just being opened up to civilization. It has in times past been thought to be a worthless stretch of territory, but exploration has brought to light some of the fluest mineral land in the world. Immense forests of birch and pine are also to be found experiting the modern's part of the stretch of the stretc found awaiting the woodman's ax.

A new railroad is to be constructed from Lulea, over the mountains, into Norway, thus bringing the territory near to the world's market, and giving it speedy communication with the scaports on the North Sea, which are never closed by ice. Labor is

well paid, and it might be said that this land is virgin soil.

Machinery will be needed, iron (manufactured) and steel rails required, and immense quantities of canned goods to feed the workers; American pork, fat and heavy, to take the place of butter; tools to be put in the mechanics hands, and tobacco to keep away the mosquitoes in summer and solace the laborer during the long winter nights. Great things are in store for Sweden during the coming years, and her wants are to be many and varied. Our merchants can find an outlet for almost any product that a new country is liable to require. It is a land that is going to be the Klondike of Europe.

A great mistake our exporters make is in not having the goods sent here properly packed and inspected before shipping. Many articles, such as machinery, bicycles, boots and shoes, and provisions, lose their attractiveness and ready sale on account of their poor appearance on arrival. Many orders are placed from samples, and, to the disappointment of the buyer, the merchandise is frequently some grades below the sample which brought the order. A merchant who has been disappointed in this manner is loath to venture a second time.

Belgium and England have been supplying Sweden with cast-iron pipe, rails, and iron and steel beams suitable for building purposes. In the city of Stockholm, the old houses are fast disappearing, and the modern structures will require a great quantity of these beams.

Sweden has to a great extent been overlooked by our merchants. In a great measure, the American goods come here through German and English houses, thus

making the importations more expensive.

#### NORWAY.

Consul Bordewich, of Christiania, says that the trade of Norway with all countries (including Sweden) in 1897 was: Imports, \$71,275,180; exports, \$45,323,432. The figures for 1896 were: Imports, \$64,918,919; exports, \$39,945,946. The large excess of imports, says Mr. Bordewich, is attributed to the new industries that have been undertaken, increasing the importation of machinery. The chief imports from the United States were: Pork, \$199,670; petroleum, \$763,700; leather and tanned skins, \$531,700; tallow, lard, and margarine, \$376,780; flour, \$108,050; tobacco, \$108,920; wood, raw material and staves, \$101,000. These articles were in the direct trade; a large quantity of American goods comes through England and Germany, and is credited to those countries. Direct imports were about \$200,000 larger in 1897 than in 1896.

The principal articles of export were: Lumber, \$11,400,000; wood pulp, \$4,876,000; products of fisheries, \$13,527,000; matches, \$233,000; wrapping paper, \$1,991,000; condensed milk, \$1,200,000; manufactures of wood, \$883,000, etc. The competition of the United States in the wood pulp industry is attracting attention, and a recent report by the Swedish-Norwegian consul in New York gives a full account of the condition of the industry in this country. One advantage that Norway possesses, says Mr. Bordewich, is in the abundance of water power.

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#### SWITZERLAND.

Consul-General Du Bois, of St. Gall, gives the total imports in 1897 as \$199,025,000 (against \$191,814,000 in 1896) and the exports as \$133,781,000 (against \$132,803,000 in the preceding year). Imports in the first six months of 1898 were valued at \$96,091,000 and exports at \$66,813,000. The chief articles of import and export in 1897 were:

Articles.	Įmports.	Exports.	Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
Silk	26, 110, 000 12, 580, 000 11, 560, 000 11, 459, 000	89, 220, 000 24, 034, 000	Wool and woolens Machinery Wood Leather and footwear Clothing Timepleces	6, 390, 000 6, 923, 000 5, 110, 000 4, 870, 000	\$3, 213, 000 6, 604, 600 6, 604, 000 19, 960, 000

The chief increase in imports, as compared with the previous year, was in raw silk, machines, food stuffs, wood, and footwear. Exports of timepieces, dyes, machinery, and animals show an increase.

Consul Morgan, of Aarau, gives the following statement of Swiss

trade with the chief countries in 1897:

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
Germany. France. Italy. Russia. Austria. England United States.	18, 66	Per cent. 25. 33 12. 07 5. 62 3. 53 5. 95 21. 07

It is gratifying, says Mr. Morgan, to note that the increase in imports from the United States in the year under review (\$10,337,000, against \$7,851,000 in 1896) far surpasses that of any other country. This increase was largely due to the import of wheat.

Consul Gifford, of Basle, after noting that the United States exports to Switzerland are really larger than are indicated by the figures, inasmuch as much of the trade is via other countries, notes an increase in the exports of leather, dried fruit, horses, machinery, copper and brass, bicycles, etc. He continues:

Who could ever have supposed that watch cases would be sent in any considerable quantity to the land of watches par excellence? Yet the rôles of the two countries are being reversed in this respect; our export in this line to Switzerland increased from \$39,000 to \$121,000 last year, and there is reason to believe that the current year will show a still more striking advance. Swiss statisticians ascribe this situation to the heavy duty imposed on watch cases in the United States.

Consul Ridgely, of Geneva, however, notes that while the export of watches from Switzerland to the United States has decreased, there has been a gain in the export of fine watches from Geneva to this country.

#### TURKEY.

# Consul General Dickinson, of Constantinople, says:

The only reliable or even approximate figures in regard to the trade of this Empire with the other countries of the world are the official returns of the Ottoman Government, and these are fully three years in arrears. The latest return, which was recently issued, is for the fiscal year beginning March 13, 1894, and ending March 12, 1895. According to this return, the imports into and exports from the Ottoman Empire were in value as follows:

Countries.	Exports.	Imports.	Countries.	Exports.	Imports.
America	\$983, 531, 91 5, 794, 755, 91 218, 029, 68 1, 675, 950, 14 68, 547, 07	\$320, 979, 96 21, 397, 034, 58 2, 922, 259, 38 4, 547, 525, 22 10, 842, 92	Japan	\$312. 89 2, 473. 15 59, 126. 40 875, 971. 54 1, 762, 400. 42	\$68, 617, 28 27, 302, 71 3, 096, 566, 90 3, 314, 875, 74 7, 265, 891, 64
EgyptEngland	26, 197, 223, 45 16, 819, 053, 68 1, 221, 043, 92 960, 392, 88	2, 374, 321 01 40, 986, 987, 58 12, 065, 724, 05 1, 351, 350, 57 1, 954, 702, 51	Samos Servia Spain Sweden Tunis	15. 88 323, 766, 65 5, 060, 00	666. 12 257, 798. 55 9. 77 257, 216. 65 83, 327. 51
Holland	1, 455, 378, 23 2, 092, 600, 81	742, 209. 73 2, 885, 925. 06	Total	60, 516, 743, 33	105, 932, 154. 64

While the foregoing figures for the fiscal year ending March 5, 1895, show an increase in both exports and imports over those of 1894, it is not to be presumed that there has been a corresponding increase, or indeed any increase, during the last two years. On the contrary, there are several indications which point to a falling off in trade, especially in imports, during 1897 and 1898; but the opinion of experienced judges is that there has been a gradual improvement and return to former conditions during the latter part of the present year. This opinion, however, is not supported by official invoices of goods shipped from Constantinople to the United States. The value of exports to the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, as shown by invoices in this office, was \$2,017,826.17. In 1896, the total of exports was \$2,619,833.12; in 1897, it was \$2,364,240.67, while in 1898, it shrunk to \$1,678,065.71.

\$1,678,065.71.

While there are no new statistics obtainable, the activity in industries and trade in this consular district, and indeed throughout Turkey, is marked and unmistakable. Germany continues to show energy in every department of business, and is undoubtedly taking each year a part of the business given heretofore to England,

Austria, and France.

The English, who have heretofore done the bulk of the importing business in this country, are making no special effort to extend their business—except that a commercial agent for Turkey has recently been appointed—and they seem to be relying upon the reputation they have gained for selling reliable goods. Germany, on the other hand, has already acquired the reputation of manufacturing cheap and comparatively worthless products. The goods of American and English manufacture are the only ones in this market which have an unquestioned reputation for quality.

But, while American goods have an excellent reputation, so far as they have been introduced, there are some conditions which must be improved before a large increase of American commerce with this country can be expected. The heavy freight charges, amounting to nearly \$10 per ton, which American manufacturers are now compelled to bear, are practically prohibitory, except for products in which American manufacturers start with a decided advantage over those of other countries. The principal products of the United States now sold in considerable quantities in

The principal products of the United States now sold in considerable quantities in this market are tools (such as chisels, saws, and planes), locks and other house hardware, clocks and watches, cotton twills (unbleached) and "canot" (the latter being a blue twill much used in Asia Minor), rubber shoes, lamps, pumps, stoves, perfumery and patent medicines, lubricating and kerosene oil, typewriters, pianos, desks and chairs, machinery for flour mills, agricultural implements, iron water pipes and other products of iron and steel, sewing machines, and flour. This last-named article was but recently introduced, but its superior quality has attracted wide attention, and at present prices, it seems able to drive the Turkish, Russian, and Roumanian product from the market.

These are only a few of the American products which would find a ready market here, if the shipping and freight conditions were only moderately improved. The marked difference of cost in this market and in the American market of many articles and products which are rarely seen here, except of foreign manufacture, compels the inference that they might be profitably introduced under present conditions of transport. Some of these are furniture of all kinds, leather, and boots and shoes; sash, doors, blinds, and other finished building material; wagons, iron goods and general hardware, and cotton goods of every description. These last are considerably higher in this market than in the United States. There is already a firm demand here for unbleached American cotton goods.

The consul-general submits figures as to the actual trade which might justify the establishment of a direct steamship line between New York and Eastern Mediterranean ports, and adds:

The opinion of our consular officers in Greece and Asia Minor is unanimous, that an improvement of our freight service lies at the threshold of any attempt to increase the sale of American goods in these markets.

#### GERMAN COMMERCIAL INTERESTS IN TURKEY.

The London Times, October 28, 1898, speaking of the growth of German exports to the Levant since 1888, when the Deutsche Bank entered into financial relations with Turkey, says:

But far more important than the direct participation of German capital in the financial transactions of the Deutsche Bank in Turkey, were the indirect consequences to German industry and commerce of the establishment of this new banking connection with the East. The transaction of business by industrialists and merchants was facilitated, and German enterprise has not been slow to take advantage of its new opportunities. German bicycles, to take one of the most modern articles of manufacture, are rapidly superseding English and American machines in Asia Minor. According to a report of the French Chamber of Commerce in Smyrna, 15 per cent of the bicycles imported into Asia Minor are now delivered by German firms, who are said to owe the preference that is being accorded them to the fact that they make no extra charge for packing. The Berlin agricultural implement factory of Eckert & Co. is making most persevering and successful efforts to introduce the iron plow into Anatolia. Articles of furniture manufactured from iron, tables which can be taken to pieces and are composed of tin plates, japanned zinc ware—all of them goods which had hitherto been exclusively furnished by England—have recently been exported in considerable quantities from Germany here. Of the cloth trade, 50 per cent was a few years ago in the hands of England, and the other half was in the hands of the French and the Belgians. It is now claimed that at least 20 per cent of this trade with the Levant has been secured by Germany. This success is attributed to the lower price of the German article, and also to the favorable arrangements with regard to the terms of payment which German firms concede. It is admitted that the English article is in most cases better than the German. But the inhabitants of the islands of the archipelago "make no distinction between the English product and the German imitation. They only attach importance to the appearance of the cloth, the closeness of its texture, and, above all, to the attractive terms of payment." The competition of German with English goods in Palestine is very noteworthy. In 1894, England had 15.6 per cent of all the imports into Palestine in her hands; in 1897, her share had sunk to 10.8 per cent. Germany's share, on the other hand, rose in 1896 to 8.9 per cent, from 7.3 per cent in 1894. The Germans attribute their success in Palestine chiefly to the numerous commercial travelers whom they send out. According to a report of the British consul in Jerusalem, only four English commercial travelers visited Palestine in the year 1895, while there were twenty-nine Germans, eighteen Swiss, and thirteen Frenchmen who came to show their wares and to study the wants of their customers.

It is in branches of trade which lie a little apart from the greater national industries, but which, taken as a whole, contribute no less to national wealth, that Germans have exhibited their successful pertinacity. \* \* " Fertility of resource and a prompt willingness to abandon their own experiments when these prove unsuitable for the purpose in view, are also characteristic of German commercial methods. In the Balkan States, for example, they tried the establishment of warehouses for the exhibition of German products. This was found not to answer, and the idea of commercial museums was simply dropped. In its place the system of sending out large numbers of energetic, well-educated, and experienced commercial travelers was adopted, and it has hitherto yielded the best results.

cial travelers was adopted, and it has hitherto yielded the best results.

I append some statistics of foreign trade with Turkey. From the first line of figures, Turkish government contracts and nonrecurrent supplies of material for railways are excluded:

Description.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
German trade.					
General trade	a \$6, 619, 018	\$5, 588, 478	\$5, 044, 410	\$4, 875, 668	\$6, 797, 518
way concracts	8, 129, 462	452, 438	4, 242, 588	4, 173, 330	561, 680
Trade of other nations.					
England			26, 435, 850	25, 376, 988	33, 825, 950
France Italy	18, 216, 616 4, 268, 768	12, 568, 304 4, 451, 076	12, 177, 270 5, 070, 114	9, 662, 824 4, 802, 602	11, 662, 000 5, 950, 000
Belğium	6, 902, 000	11, 662, 000	6, 902, 000	3, 829, 420	••••••

a The values, expressed in marks in the original, have been reduced to United States currency in the Bureau of Foreign Commerce.

#### UNITED KINGDOM.

Official statistics show that the value of the imports into Great Britain in the calendar year 1898 was \$2,290,195,000, an increase of \$94,900,000 over 1897. The exports were \$1,135,796,000, or \$4,000,000 less than in 1897. These figures do not include the exports of foreign and colonel merchandise, which were valued at \$295,003,000.

The Statist, London, February 11, 1899, after commenting upon the favorable returns for January, 1899, compared with those for the same

month of the preceding year, adds:

There is, however, one feature in our foreign trade which we continue to regret, viz, the continued small purchases of our goods by the United States. Notwithstanding our immense and abnormal demand for American products, which has now continued for nearly two and a half years, and notwithstanding the increasing prosperity of the American people, the United States are still buying our goods sparingly. \* In view of the exceptional balance of our imports over our exports in 1898, amounting to the colossal figure of £177,000,000 (\$861,370,500), or nearly double that of ten years ago, it is of special interest to ascertain from whom we have been buying so largely, and to whom we have sold so little. It is not yet possible to ascertain to whom we have reexported some of our imports; but we are now in a position to see from which countries we have bought, and to which we have sent British produce. In 1898 the excess of imports over exports, of British produce only, reached the immense sum of £237,000,000 ( $\pm$ 1,153,360,500). Of this no less than £111,000,000 ( $\pm$ 5,101,150). (\$540,181,500), or nearly 50 per cent, was due to our trade with the United States. (\$\\$63,264,500), but our exports thither actually declined £6,272,000 (\$30,522,688). Hence the balance against us for the year increased no less than £19,279,000 (\$93,821,254). We need scarcely again point out the abnormal conditions which brought about this unusual state of affairs. We would, however, again direct specially again to the state of affairs. cial attention to the fact of our having bought from the United States produce to the value of £126,000,000 (\$613,179,000) in 1898, while that country bought British goods to the value of only £14,722,000 (\$71,644,613). Had the States in 1898 increased their to the value of only £14,722,000 (\$71,644,613). Had the States in 1898 increased their purchases of our goods in some degree in proportion to our increased purchases from them, instead of a small decrease in our exports we should have had a very large expansion. Our total exports for the year decreased £829,000 (\$4,034,329), and our shipments to the States fell off by £6,272,000 (\$30,522,688); hence, our shipments to the rest of the world increased about £5,440,000 (\$26,173,760). Our trade with India is in marked contrast with that of the United States. Here our imports increased by £3,162,000 (\$15,387,873), but our exports also expanded £2,723,000 (\$13,251,480). Our imports from Germany increased £2,537,000 (\$12,346,211), and our exports thither expanded over £900,000 (\$4,379,850). From Argentina we bought an additional £2,000,000 (\$9,733,000) worth of goods, and that country in return purchased an additional £785,000 (\$3,820,203) of our products. In fact, the United States is practically the only instance where our larger purchases of their products have been accompanied by smaller shipments of our own goods. It is true we bought £2,800,000 (\$13,626,200) less from Russia than in the previous year, while that country increased its purchases of our goods by £1,683,000 (\$8,190,320); but this was due to Russia in 1897 having placed large orders for machinery in this country, which were not completed by reason of the engineers strike, and which were consequently postponed pleted by reason of the engineers' strike, and which were consequently postponed until 1898; and, on the other hand, to the failure of the Russian harvest preventing that country from sending us as much wheat as in 1897.

The Statist gives tables, showing the trade by countries, from which the following statement, showing the exports of British and Irish produce to the principal countries, with the imports therefrom in the year 1898, compared with 1897, has been compiled:

	Ex	ports.	Importe.		
Countries.	1898.	Increase or decrease, com- pared with 1897.	1898.	Increase or decrease, com- pared with 1897.	
India, Straits, and Ceylon Germany Australasia United States France Cape and Natal Rusaia Belgium Netheriands Sweden and Norway Brazil Turkey Canada and Newfoundland Italy Argentina China Japan Egypt Spain Hongkong	109, 550, 000 102, 853, 000 71, 845, 000 67, 279, 000 59, 352, 000 44, 752, 000 41, 901, 000 31, 138, 000 29, 138, 000 27, 437, 000 27, 184, 000 21, 422, 000 21, 422, 000 21, 422, 000 11, 646, 000	+\$13, 251, 000 + 4, 423, 000 - 852, 000 - 30, 523, 009 + 29, 000 - 5, 781, 000 - 1, 192, 000 - 1, 192, 000 - 1, 194, 000 - 1, 184, 000 - 1, 184, 000 - 2, 378, 000 - 4, 341, 000 - 4, 341, 000 - 4, 341, 000 - 2, 876, 000 - 1, 277, 000 - 1, 194, 100 - 1, 194, 1	\$176, 683, 000 139, 114, 000 140, 374, 000 612, 413, 000 250, 313, 000 29, 229, 000 104, 844, 000 138, 836, 000 71, 630, 000 22, 342, 000 100, 985, 000 16, 220, 000 37, 349, 000 12, 954, 000 43, 122, 000 67, 771, 000	+ 4,161,000 - 5,743,000 + 5,898,006 + 78,004 + 9,947,000 - 608,000 - 2,107,000 + 1,100,000	

The commerce of 1898, as given in British official returns, is summarized as follows:

# Principal articles of import for consumption.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Animals		Wool	\$114, 057, 00 57, 917, 00
Maizo	145, 893, 000	HidesLeather manufactures	14, 143, 00 50, 203, 00 103, 584, 00
Sugar and molasses	85, 437, 000	Paper Iron ore	17, 173, 00 19, 632, 00 2, 614, 00
Cotton, raw	166, 070, 000 21, 330, 000	Iron, pig	2, 706, 00 35, 638, 90
Flax, hemp, and jute Silk Silk manufactures.	6, 512, 000	Lead	10, 955, 00 7, 018, 00 6, 760, 00

## Increases and decreases of imports, by classes.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Animals Provisions (free) Provisions (dutiable) Tobacco Metals. Chemicals	±74 694 000	Materials for textile manufactures	+ 5, 852, 000 + 649, 000 + 9, 660, 000 + 1, 500, 000

#### Principal articles of export (domestic produce).

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Coal Cotton yarn Cotton piece goods Linen manufactures .  Hardware and cutlery Lron, railroad Lron, pig Lron, gal vanised sheets Trin plates Steel, unwrought	233, 193, 000 21, 355, 000 66, 681, 000 6, 371, 000 14, 678, 000 13, 315, 000 12, 313, 000 13, 395, 000	Steam engines Machinery, other Apparel Copper Ammunition (not gunpowder) Chemicals Beer and ale Boots and shoes, and saddlery Railway carriages Cycles	\$17, 672, 00 71, 774, 00 46, 588, 00 11, 144, 00 9, 551, 00 7, 901, 00 9, 338, 00 8, 890, 00 4, 612, 00

#### Increases and decreases of exports, by classes.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Animals (living) Articles of food and drink	- \$130,000 - 110,000 + 4,626,000 -10,654,000 - 8,225,000	Machinery Apparel, etc. Chemicals, etc. Other articles Parcels post	+10, 338, 000 - 1, 465, 000 - 1, 584, 000 + 2, 125, 000 + 401, 000

The gains in the exports of machinery were chiefly in locomotives and textile machinery. Russia took nearly four times the value of locomotives compared with the preceding year. Other notable gains in this line were to British India, Australasia, and South America. The exports of textile machinery to Russia were largely increased, and Germany, Holland, India, and the United States bought more in this line than during 1897. The most notable decrease was to Japan, which bought less than half the value of the previous year. The pigiron exports decreased upward of 160,000 tons, and railroad iron, bar, angle. and rod iron, and galvanized sheet-iron exports also show a falling off.

The Birmingham Daily Post (clipping transmitted by Consul Halstead, of Birmingham), comments as follows on the trade of 1898:

The results of the year's trading can not be considered altogether satisfactory, for several reasons. In the first place, the standard of comparison for the latter part of the year was an exceptionally low one, owing to the operation of the engineers' strike in the autumn of 1897. In the next place, the only material increase during 1898 was clearly referable to the reaction in the same branch after the strike was over, and finally, our principal industries—yarn and textile fabrics, and metals and their manufactures—show in the aggregate substantial decreases. Another unsatisfactory feature of the year's trading is the large increase of nearly two millions in our imports of manufactured goods, and especially girders, axles, cycles, machinery, steel and iron, glass and textile goods. It is certainly rather disconcerting to find that, while our exports of cycles have fallen off to the extent of nearly half a million, our imports of similar articles from the United States and Germany have increased by £85,000 (\$413,653). In partial explanation of the growth of manufactured imports last year, however, we may mention that some of our machinery branches were so busy as to be unable to cope with the orders coming in, and that considerable quantities of locomotives and railway material had to be obtained from the United States. The broad result of the year's shipping trade is an increase of nearly twenty millions, or 4.3 per cent, in imports, and a decrease of 0.35 per cent in exports. falling off in the latter is mainly in cottons, woolens, and iron and steel, but the tendency in the textile branches, and especially cottons, for some months past has been in an upward direction. Foodstuffs and raw materials for our various industries still compose the bulk of our imports, though manufactured articles, as already intimated, are on the increase. The decline apparent in our exports of textile and metallurgical goods appears to be due largely to the diminished requirements of the United States, South Africa, and South America, and to the disturbance of our West

Indian trade caused by the war. Pig iron is still a declining item, owing to the contraction of German and Belgian orders, and the United States, of course, has been the principal factor of decrease in our shipments of tin plates; but all classes of iron and steel, with the exception of telegraphic wire, old iron, and unwrought steel, show a more or less decided shrinkage for the year, though the falling off in galvanized sheets is almost nominal. Our exports of wrought copper, sheathing, and brass compare unfavorably with the corresponding totals for 1897, but we are doing more in the unwrought metal. With the exception of plate glass, there are no increases in the fictile and earthenware section, and among our miscellaneous exports, the only increases calling for note are in ammunition, railway passenger carriages, coals, cordage, carpets, plate and plated wares, machinery, steam engines, ribbons, and soap. There is a slight falling off in the tonnage of British vessels cleared and entered at British ports, and an excess of six millions in the imports of gold and silver. On the whole, there is evidently not much to complain of in our shipping trade, though there are evidences of weakness or decline in certain branches which demand the careful consideration of our manufacturers.

Mr. Henry White, chargé d'affaires at London, sends, under date of November 16, 1898, an editorial from the Times of November 14, commenting on the reports of Mr. Worthington, the special commissioner appointed by the board of trade to report upon British trade in certain South—American countries, and on the Blue Book "Opinions of Her Majesty's Diplomatic and Consular Officers on British Trade Methods," recently issued, which are, the Times says, "calculated to inspire very serious misgivings as to the future position of British trade in the markets of the civilized world." The article continues:

There was a time, before the United States had recovered from the economic cataclysm of the civil war, and before Germany, united and prosperous, intelligent and enterprising, had entered the lists as a serious competitor, when British trade enjoyed a virtual monopoly in the leading markets of the world. It was "Eclipse first and the rest nowhere." Demand was increasing, and England alone was in a position to meet it with supply. Then came the quick-witted merchants of Germany and the United States, steadily and quietly pushing their wares into the gaps left by the monopolist methods of British trade. "It is all the work of those pushing foreign consuls, who are really commercial agents paid by the State!" exclaimed the aggrieved British merchant. "What are our consuls about? They seem to have gone to sleep! The State ought to do for us what we have lost the habit of doing for ourselves."

The State ought to do for us what we have lost the habit of doing for ourselves."

This panic-stricken appeal to the consular Cæsar has now had its answer. From thirty-three different countries and communities, ranging from China to Peru, from Russia to the Pacific islands, from Norway and Sweden to Argentina and Paraguay, from the United States to Zanzibar, the consuls and diplomatic agents have spoken, and the board of trade has tabulated their deliverances in 171 separate extracts from their reports. \* \* \* These extracts are practically all in the same tale. British merchants have so far failed to adapt themselves to the transition going on all around them from monopoly to competition. It pains and surprises them to find that the goods they offer, though acknowledged to be superior, are not preferred by the benighted foreign purchaser to the inferior goods offered by their upstart rivals. \* \* \* The British merchant, by comparison with his German rival, employs very few commercial travelers abroad, and those he does employ too often speak no language but their own. He has his own method of packing, which is adopted to suit his own convenience, not that of his customer, and is in many cases a serious impediment to the sale of his wares. He despises small orders, rarely risking a sprat to catch a whale, and he is stiff and uncompromising in the matter of granting credit facilities adapted to the habits of business in vogue with his foreign customers. This, and much more to the same effect, is what the consuls tell him from all parts of the world. It is clear that it is not the consuls who have gone to sleep, but the British merchant, lulled by the still potent opiate of a vanished monopoly. The commercial Barbarossa is awake at last, however, and his methods, according to the consuls, are in almost every respect the exact opposite of those of his still slumbering rival. In a single word, he exports more mind than his rival.

Yet, so irresistible was the momentum acquired by British trade in the days of its monopolist prime, that the rivalry of its younger and more enterprising competitors has hardly now begun to be seriously felt. Our exports still top the commercial

See Advance Sheets No. 341, February 3; Consular Reports, No. 223, April, 1899.
 See Advance Sheets No. 260, October 29; Consular Reports, No. 219, December, 1898.

world. But "the moving finger writes, and having writ moves on." Our exports were £309,000,000 (\$1,503,000,000) in 1891, and only £294,000,000 (\$1,426,000,000) in 1897. Those of Germany were £176,000,000 (\$856,000,000) in the former year and £197,000,000 (\$958,000,000) in the latter; those of the United States, £184,000,000 (\$891,000,000) in 1891, and £218,000,000 (\$1,060,000,000) in 1897. We hold our own, perhaps, but we do not advance, and our rivals are fast coming up behind. It is easier to lose a market than to recover it, and it is plain that, even if we tardily adopt methods which have given our rivals so many advantages, we shall only be able henceforth to compete on equal terms with those who have latterly done better than we have, in a field which we once held against the world. There is no blinking the fact, and no disguising its importance, that the methods of monopoly are singularly hard to adapt to the conditions of competition. A man who starts afresh with intelligence, enterprise, and adequate capital, but with no traditions and no prejudices, is much more likely to succeed in "a fair field and no favor" than a man who has to shake himself free from the stereotyped and antiquated traditions of former days and other circumstances.

#### UNITED STATES GOODS IN ENGLAND.

# Consul Halstead, of Birmingham, says:

The commercial relations of the United States with Great Britain and other great trading nations are changing so rapidly, and the changes are so much in favor of every home interest, that one hesitates when giving even the simple facts, for fear of seeming to indulge in exaggeration. I shall therefore limit myself to the statements, first, that in my opinion there is hardly a single line of American manufacture of articles used also in other countries, as well as many novel things not known elsewhere, but could be profitably exported if proper steps for its introduction were taken, and if careful, slow, reasonable, and common-sense methods of sale were adopted; second, I must add that, while I believe we are the best manufacturers in the world, I am also convinced that we are the poorest traders, and this is impressed upon me over and over again every day in my correspondence with American merchants and manufacturers, and in my observations of the way they are handling the new export trade; third, I believe that American export trade is increasing because of our superiority in manufacturing knowledge and natural resources, and in spite of our inferiority in trading knowledge, our unwillingness to learn foreign trading customs, and our lack of organization. If a small portion of the vast sum of money in the United States now seeking investment could be employed in some form of export scheme to handle American goods, we would soon be able to record a greater export of American goods than of the raw products of the soil, though to-day we are boasting of an excess of manufactured exports over the manufactured imports. Instead of summarizing the conditions I see here, I offer the following clippings from British publications, selected somewhat at random from many in my possession, and illustrating the keen appreciation here of what our competition means and may mean:

#### [From the Birmingham Daily Mail.]

By cheaper methods of production, America is overtaking us in more than one department of manufacture. Startling to the Midlands are the figures published to-day concerning nails. Statistics show that the exportation of wire nails from the United States has grown from 1,547,078 pounds in the fiscal year 1888 to :2,×94,099 pounds in the fiscal year 1898. The growth, which has been phenomenal ever since the beginning, has been especially so in the last two or three years. In 1895, the exportations were 4,367,267 pounds; in 1896, 8,031,927 pounds, thus practically doubling in one year; and in 1898, 22,894,099 pounds, showing a similar gain in the last two years, the exports of 1898 being five times more than in 1895. This is not very pleasant when one puts this side by side with the fate of the nail trade in the Midlands. Moreover, Chicago has become the seat of an iron-bedstead industry that threatens to defy competition, the United States generally is knocking even Germany out in the manufacture of cheap boots, and, besides this, American steel rails are being sent to Ireland and Bombay, while the estimates sent in for the supply of plates for the construction of a 6,000-ton ship show that in accepting an American contract, there will be an economy of \$10,000 as compared with the lowest English tender.

#### [From the British Iron and Coal Trades Review.]

The wenderful achievements of the United States in the way of reducing the costs of the production of iron and steel, form the subject of one of several articles that have been written for the Review by a high authority. These figures supply the most obvious answer to the now almost daily question, as to how the United States have

succeeded in bringing their costs of production down to such a low level, with nominally high labor costs and long transportation still a part of their daily lot. It appears that the labor cost of producing the crucible steel that was manifactured in the United States between 1860 and 1865 was about £15 (\$72.99) per ton, against probably not more than 10s. (\$2.43) per ton at the present time, and that between 1880 and 1880, the labor cost of producing a ton of pig iron, speaking generally, had been reduced more than one-half, while in some States, the average annual output of pig iron per employee at the furnaces had more than trebled. All this, however, is not any more wonderful than the revolution that has been brought about in the cost of raw materials. It seems but yesterday when Lake Superior ores, delivered at works in Pennsylvania, cost 30s. to 35s. (\$7.29 to \$8.51) per ton, whereas the same ores cost to-day about 15s. (\$3.65), more or less. Most of us can remember when coke cost 30s. (\$7.29) per ton delivered at Chicago, while the same fuel at present costs 12s. to 15s. (\$2.92 to \$3.65) similarly delivered. The wage cost of producing a ton of pig iron at the furnaces at Pittsburg or Chicago was equal to 20s. (\$4.85) less than a quarter of a century ago, whereas to-day, in the best regulated works, it costs 2s. to 3s. (49 to 73 cents). In most other items of cost, similar economics and reductions have been effected. It has been the union of more efficient labor, more economiccal transport, and increased competition among mine owners, that has enabled this remarkable change to be effected. Twenty years ago, mine owners were hardly satisfied with less than 10s. (\$2.43) per ton profit on the highest grades of ore. To-day, they will gratefully accept less than a shilling (24 cents). The business is nevertheless a prosperous one, because the mine owner has substituted small profits on a large output for large profits on a small output, and is doing a more sound and healthy business. The same remarks apply to

The success of our American friends has been due to their vigorous and persistent attention to elements of business administration, which have been less effectively developed at home. The first of these has been a more complete control of the conditions of labor, based upon a generous recognition of the principle that nominally high-priced labor is not necessarily the most expensive. The second has been the command of extensive economical and competitive means of transportation. The third has been the substitution of combination for competition, wherever possible. The fourth has been the practical application of the old rule that if you want to produce cheaply, you must produce on a large scale. There are other lessons inculcated by American experience for those who are capable of reading between the lines. Unfortunately, British manufacturers are often so situated that they can not effectively apply all these lessons, but we can not help thinking that they might do so to

a larger extent than they have hitherto done.

#### [From the Birmingham Daily Mail.]

We have received this morning from one of our American correspondents a curious illustration of the competition to which English, and especially Midland, trade is being subjected by the United States. During the last fortuight, the prominent topic in shipping circles is the vast consignment of American produce to Great Britain. From Pittsburg are being shipped, via Boston, enormous quantities of pig iron to Birmingham. "Just think of it," said an American shipper to our correspondent, "sending iron in these quantities to the iron districts of England. Who would ever have thought of it years ago? The bare suggestion of it would have been enough to stamp a man as a fit subject for a lunatic asylum. Yet we have 2,000 tons on the way to Boston for shipment to England." Our correspondent was curious to know how the trade could be done at a profit. "Very simple," was the laconic reply. "We can and do outsell the other fellow on the other side. Just consider the expense of getting iron to Birmingham. The freight charges from Pittsburg to Boston are about \$2.50 a ton; the ocean charges are about the same, and getting it to Birmingham costs another \$2.50; and yet we can do this at a good profit." Those figures—we assume, of course, that our correspondent presents them accurately—are highly instructive. They show, at any rate, that it is possible to

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>In the news columns of the Mail the statement appears that the freight from Pittsburg to Boston—400 miles—was the same as from Liverpool to Birmingham—some 97 miles.

overestimate the effect of distance as a factor in commercial competition. Note, in the first place, the difference between the English and American railway charges. American trade with Europe is hardly handicapped at all by the Atlantic. Apparently, it costs no more to send a ton of Yankee iron from Boston to Liverpool—a distance of close upon 3,000 miles—than it does to send a ton of Birmingham-made goods from here to the Mersey. Very often, the iron comes as ballast. Every year the great ocean-traveling cargo steamers get bigger and faster. It is no use launching small cargo steamers nowadays. Shipping companies have long since learned the stern truth of that. Freight charges have been reduced to such a low rate, that the only chance of making a profit for the shareholders is to build the boats as fast and as big as possible. All this must tell in favor of American trade. Our correspondent states that in Germany American iron is making such inroads that the native iron-masters are advocating "extortionate" railroad charges from the seaboard to the interior, so as to shut out the trans-Atlantic iron. This, of course, is one way of fighting the giant of the West. But it does not accord with English ideas of free and unfettered commerce. In England we fully recognize that in America we have to compete with a country of unlimited natural resources. Nothing could be more remarkable than the statistics of the exports of American merchandise. The United States now ranks a good second among the exporting nations. What the approaching century has in store for her can only be approximately guessed. As a producer of iron and steel, she is already beating everybody. The enormous contracts for steel which have gone to the United States lately from all parts of the world tell their own tale. Moreover, she is sending nuts and bolts to Birmingham and neighborhood at a price which would enable the merchants to buy them and re-export them at a profit to other countries.

# Consul Boyle, of Liverpool, says:

The past year has been the best one in history for trade in American products in this district, and there is every reason to believe that it will continue to grow. There has been a very material decline, however, in trade generally at this port during recent years. There are two very remarkable facts in connection with this great falling off in the trade of Liverpool. First, that, contrary to general belief, the falling off in exportations has been not only with the United States, but with the world at large, and, so far as importations are concerned, those from the United States have been continually increasing; second, this decrease of trade is in spite of the fact of a substantial increase in the tonnage of vessels entering and clearing at this port. While the figures covering the importations at Liverpool from the United States are not available, there is not the slightest doubt that more American goods, both agricultural and manufactured, came into Liverpool during 1897 than in any other year.

It is to be doubted whether the British public generally realize the extent to which their trade has fallen off. The explanation generally given for the decrease during the past year is that it has been caused by the great strike of the engineers, which ran through the latter half of 1897 and well into this year. Labor has, during the past year, been employed at increased wages over those paid previously, as a rule. But the productive capacity of the British mechanic no longer takes the lead. It is exceeded by that of the mechanic of the United States and of Germany. This is owing to three reasons: First, the British manufacturer does not avail himself of the latest improvements in machinery; second, the British mechanic is not now as technical as the American and the German mechanic; third, the labor market is continually being disturbed by strikes and lockouts. In spite of the above facts, there is a general confidence that the British foreign trade will revive. Manufacturers are becoming more enterprising in using up-to-date plants (the machinery largely coming from the United States). The engineers and coal miners and their employers will probably not have another dispute for some time; the labor outlook, generally, is more pacific than for some time past; technical schools are being opened in most of the manufacturing towns; and in Liverpool and other trade centers, commercial schools have been opened to more especially meet German competition in foreign markets.

# REPORTS OF CONSULAR OFFICERS. 189

# AFRICA.

# ALGERIA.

Value of exports declared at the several consulates in Algeria for the United States during the year ended June 30, 1898.

Articles.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.
Camels				\$685, 29	\$685, 29 156, 33
Fish, salted Goat skins, raw Hides, salted Rough sticks	241. 25 63, 206. 58	\$57.00 86,049.71	\$21. 61 65, 904. 84 247. 04	75, 918, 04 3, 492, 55	220, 76 291, 079, 17 3, 492, 55 247, 04
Total	63, 604. 16	86, 107. 61	G6, 173. 49	80, 095. 88	295, 681. 14

CHAS. T. GRELLET, Consul.

# CAPE VERDE ISLANDS.

Acting Consul Bartleman sends from Santiago, under date of August 21, copies of official statistics showing the trade, shipping, etc., of Cape Verde Islands for the year ended December 31, 1896, which have just been published and which are the latest available. The following extracts have been made from the tables, the values having been reduced to United States currency:

#### IMPORTS.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Dutiable.		Dutiable—Continued.	
ugar	\$9, 185	Umbrellas	\$1,710
live oil	10, 007	Candles	2, 05
ermented drinks	38, 558	Glass of all kinds	4, 351
'ea	909	Coramics, manufactured	10, 12
ood products of all kinds	111, 909	Sailing vessels and steamers	12, 719
bacco	18, 250	Firearms	71
lineral coal	963, 596	Miscellaneous	38, 197
ar, pitch, and coal tar	435		0.120
ement and free stone	1, 028	Free list.	
ime	299	1 700 0000	
aints, crude and prepared	2, 513	Mineral waters	26:
ames, crude and prepared	1, 428	Live animals	867
fetals, in bars and worked	24, 823	Vegetables, grain, and Indian corn	27. 410
fortile andi-od	210, 991	Books	821
Textiles, pure and mixed	7, 181	Sewing machines	2, 24
		Sewing machines.	
anvas, cordage, etc	5, 778	Machinery, tools, and parts of	12, 61
len's hats	4, 912	Lumber Plants and fresh fruits	1, 03
Rubber goods		Plants and freen truits	2. 97
Notiona	4, 789	Fishing, nets and twine for	170
Boots and shoes	9, 687	Bags of all kinds	15, 079
Fels	131	Tiles, cut stone and barrels of national	
Mirrora	504	origin	202
Petroleum	9, 267	Wagons, railway trucks, etc	616
Matches	4, 112	Miscellaneous	13, 309
Paper	5, 371	Foreign money in gold	1, 230
Pharmacentical products	3, 151	Portuguese money	95, 407
Clorks and watches	361	Staves	364
Soap	3, 256	Special concession	27, 235

#### EXPORTS.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Coffee	\$155, 820 4, 063	Medicinal nuts	\$125 436 131, 993
1896: ImportsExports	••••••		\$1,723,705 417,312

## Imports and exports, by countries.

#### IMPORTS.

Countries.	Value.	Countries.	Value.
Portugal. Portuguese colonies America England Other countries.	78, 872	Goods in transit Mineral cosl Total	\$168, 287 963, 896 1, 723, 705

#### EXPORTS.

Portugal	45, 793 2, 227 15, 412	Other countries	1, 610
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#### Maritime movement, by nations, 1896.

Nationality.	Merc	hant.	V	ar.	Total	Total cleared.
Nationality.	Sail.	Steam.	Sail.	Steam.	entered.	
Jerman		302	l	1	303	303
Austrian	!	18	·		18	1 1
Argentina		6		2	8	l 7
Belgium	!	8	. <b></b> .	<i></i>	8	! 1
Brazilian		4	: <b></b>		4	1 7
Thilean				1	ī	1 1
Danish	1	5			ā	1
United States		. <b></b>	1	1	26	2
French		43	i	i il	45	4
Spanish		5	l ī	î	7	-3
Netherlands		7		وَ	á	1 1
English		905		11	919	91
talian		155		3	158	15
Norwegian		19			23	2
Portuguese		39		15	68	6
Rossian	1	ű	• • • • • • • •	10	1	
		î			•	1 :
Uruguayan			• • • • • • • •		-	1 '
Total	46	1,518	3	38	1, 605	1,60

#### SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.1

With an imaginary line of 100 miles as a radius and the junction of 24° west longitude and 16° north latitude (Greenwich) as a pivot, inscribe a circle. Within this area lies the Cape Verde Archipelago. It is crescent in form, the convex side toward the coast of Africa, with Maio, the most easterly of the group, about 300 miles from the continent. These islands are divided into two sections, the windward comprising San Antonio, St. Vincent, Sta. Lucia, St. Nicholas, Branco, Razo, Sal, and Boa Vista; the leeward, Maio, Santiago, Fogo, Brava, and the Rombo islands. They were first discovered in 1446, receiving

their name from Cape Verde, West Africa, discovered by Deniz Fernandez<sup>1</sup> in 1443. In 1460, it appears that they were presented by D. Alfonso V to his brother, and by the treaty of peace with Spain, September 4, 1479, <sup>1</sup> they were declared to be a Portuguese possession.

The best time for navigation here is from the 15th of October to the 15th of July, the wind blowing generally from north-northeast to east-northeast; during the other months, or rainy season, from the south.

The island of San Antonio is most picturesque, producing excellent coffee, the dragon tree (*Dracæna draco*), and tropical fruits of several varieties. It has three harbors: Carvoeiros, Tarrafal, and Ponta do Sol. The population is 36,615. Its highest peak, Tope da Corōa, is 7.400 feet above sea level.

The island of St. Vincent is now the most important of the group, owing to its geographical position, fine harbor—capable of affording shelter to a large number of vessels—and its prominence as a coaling and cable station, being situated half way between England and the New World. More than 1,500 steamers arrive annually to receive some 400,000 tons of coal at Porto Grande. With the development of Brazil, Argentina, West, South, and East Africa, the importance of this island as a naval and military post has already been foreshadowed. Five direct cables touch its shore, two from Portugal, via Madeira, two from Pernambuco direct, and one from Bathurst, via Santiago. The company employs some forty clerks, who toil day and night.

There are three coaling companies, well equipped with docks, tugs, lighters, etc. If some enterprising American could get a proper concession for a cold-storage warehouse, also for a slip way capable of hauling up a steamer of 2,000 tons register, I think these would pay a

handsome dividend on the investment.

Formerly, the orchilla weed (Rocella tinctoria) was exported from

here; now only goatskins are sent. Population, 6,650.

The island of St. Lucia is very small, and is used for pasturage. Population, only a few shepherds.

Branco and Raza are very small islands, uninhabited, and of no

importance.

St. Nicholas is a fertile island, well cultivated, and with four small harbors, St. George, Tarrafal, Lappa, and Preguiça. Population, 12,425.

The island of Sal produces salt to the amount of 150,000 tons annually. It has three harbors, Palmeira, Rabo de Junco, and Sta. Maria. Population, 539.

Boa Vista is another salt and cattle producing island, with but one harbor, Porto Inglez. Population, 3,934.

The island of Maio produces salt and cattle. It has a large harbor,

another Porto Inglez. Population, 1,813.

The island of Santiago, the chief one of the archipelago, has several bays, the more important being Tarrafal and Porto da Praia. There is also a coaling and cable station at the latter port. The purgueira (Jatropha curcas) is grown here in large quantities; also sugar and coffee. The latter commodity might be made an important industry if properly looked after, for it grows in nearly all the islands. The size, color, and flavor of the seed is excellent and is much sought after in Portugal and her colonies. The highest peak is San Antonio, 7,400 feet above sea level. Population, 61,982.

The island of Fogo is a huge volcano, oval in form, and rising like a cone from the sea to an altitude of 9,760 feet. Its last eruption occurred in 1785. The island is very healthy, and in former times exported

Annaes da Marinha Portugueza, by Ignacio da Costa Quintella, vol. 1, p. 111. C R—VOL 1—13

orchilla. The purgueira and coffee grow well here. Population, 20,225. The island of Brava is the garden spot of the Cape Verde Islands, with a good but small harbor. Produces goats and tropical fruits. It has fine mineral springs. Population, 9,784.

The islands of Rombo produce the orchilla weed and bird guano of

an inferior quality.

## Height of peaks above sea level.

Islands.	Height.	Islands.	Height.
FogoSan Antonio St. Nicholas St. Vincent	4, 415	Sal	1, 209 978

# Population in 1896.

Islands.	Number of houses.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Santiago a	2, 873 2, 290 1, 599 5, 067 2, 374	29, 057 9, 260 4, 658 3, 294 11, 991 5, 680 1, 649 -	34, 738 10, 965 5, 126 8, 372 12, 556 6, 745 2, 285	63, 795 20, 225 9, 786 6, 666 24, 547 12, 425 3, 934 539
Total	29, 171	65, 833	76, 082	141, 915

## a Includes population of Mayo.

## Table of distances, in miles, between the principal ports of the Cape Verde Islands.

Locality.	Porto do Sol, San An- tonio.	Min- dello, St. Vin- cent.	St. Lu- cia, Sta. Lucia.	Preguiça, St. Ni- cholas.	Sta. Ma ria, Sal.	Sal-Rei, Boa Vista.	Porto Inglez, Maio.	Villa de St. Fi- lippe, Fogo.	Furna, Brava.
Island of Santiago, Praia Porto do Sol				117 72 60 40	108 133 125 108 77	81 141 130 93 80	22 166 154 132 104	62 147 128 112 102	69 147 129 114 105
Sta. Maria. Sal-Rei. Porto Inglez. Villa de St. Filippe.						1	88 52	139 119 84	145 126 91 9

# Lights.—Cape Verde Islands.

### [Corrected to September, 1898.]

Name of island light.	Light.	Latitude. a	Longitude. a	Visible.	Height above high water.
San Antonio: North Point	Fixed red light	o / " 17 12 6 N. 17 06 8 N.	o / // 25 06 0 W. 24 59 3 W.	Miles. 3 16 27	Feet. 23 543
St. Vincent: Bird Island Port Grande San Pedro Bay	Fixed bright light Fixed red light Quick flashing, 5 second, bright light.	16 54 7 N. 16 50 0 N.	23 01 2 W. 25 05 0 W.	14 11 16	806 16 175
St. Nicholas: West Point Preguiça Rolla Rd Central Quay	Fixed bright light	16 87 8 N. 16 34 5 N.	24 26 3 W. 21 16 0 W.	10 9 2	39 128

Lights.—Cape Verde Islands—Continued.

Name of island light.	Light.	Latitude. a	Longitude. a	Visible.	Height above high water.
		0 / "	0 / //	Miles.	Feet.
Sal: Sincor South Point.		16 34 5 N.	22 56 8 W.	9	34
English Rd.	do	16 09 2 N.	22 57 8 W.	8	91
Santiago: Port Praia	do	14 53 8 N.	23 31 0 W.		85
Custom-House Pier	Fixed red light	14 00 0 14.	20 01 U W.	14 2	89
Porto do Lobo		14 59 5 N.	23 25 3 W.	2	
Plata Preta north-	Fixed bright light	15 18 1 N.	23 47 1 W.		33
west coast.	Fixed bright light	10 16 1 M.	23 1/ 1 W.	y	111
Fogo: Fort Carlotta Luz.	Fixed red light	14 52 3 N.	34 30 5 W.	3	116
Brava: Jalunga Point	Fixed bright light	14 50 5 N.	24 40 3 W.	8	50
Maio: Fort San José	Fixed red light	15 07 5 N.	23 13 5 W.	7	62

#### a Greenwich.

#### Rates of wages.

Occupation.	Wages.		
Clerks in stores	\$6.00 to 8 3.00 to 1.50 to 2.50 to .80 to .86 to .36 to .16 to .16 to		

#### COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

I regret to state that my efforts to secure complete statistics of imports and exports, etc., for the year ended December 31, 1897, and the first six months of this year have proved a failure, the same not having been received from the several custom-houses of the archipelago. I append such as I have been able to secure, relating to this island only: Total imports at Santiago from all countries for the year ended Decem-

#### Divided as follows:

Articles.	Articles. Quantity.	
itchpounds.	8, 170	\$76
dodo.	90,840	6, 060
orn mealdo	8,550	845
arddo	195	4
onedo	750	, R
etroleumdodo	10, 950	547
obacco	210	. 50
	1 210	•
otton goods: Unblescheddo	812	380
Riesched	524	400
Denimado	2, 456	1, 36
aintedodo	85	13
ails and tubs		90
lacking		19
umberfeet	298,000	4, 476
urniture		562
il and varnish		50
ara number .	35	51
hinglesdodo	222, 550	294
Tooms	,	18
cans liters.	9, 850	47
odian corn bags.	1, 277	2, 32
otton cards	-,	216
		210
ot specified		458
Total		18, 383
<del></del>		

# Total value of exports to all countries, \$182,148.40, divided as follows:

Artioles.	Quantity.	Destination.	Value.
•	77 48 4, 193, 786 63 60, 000	Portugal, for Italy Portugal and colonies Portugal Portugal and France. Portugal and olonies, and United States. Portugal and coloniesdo	\$4,000.00 32,000.00 8,626.00 81,430.00 22,178.80 6,874.00 7,000.00 20,039.60

## Exports to the United States.

		Value.	
Goatskins number Salt liters liters	36,000	\$1,839 18 900	
Total		2, 757	

# Movement of vessels (foreign).

	Number.	Tons.
Entered	a 16 b 14	1, 665

Not including the biweekly mail steamers from Lisbon for West Africa.

a Two were American.

b Two wrecked here.

#### PASSPORTS.

All persons leaving Portugal or any of its possessions, by sea, although they may be bound for a port in the colonies or the peninsula, must present their passports to steamship agents in order to secure a ticket. For interisland voyages here, no passport is necessary.

#### CURRENCY.

The paper money of Portugal is not received at its face value here, or at Loanda, the discount being about 10 per cent; nor is the paper money of one colony good in another (received at about 10 per cent discount) or on the peninsula. Silver and copper coin once exported from Portugal is prohibited reimportation.

Owing to a steady depreciation of the Portuguese currency, merchants who purchase goods at three, six, or twelve months have been subjected to many hardships. On January 1 last, the pound sterling

was quoted at 6,600 reis; to-day, its value is 8,000.

#### CUSTOMS TARIFF AND PORT REGULATIONS.

No changes have occurred in either the customs tariff or port regulations since 1892.

#### POSTAL RATES.

In the Official Gazette of the 10th instant, I find the following: "The acts of the International Postal Congress, of Washington, signed the 15th July, 1897, are approved, to be ratified," etc. Hence I omit to send a copy of the regulations now in force.

Cable rates from the Cape Verde Islands via Brazilian Submarine Telegraph Company and Direct African Cable Company, September, 1898.

Country.	Country. Rates. Via. Country.		Country.	Rates.	Via.
Europe:			Africa—Continued.		
Azores	\$0.078	Madeira.	Mozambique	\$0, 190	Bathurst.
Belgium	.088	Do.	Soychelles	. 189	Do.
Denmark	. 084	Do.	Zanzibar	} .100	10.
France		Do.	America:	Ī .	
Germany	. 083	Do.	New York City	<b>\</b>	
Great Britain	. 082	Do.	Brooklyn	1	
Holland	. 083	Do.	Nova Scotia	1	
Italy		Do.	Maine	1 1	
Norway		Do.	Massachusetts	. 102	St. Vincent
Russia		Do.	New Brunswick	) . 102	St. Vincent
Spain		Do.	Ontario	1	
Portugal		Do.	Quebec	ı	
Sweden	. 087	Do.	Newfoundland	1	
Africa:	1		Carolinas	}	
Bathurst	.048	Bathurst.	Georgia	K	
Benguela	. 235	Do.	New Orleans		-
Bisseo	.080	Do.	Michigan	108	Do.
Cameroons	.169	Do.	Ohio	1	
Canary		Do.	Maryland	۱ ا	_
Gaboon		Do.	Pennsylvania	. 106	Do.
Loanda		Do.	Texas	. 113	Do.
Madeira		St. Vincent.	California	. 115	Do.
Mossamedes		Bathurat.	Brazil:		20.
Principe		Do.	Bahia	. 129	Do.
St. Thome		Do.	Pernambuco	. 091	Do.
St. Vincent		Direct.	Manaos	. 158	Do.
Senegal		Bathurst.	Rio Janeiro	. 129	Do.
Sierra Leone		Do.	Argentine:		
Lourenco Marquez		Do.	Buenos Ayres	. 129	Do.

STEAMSHIP LINES (REGULAR) TOUCHING AT PORTO GRANDE, ST. VINCENT.

Empreza Nacional de Navegação Portugueza, from Lisbon to west coast of Africa; Mala Real Portugueza, from Lisbon to Brazil; Pacific Steam Navigation Company, from Liverpool to Valparaiso, also to west coast ports; Royal Mail Steamship Company, from Southampton to Brazil; Kosmos Line, from Germany to Brazil, Plate, and west coast of South and Central America; Hamburg South American Steamship Company, from Germany to Brazil; Navigazione Generale Italiana, from Genoa to Brazil; Lamport & Holt, from Germany to Brazil, and many others not regular.

l'assenger rates from Lisbon per steamers Ambaoa, Angola, Cabo Verde, Cazengo, St.
Thomé, or Loanda.

[Empreza Nacional de Navegação á Vapor por Africa Portuguesa.

То—	First class.	Second class.	Third class.
Madeira.	\$29.50	\$19.66	\$9.83
St. Vincent	78.66	59.00	82, 77
Santiago	78.66	59,00	82.77
Biasau and Bolama	98. 32	76. 47	39. 33
Principe	1 181. 10	98. 32	43.70
St. Thomé	131. 10	98.32	48.70
Cabinda, San Antonio, Ambrizette, Ambriz, and Loanda	168.87	120. 17	47. 16
Novo Redondo and Benguella	174.80	131.10	54. 62
Mossamedes	185.72	142.02	60. QE
	Digitized	by CT(	) () Q [

## Freight rates from Lisbon to Cape Verde Islands.

Articles.	Rates.
Flour, per barrel of 90 kilos Liquids, per pipe of 450 liters Oil, in tins of 164 liters	5. 75
Oil, it this of the first terms for sack Lime, cement, furniture, wood, etc., per cubic meter. All other cargo not specified, per cubic meter. Cargo by weight, per 1,000 kilos. Special terms for heavy cargo and cattle.	5. 78 9. 20 9. 20
Special terms for heavy cargo and cattle.	J. 2.

1 kilo equals 2.2046 pounds; 1 liter, 0.908 quart.

#### LIST OF MERCHANTS.

Island of St. Vincent.—Manuel Gomez Madeira—Madeira & Co., Francisco da Silva Marçal, Augusto Vera-Cruz, Santos & Irmão, Ferro & Irmão, Benj. Ferro, José Leitão Pereira, José Bonaventura Leite, Antonio Manuel Gomez, Bento Oliveira & Co., Francisco Antonio Fialho, Isaac Wahnon, Alfredo Antonio Miranda, João Lopez Fonseca, jr., Bicardo José Serradas Bartholomeu, Lopez & Co., Antonio Miranda Lima, Millers Cory & Co., Wilson Sons & Co., Companie St. Viciente, Filippe Gomez Vieira, D. D. Hall & Co.

Island of Boa Vista.—Manuel Antonio de Carvalho, Aurelio Augusto Spencer, Gregorio Leitão Mano, José Benholiel, Isaac Benholiel, Antonio José de Sousa Carvalho, Manuel Francisco Ramos, Manuel Hypo-

lito de Brito.

Island of Sal.—Viuva Vera-Oruz & Sons, Augusto Martins Pereira,

Augusto Diogo Abrantes.

Island of Santiago.—José Coelho Serra & Co., Vasconcellos Rosa & Co., Vasconcellos & Nephew, Leão Vieira de Vasconcellos, Bento Levy, Antonio Joaquim Ribeiro, Mello & Irmaos, Francisco de Paula Rosa, Francisco Marques de Almeida, Raphael de Carvalho, Hypolito Olympio da Costa Andrade, Eduardo Rodrigues, Fernandes e José Marques Ferreira.

Island of Fogo.—Luiz Gomes Barbosa, Antonio José Barbosa, João Monteiro de Macedo, Antonio Gomes Barbosa, Thaddeu Sacramento

Monteiro e Caetano de Macedo.

Island of Brava.—Julio José Maria Feijo, Luiz Loff de Vasconcellos, Annibal Faria, Cazamiro Francisco Monteiro, Fernando Vieira Martins, Julio Cesar Teixeira, João José de Azevedo, Antonio José Nunes.

Island of Maio.—José Coelho Serra, Joaquim José Faria, Joaquim

Bento, João Bento e Serra & Faria.

R. M. BARTLEMAN,
Acting Consul.

Santiago, September 13, 1898.

#### TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

In a report dated September 8, 1898, Mr. Bartleman says:

The trade between the United States and the Cape Verde Islands is carried on by small sailing vessels (American and foreign) of about 200 tons burden. These are few and far between, and their first port of call is usually St. Vincent, where the cargo is reshipped to its destination. The number of American vessels arriving and departing in the

last year was 24. This figure includes whalers, which remain on the ground, entering and departing with frequency from Brava, from which port oil is shipped to the United States.

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consular offices in the Cape Verde Islands during the year ended June 30, 1898.

Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.
	<b>\$29</b> 0, 90	l		\$290, 90
<b>\$</b> 3, 102, 79	6, 391. 53	\$2, 964. 77	\$4, 192. 06	16, 651. 15
		l	1, 403, 50	1, 403. 50
11, 570. 50				11, 570. 50
		700.00		2, 437. 00
· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	143.00			143.00
14, 673. 29	8, 562. 43	3, 664. 77	5, 595. 56	82, 496. 05
	\$3, 102. 79 11, 570. 50	\$290. 90	\$3, 102. 79	8ept. 30. Dec. 31. Mar. 31. June 30.  \$290. 90 \$3, 102. 79 6, 391. 53 \$2, 964. 77 \$4, 192. 06  11, 570. 50 1,737. 00 700. 00 143. 00 700. 00

# EGYPT.

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consular offices in Egypt during the year ended June 30, 1898.

1						
Articles.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 81.	June 31.	Total.	
ALEXANDRIA.						
Cottonbales	\$2, 391	\$17, 361	\$21, 120	\$11,737	\$52, 60	
Carpetsnumber Carpets and rugsdo	14	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	40	14 40	
Cigarette papercases	4	1	1	2	Ī	
Dobales Ragsdo	2, 164	1 2, 262	3, 627	2, 241	10, 29	
Tobaccodo	2, 104	2, 202	3,021	65	10, 25	
Lamp glassesboxes		1				
Mocha coffeebales Wooldo	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1 32			3	
Preserved datescrates		16			1	
Sugarbags	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••	237, 838	68, 570 8, 001	306, 40 8, 00	
0110115						
CAIRO.						
Cigarettes	1, 580, 99	11, 423. 47	1, 532. 41	709. 89	18, 246, 70	
Civet (horns)	4, 856. 11	10, 325. 18	649. 82	1, 183. 31 440. 61	16, 514. 4	
Gum arabic	1,494.65	1 660 01	4, 909. 00		6, 844. 2	
Senna	8, 031. 95	1, 772. 91	9, 541. 03	3, 337. 83	22, 683. 7	
Skins, goat	8, 742. 00 3, 168. 73	863. 24 912. 05	12, 7 <b>6</b> 3. 82 15, 706. 71	540. 91 7, 551. 61	22, 909. 9 27, 339. 1	
Total	27, 874, 43	25, 296. 85	45, 102. 79	13, 764. 16	111, 538. 2	

# LIBERIA.

I submit my annual report of the statistics of the Republic of Liberia as well as I have been able to collect them. They are very inaccurate, yet they are as near perfect as can be obtained from the comptroller's office. He informs me that it is impossible to secure a full and accurate statistical report, before the assembling of the legislature in December.

The imports and exports to and from the United States are less than those to and from Holland or France; they are even less than those to and from the United States for the same period of time prior to 1898;

but this can be easily accounted for in part, first, when it is considered that an almost direct line of steamships plies between Holland, France, and Liberia, while no steamships or sailing vessels enter Liberian waters from the United States.

Secondly, the war between the Golah tribe, in the interior of the Republic, and the Liberian Government, during the year, has had a most serious and damaging effect upon the Liberian markets on the coast.

Thirdly. The recent war between the United States and Spain had the effect of driving every American vessel or merchantman from the coast of Liberia.

The imports of Liberia are valued at nearly \$3,000,000. The exports

are far short of that amount.

Germany carries off the palm as an exporter, sending nearly twothirds of all the goods imported here. England comes next in

importance.

Coffee, the staple product of Liberia, has recently so declined in value as to cause Liberian merchants and farmers to refuse to sell, holding for an advance in prices. The same is true of ginger, cochineal, and other farm productions.

Rubber, which is an experiment in Liberia, is assuming importance in the export trade. Palm kernels, palm oil, and fiber, large quantities of which are shipped monthly to Liverpool and Hamburg, are now demanding the attention of the European merchant and manufacturer.

The commerce of west and south Africa is carried on almost entirely by English and German steamships, a Spanish steamer touching at

Monrovia once every three months.

Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co., of Liverpool, and the Woermann Steamship Company of Hamburg, entered upon the coast trade under many disadvantages, yet by a careful application of business principles, they have become rich, strong, and independent. The boats of one or the other of these companies touch here weekly, bringing the necessaries of life, and transporting in return native products to Euro-

pean markets.

The principal merchants of Liberia, excepting a few German and Englishmen, are former citizens of the United States, and adhere to our customs, manners, and principles. They have many relatives and friends in the States, through whom they can greatly facilitate business transactions, and they are very anxious to open up a reliable and active market in our country. As an evidence of this, during the war between the United States and Spain, I was frequently called upon to certify to invoices of consignments of native products to American merchants, notwithstanding they had to be shipped by way of Liverpool or Hamburg and pay double freight rate. So great is the demand for American products or manufactures, that the merchant is obliged to use every possible effort to procure them. Articles of food and clothing, such as bacon, lard, butter, corned beef, dried and canned fruits, besides boots and shoes (which challenge the world in neatness of style, beauty of appearance, and durability of material) are greatly admired and desired both by the merchant and consumer.

It is greatly to be regretted that American steamship companies have

been so neglectful of our interests in this continent.

The coast of Africa from Bathurst, at the mouth of the Gambia, and the capital of the British colony of Gambia, as far south as Cape Palmas, on the southern frontier of Liberia, is to a great extent inhabited by persons who were formerly citizens of the United States, and who prefer the products and manufactures of the country.

A fortune awaits the American steamship company which will equip boats to ply direct between the United States and the coast of West Africa. In making this venture, I would not advise an excessive outlay at first; possibly two good steamships, properly equipped for passenger, mail, and freight accommodations. The number could be increased with the trade. It is all important that the company should exercise patience and be not too hasty in looking for returns; it should first lay such a foundation for permanency as will establish confidence in the minds of the people.

In connection with this venture, firms of wholesale and commission merchants will necessarily be established. These, in order to insure success in the coastwise trade, should be very discreet in all their dealings with their patrons; not neglecting to be prompt and honest in

every transaction.

As the American merchant is well acquainted with the necessity of having traveling agents, in order to advertise and introduce his goods, it is hardly necessary to say that he will find it greatly to his advantage to have some intelligent and reliable person in each port whose business it should be to solicit consignments, receive and deliver the goods transmitted, etc.

The eyes of the civilized and commercial world are turned toward the United States as never before, and the American merchant has an unprecedented opportunity to extend trade. Judging from personal observations since I have been on the coast, a healthy and profitable return awaits honest and patient endeavor on the west coast of Africa.

OWEN L. W. SMITH,
Minister Resident and Consul-General.

MONROVIA, October 7, 1898.

# LOURENÇO MARQUEZ.

My acquaintance with South Africa dates back to 1889. I first visited this port in 1892 and found it to be a squalid uninviting town, consisting of a few sandy roads and a few hundred houses, nine-tenths

of which were in a more or less dilapidated looking condition.

In June, 1897, I visited this port again and saw many improvements here, several miles of macadamized roads, and many new and substantial buildings. When I left this port in July, 1897, I counted some forty vessels in port, one-third of them steamers discharging cargo. Several steamers were of 10,000 tons and upward. Everybody was busy, and the customs and railway departments had all they could do to handle the immense volume of merchandise that was being imported, most of which was for immediate shipment by rail to the Transvaal.

When I returned in May, 1898, the first thing I noticed was the empty appearance of the harbor and the small number of vessels in the river. But as I had previously called at Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, and Durban, and had observed the small amount of shipping in those ports, and had also heard many of the merchants of the first three ports complain of the bad state of the trade of South Africa, I

was not surprised.

At the Cape ports, I was told over and over again that the sole cause of the present commercial depression in South Africa was the condition of affairs in the Transvaal. At the port of Durban, I was teld that the

mercantile community was not worrying as to the causes of the bad times in the Transvaal, but was trying to work up new markets at their own doors and in Zululand, and that the merchants were, on the whole, doing well. As one large importer of American goods told me, they had been doing a large business with the Transvaal, but the competition had been very great and the profits correspondingly small. Now, they were doing a smaller but a more profitable business in their own country, where all accounts were paid at the end of each month, and where there was little or no risk of loss on account of bad bills or fraudulent bankrupts.

Here in Lourenço Marquez, where there is practically no local trade, the present commercial depression is very keenly felt and retrenchment is going on everywhere. The banks are doing their utmost to reduce overdrafts, and to get rid of the demand paper held by them, and will

advance no money except on the very best collateral security.

As far as I can see, the present depression has been caused more by overtrading than by anything else. Importers have ordered more goods than could be disposed of, and until the present surplus stocks are worked off, there will not be any very great demand for fresh supplies. For instance, it is estimated that there are enough Baltic and Norwegian heavy deals and timber in the country to last this port and the mining communities for another two years. The same is true of many other trades. Large stocks, which have been fully paid for in gold, are held on hand and no return of the money thus invested can be expected, until this surplus begins to be disposed of. The payments for these stocks have caused a serious drain upon the currency of the country.

In addition to the constantly increasing output of raw gold, which is all shipped to England and Europe, it is estimated that during the present year, the country has suffered a loss of gold coin to the amount of about \$5,000,000 per month, destined, partially, to pay these large debit balances caused by overtrading, and partially for South African mining stocks, which timid investors have thrown upon the market and which have been bought up cheap by sundry wealthy financiers of the Transvaal who saw in them a good investment for their surplus gold. However, the output of gold from the Transvaal is steadily increasing, as the returns accompanying this report will show. The surplus stocks of goods are being worked off, and it is only a question of time when the country will prosper again.

In addition to its gold, the Transvaal has another source of wealth in its extensive coal fields. These fields are within easy reach of this port by rail, and a few enterprising firms are already working up a very good business in bunker coal. At present, all coal shipped from here is lightered off; but one large coal wharf is already under construction, and another is soon to be begun. In a few months, when these wharves are finished, coal can be delivered as fast as the vessels can receive it. The coal supply of this port is treated of further on under the heading

of "Coal."

## CANADIAN ENTERPRISE IN DELAGOA BAY.

One of the largest houses here is the Lingham Timber and Trading Company, Limited, a Canadian concern. This company is a large importer of Oregon and pitch pine from the United States, and of Baltic timber and deals. It has also done a large trade in American flour, and is now going into the milling business here, having secured a con-

cession for a long term of years from the Portuguese Government, to operate a flour mill in this district. At Matolla, about 5 miles from here, up the river, this company has built a large flour mill, in which the machinery for grinding wheat is now being installed. The mill is built of Oregon pine, and is roofed with English corrugated, galvanized iron. All the machinery is of Canadian manufacture. Close to the mill, the foundations of a large and substantial grain elevator are being built, and on the water front a large wharf is being constructed, along-side of which, when it is completed, vessels of 10,000 tons can safely lie and load and discharge at all stages of the tide.

A branch line is to be built connecting this wharf, the elevator, and the mill with the main line of the Delagoa Bay Railway, at a point about 6 or 8 miles from this town. When the wharf and branch railway line are completed, this company or a subsidiary company will

inaugurate an export and bunker coal business.

In addition to these three lines—lumber, flour, and coal—the company is considering the advisability of building a large oil store, and also a cold-storage warehouse, and of acting as agents for the leading American refiners of kerosene oil and for the shippers of Australian frozen meat. The rinderpest has practically destroyed the source of the fresh beef supply of this country, and South Africa is now importing frozen meat from Australia and live oxen from Madagascar.

Madagascar, I may mention, is rich in cattle. When I resided in Mozambique, I frequently heard of shipments of oxen from Madagascar that had cost, all told, including freight, landed on the beach, less

than \$20 per head.

The career of the Lingham Timber and Trading Company will be watched with interest. Its directors have great faith in the commercial possibilities of this port, and of the country back of it. Such enterprise is certainly deserving of success.

In view of what I have hereinbefore said upon the subject of coal, the following copy of an editorial in one of the leading Transvaal daily

papers is of interest:

[Editorial in the Standard and Digger's News, the "authorized Government Gazette for Witwaters-rand," Johannesburg, South African Republic, August 2, 1898.]

## DELAGOA.

In the haze of rumor and vague assertion that surround Delagoa Bay, we are glad to see some practical steps being taken by responsible people in this country. Fourteen Road' members have returned from a visit to Delagoa, where they inspected the town and the bay. In a steamer put at their disposal, they made a tour around the harbor and saw the pier accommodation and the want of it. It depends upon the N. Z. A. S. M. and the Portuguese authorities whether the Transvasl shall enjoy the benefit of one of the greatest industries in the world.

the benefit of one of the greatest industries in the world.

There are at least 15,000,000,000 tons of first-class coal in the Transvaal alone, about twice as much of average good coal, and about seven times as much of coal

of rather inferior quality.

We have larger coal fields than England, and yet there were 202,000,000 tons of

British coal brought to bank last year.

Here is a fortune for the taking, and we are glad to see that the Government is awaking to this supreme source of wealth and prosperity. Coal is more valuable than gold even, since the commerce and national defense depend upon the supply of fuel. No other power but the Transvaal Government can influence both the railway and the Portuguese at Delagoa, and we trust that this matter will be pressed with energy and enthusiasm.

<sup>\*</sup>Netherlands South African Railway.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Volksroad or Transvaal Congress.

I have received inquiries from the Philadelphia Museums, and also from a number of business houses in the United States, relating to the demand in this district for sundry specified articles.

The information asked for is being compiled as it is obtained, and for the benefit of the mercantile community at large, I have decided to incorporate this special information into this report. Only a few lines have as yet been reported upon, but all inquiries will be given full attention in due season.

A great many of these inquiries call for special investigation and for information that can only be supplied by a very limited number of officials and merchants. Some of these subjects will deserve separate reports, which will be transmitted later, as they are completed, as supplements to this report.

The first subject upon which the Philadelphia Museums desire a

report is that of

#### BEER.

There is a very good market for beer of all kinds here. Large quantities of English ale and stout are consumed; but these beers are too heavy and are unsuited to the climate, and the old resident after a while drops them for something lighter, such as German Pilsener beer.

Lately, several parties have endeavored to introduce American lager beer here, and, considering the present commercial depression, I think they are making some headway. The brands that have been sold here are generally well liked, and, when trade improves, a very good business in this line can be worked up by American brewers of really firstclass beers.

I have noted that some American brewers are too conservative in their business methods for this country. They want remittances to cover all orders, and are not at all inclined to ship sample lots. A little more liberality in the matter of samples and terms of payments would, no doubt, result in increased sales. It is quite safe to sell and to draw upon the bills of lading to any firms or individuals who attach to their orders a letter from their local bankers, recommending them as desirable people with whom to trade.

In regard to the packing and prices of American beers, I think I can

safely say that both are entirely satisfactory.

#### BICYCLES.

There is little or no demand for bicycles in Portuguese East Africa. There are but a few miles of hard roads in Lorenzo Marquez, and parts of these are very steep. The remaining roads are sandy, and it is an absolute impossibility to ride a bicycle over them. The only people selling bicycles here are Mr. C. Levy, of "Levy's Kiosk," and Mr. P. Antoine Callot. Mr. Callot also deals in watches, clocks, jewelry, and mathematical instruments.

In the Transvaal, there is always a demand for bicycles, and several of the leading American bicycle manufacturers are represented there

by resident agents.

When the country recovers from the present depression, which, I am convinced, will not last many months longer, the demand for bicycles will improve greatly. American bicycles are already liked, but any new firm wishing to do business in the Transvaal will have to energetically fight the competition of the American and foreign agencies already established there.

#### BUTTER.

All the butter consumed in this country is imported. The Danish and Dutch brands, in 1-pound tins, are generally preferred to the Italian and French brands in kilogram and half-kilogram tins. The duty on butter here is 100 reis (10.8 cents) per kilogram (2½ pounds); but if the duty is paid in Portuguese silver, instead of in English gold, it only amounts to about 7½ cents per kilogram.

The latest quotations for 1-pound tins of the best Danish butter are

from 2s. to 2s. 6d. (48 to 60 cents) per tin.

In my opinion, there is an opening here for the introduction of first-class American butter, packed in 1 and 2 pound tins that can be opened by a key attached to each tin, and without the use of a can opener or other similar instrument. All butter tins that I have seen upon this coast are opened by keys, upon which narrow strips of tin—soldered so as to join the body of the tin to the cover—are wound, and the top in this manner removed.

#### CORN.

The province of Mozambique is a corn-producing country and generally raises fully enough for its own consumption. Occasionally, however, the crop fails, owing to locusts or to drought, or to both, and it becomes necessary to import corn. On these occasions, the importers generally cable to their agents in the British colonies or in London and inquire where corn can be procured cheapest, and, as corn is used only for feeding Kaffirs and cattle, they buy in the lowest market, irrespective of quality. Last year several shiploads of corn were imported here from the United States and from South America. Some of the American white corn that had been shipped in slow, iron sailing vessels had heated and sweated during the long voyage and had also become infested with vermin. This corn, as a matter of course, was not accepted by the consignees, and the shippers thereof were subjected to a heavy loss.

It is generally believed that for a long voyage with a cargo of corn, a wooden vessel is far preferable to an iron one, as it is not so liable to

cause the cargo to heat and sweat.

The Banian and Arab merchants, who are the principal retail dealers in corn, all tell me that the corn crop this year in this province has been a very good one indeed. It is quite an impossibility to estimate the amount of corn consumed here, and there are no statistics showing

production or consumption in this line.

The demand for corn in the Transvaal is increasing, and the price is rising. The price of white corn at present, in bond in the custom-house, is 12s. (\$2.92) per bag of 90 kilograms (198 pounds). The leading corn merchants are Messrs. Donaldson & Sievewright, Messrs. Arthur May & Co., the Lingham Timber and Trading Company, Messrs. Hajer Dada, Abdulla & Co., and Hajer Latif Khan.

#### PETROLEUM.

The petroleum trade, or, to be more correct, the trade in kerosene oil, is entirely in the hands of about half a dozen New York commission houses. The competition between these houses and between the rival steamship lines running from New York to South Africa, is so keen that large profits are out of the question. During May and June, the price of kerosene rose to an abnormal point. Prices in normal

times are but a little more than the prices f. o. b. New York, plus the freight—which averages from \$6 to \$6.25 per ton—insurance, and sundries, and the local customs tax of 5 per cent ad valorem, payable in gold.

I am told the Standard Oil Company is contemplating establishing an agency and oil storehouse here, negotiations to that end having

just commenced.

#### STAMPED-METAL CEILINGS.

A very good trade in stamped-metal ceilings may be done here. These have lately been introduced by a few enterprising builders, and it is becoming the custom now to put them into all good houses. One of the leading merchants, who is building a house not far from this consulate, told me recently that a short while ago he wanted some metal ceiling in a hurry, and that, not having time to get it from the United States, he wired to England for it. It turned out that, although he cabled plainly for stamped-metal ceilings, his English correspondents did not know what was wanted or where such goods could be obtained. After considerable time and money had been wasted in cabling and correspondence, be finally made his English friends understand what was desired. I hope to see our trade in this line largely increased.

#### WHISKY.

There is a large and constantly increasing demand for whisky, upon this coast and in the Transvaal. Practically, everybody here consumes more or less whisky, either with quinine or without; and, in fact, whisky is considered as much of a necessity as butter, condensed milk,

tea, or coffee.

Scotch whiskies are generally preferred to all others. In the first place, the great majority of the South African population has already acquired the taste for Scotch whisky; in the second place, the Scotch whisky is good and cheap. A very good brand of Scotch whisky can be bought here, duty paid, at from \$9 to \$10 per case of 1 dozen reputed quart bottles. Good Scotch whisky—in bond—is quoted at from \$4 to \$5 per case.

The present prices quoted by the dealers in American rye and Cana-

dian club whiskies, are from \$15 to \$16 per case.

Not until the prices of American whiskies are materially reduced, and the inhabitants of southern and southeastern Africa have been weaned from their taste for the Scotch article, will there be any very great demand for American whisky.

#### STEAM COMMUNICATION.

There are now three steamship lines running from New York to this port. The New York agents are Barber & Oo., 35 Broadway; Henry W. Peabody & Oo., 58 New street; Norton & Son, 115 Produce Exchange.

#### PORT CHARGES.

Ballast.—Sand only can be procured here as ballast. It is delivered on board at the rate of 4 shillings and sixpence (\$1.09) per ton. Vessels wishing to discharge ballast can not get it taken away for much less than \$1 per ton. Vessels, however, wishing to dispose of stone ballast that can be used for road making or for building purposes, will

find a market here for it and will be able to make about \$5 per ton on its sale.

Coal.—The coal merchants here generally have from 1,000 to 2,000 tons of Cardiff or north of England coal on hand. One thousand and fifty tons of the present supply is owned by the British Admiralty.

In the eastern district, viz, the Middleberg and Belfast districts, of the Transvaal, and within a few hours by rail of this port, are extensive coal mines, and an almost unlimited supply of coal can be obtained from these sources upon a few days' notice. This coal is of very good quality and is being used by many English and German steamers trading at this port.

The price of the English coal, delivered from the hulks, is about 50

shillings (\$12.16) per ton.

The price of the Transvaal coal delivered on board is from 25 shillings

(\$6.08) to 27 shillings and 6 pence (\$6.68) per ton.

The coal merchants will not undertake to trim coal in a vessel's bunkers; this must be done by the vessel's own crew or by Kafio long-shoremen, who must be paid from 5 shillings (\$1.21) to 6 shillings (\$1.45) per day. About 30 tons of coal can be loaded per hour.

Water.—Water is plentiful and of fair quality. It is obtained from wells at the foot of the bluffs, and is pumped into large filtering and settling tanks, and from thence to a standpipe on the top of the bluffs.

This water is strongly impregnated with lime and is not used for drinking purposes when cistern rain water can be obtained. No rain water is for sale here. This well water is delivered on board by water boats, and costs 11 shillings (\$2.67) per ton of 200 English or 250 American gallons. There is no other charge for water. There is only one dealer in water, a Frenchman, who has a waterworks concession from the Portuguese Government.

Health.—The health of this place is bad. No sanitary or health statistics are at present available, but it can be safely stated that the death rate in the lower town is higher than in any other port on this coast,

the ports in the Zambesi delta excepted.

The prevailing diseases here are malarial, bilious, and pernicious fevers. A number of cases of "black water" or hematuric fever have

occurred here lately.

Steamers from Indian ports are the only vessels liable to quarantine here, on account of the "bubonic plague," and now and then the cholera, being more or less prevalent in Bombay and other adjacent ports. Vessels from around the Cape of Good Hope are never quarantined.

The charge for the visit of the health officer is 4,000 reis, or about \$2.80 at the present rate of exchange. The fee for a local bill of health

is 1,000 reis, or 70 cents.

The quarantine charge for all vessels is 10 reis per cubic meter per day, which works out as follows: 1 ton, registered=2.83 cubic meters; 10 reis=.7 of 1 cent;  $2.83 \times \$0.007 = \$0.01 \frac{9.8}{10.00}$ , or 1.98 cents per registered ton per day.

The fee for quarantine guards per day is 1,000 reis, or 70 cents; but no sailing vessel is obliged to pay more than 15,000 reis, or \$10.50, and no steamer more than 25,000 reis, or \$17.50, in full, for guards during quarantine.

Hospital.—The Government hospital takes in three classes of patients. The charges per day, exclusive of medicines, are as follows:

	were.
First class	4.500 = \$3.15
Second class	2.000 = 1.40
Third class	500 = .35

Masters of vessels are strongly advised never to allow any of the ship's company to come ashore in this port. The town contans many low grogshops, which are kept especially for sailors, and a sailor, after making the round of the dens, frequently succumbs to the bad liquor and brings up in the police station. If, however, he manages to get back to his ship, he is generally sick and quite unfit for work for several days after his visit.

#### GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE PORT.

This is the best harbor in all of South Africa. Vessels lie in the English River, which is a tidal river mainly and an extension of Delagoa Bay, and are thus in a perfectly safe and landlocked port.

The prevailing winds are from the south and southeast during the winter season, and from the north, northeast, and northwest during the summer, or rainy season. The average rise and fall of the tide here is 14 feet.

In the anchorage, there is an average depth of 6 fathoms at low water. The bottom is mud. The average depth of the various channels of Delagoa Bay is 6 fathoms at low water, but there are numerous mud banks that carry much less water, and that must be approached with caution.

#### TARIFF AND PORT DUES.

# I give below a synopsis of the customs tariff and port regulations:

# Customs tariff

Articles. Portuguese currency.	United States cur- rency.	Articles.	Portuguese currency.	United States cur- rency.
Alcohol: Reis.		W	Reis.	
Of less than 24° Cartier,	80.184	Flourkilo Fruits, preserved (dry or in	20	. 022
Of more than 24° Cartier,	₩. 10g	liquid)kilo	100	. 108
liter	. 486	Gunseach.	4, 500	4. 86
Whisky, gin, brandy, etc.,	1	Gun powderkilo	1,000	1.08
liter 375	.405	Glass:	-,	1.50
Bagging, hempad valorem 3 p. ct.		Common glass jars, etc.,		
Beads, for Kafir tradekilo2 100		ad valorem	3 p. ct.	3 p. ct.
Beans, dry or canneddo 100	. 108		3 p. ct.	3 p. ct.
Beans, dry or canneddo 100 Beerliter 70	.076	Glassware, n. o. s., ad va-	•	
Boots and shoes:	1 :	lorem	5 p. ct.	5 p. ct.
Finequalityper pair 1,000		Hats and caps for men or	_	_
Ordinarydo 500	.54	womenad valorem	5 p. ct.	5 p. ct.
Butter:	1 :	Herrings, dried or pickled,		
In packages of not more		_ kilo	100	.108
than 1 kilokilo 100	.108	Hoes:		
In packages of more than		Kafireach	100	. 108
1 kilokilo 260		All other qualities, ad va-		
Candlesdo 70		Kerosene oilad valorem	3 p. ct.	3 p. ct.
Canned goods, n. o. s., ad valorem 3 p. ct.	1		5 p. ct.	5 p. ct
lorem 3 p. ct.	3 p. ct.	Lardkılo	100	. 100
Cartridgesad valorem 10 p. ct. Cider liter 70		Liquors: Distilled—		1
Ciderliter  70 Cloth, n. o. sad valorem 10 p. ct.		Alcohol of less than		l
Codfish solt and dry do 15 p.ct.	10 p. ct. 5 p. ct.	24° Cartierliter	170	101
Coffee	,022	Alcohol of more than	110	. 18
Corn ad valorem 5 p. ct.		24° Cartierliter	450	. 486
Corn meal or flourkilo 100		Brandy, whisky, gin,	-	. 30
Cotton cloth:	.100	etcliter.	375	. 400
Bleached or unbleached,		Fermented-		
kilo 100	.108	Beer, cider, etcdo	70	. 076
Dyed or printedkilo 350		Wine and vinegar in		
Crackers:	1	casksliter.	90	. 097
Fancydo 100	.108	Wine and vinegar in		
Ordinary, ship biscuitdo 20	. 022	bottlesliter	110	. 119
Crockery 5 p. ct.	5 p. ct.	Wine, sparkling do	230	. 25
0.908 qt		2.2046 pounds.		•

#### Customs tariff-Continued.

Articles.	Portuguese currency.	United States cur- rency.	Articles.	Portu- guese cur- rency.	United States cur- rency.
	Rois.		·	Reis.	
Matcheskilo Meat, preserved:	200	. 216	Tobacco—Continued. Portuguese—Continued.		
In barrelsdo		. 108	Cigars and cigarettes,		
In tins or other packages,	l		kilo	150	. 162
n.o.sad valorem	5 p. ct.	5 p. ct.	Otherwise manufac-		
Medicinesdo Mirrors, including frames,	5 p. ct.	5 p. ct.	turedkilo Foreign—	100	. 108
tilo	200	.216	Plugdo	1,800	1.944
kiloliter	50	.054	Otherwise manufac-	1,000	1.021
Onionskilo	20	.022	turedkilo	3, 600	3.888
Perfumesad valorem	10 p. ct.	10 p. ct.	Umbrellas:	•	•
Potatoeskilo	20	. 022	Silk-coveredeach	500	. 54
Revolvers and pistolseach Ricekilo	1,000		Otherwise covered do	400	. 432
Ricekilo	20	. 022	Uniforms, old, for Kafir trade,	0.050	0.40
Sails and sailcloth, including	24	9	each	2, 250	2. 43
riggingad valorem Sardineskilo	3 p. ct.	3 p. ct.	In barrelsliter	90	. 097
Ship biscuit or "pilot bread,"	1 100	.100	In hottles do	110	. 119
kilo	. 20	.022	In bottlesdo Wheatad valorem	5 p. ct.	5 p. ct.
Soap, commonkilo	100	. 108	Whisky, also gin, brandy, etc.,		
Soap, toilet and perfumed, ad	ı		liter	375	. 405
valorem	10 p. ct.	10 p. ct.	Wine:		
Sugarkilo	40	. 04	Ordinary-		
Tes	800	. 864	In barrelsliter		. 097
Tobacco:	1		In bottlesdo Sparklingdo	110 230	. 119
Portuguese— In leaf, roll, or plug,	1		All articles not otherwise	230	. 25
kilo	25	. 027	specifiedad valorem	3 p. ct.	8 p. ct.

All ad valorem duties upon goods from other than Portuguese countries must be paid in English gold currency. The fixed rate of exchange in the custom-house between English and Portuguese currency is £1=4,500 refs.

#### Free list-For local consumption.

Agricultural tools and implements, n. o. s. Animals, live, excepting oxen.
Bags and bagging, hemp of Portuguese origin.
Books, printed in any language.
Carts and carriages.
Coin, gold.
Coal.
Glassware, of Portuguese origin.
Glass vessels in which other merchandise is imported.
Lines and cords for fish nets, of Portuguese origin.

Live animals, excepting oxen.
Machinery, n. o. s.
Radiway rolling stock.
Sewing machines.
Staves.
Typewriters.
Tools, n. o. s.
Tow and waste for cleaning machinery.
Vehicles, of Portuguese origin and n. o. s.
Wagons and carts.

Machinery for mines, including all iron work.

The following is the customs tariff on merchandise entered at the port of Lourenço Marquez in transit to the Transvaal, South African Republic:

Free list according to the treaty between the South African Republic and Portugal.

Ice. Lime

Maps.

All live animals.
Asphalt.
Beans, all qualities and varieties.
Boats, launches, etc., steam or sail.
Books, bound or unbound, in any language.
Charts, maps, and similar articles.
Coal.
Coin, gold and silver.
Coin, Portuguese silver and copper from Portuguese ports.
Flour, meal, etc.
Fruit, fresh.
Guano and artificial manure.
Hides and skins.

Meal.

Natural history specimens and all other specimens and articles destined for museums and not imported for commercial purposes.

Printing presses.
Seeds.
Stone and stone work for building purposes.
Tiles.
Type for printing presses.

Musical instruments.

List of articles placed upon the free list by the provincial decree published November 6, 1897.

Paintings. Belts. Pens. Buckets-galvanized iron. Photographs. Carts. Plants. Caustic sods. Potesh. Cocoanuts. Saddles Cork. Soda-bicarbonate of, and caustic soda. Glassware. Sulphur. Glue. Tiles. Metal work.

All articles not otherwise specified are subject to a transit duty of 3 per cent ad valorem.

Tariff of export duties levied in the custom-house at Lorenzo Marquez.

	Destin	ed for—		Destined for—				
Articles.	Portu- guese ports.	Foreign ports.	Articles.	Portu- guese ports.	Foreign ports.			
Peanuts and other oil seeds Sesame seeds Native woods, n. o. s. Calumba root Gums, n. o. s. Hides and skins. Tobacco, native Peppers Rubber Horns	14 2 14 2 2 2	Per cent. 2 4 2 4 4 4 4 8 8 8 8	Hippopotamus teeth	38 74 44 44	Per cent			

Other charges and taxes levied by the customs are: warehouse rent, 2,000 reis (\$2.16) per ton per month; warehouse, liquids, 5 reis (one-half of 1 cent) per liter per month.

Industrial contribution, collected for account of the town council: Upon all foreign goods not on free list, 1½ per cent ad valorem; upon all Portuguese goods not on free list, 1½ per cent per ton ad valorem; upon all goods in transit to Transvaal, 75 reis per ton, or 8 cents.

Light and buoy dues: Upon all imports for local consumption, 100 reis, or 10.8 cents, per ton; upon all imports in transit to the Transvaal, 75 reis, or 8 cents, per ton. Tonnage taxes, loaded or in ballast and paid but once in this province for each

Steamers, mail .......per net ton.. 25=\$0.027 

There are no manifest fees or stamps, or charges for translations or interpreters. The ordinary stamp charges are small, running from 1 to 15 cents, according to the nature of the documents.

## Port regulations.

The captain of the port has jurisdiction over all the waters of Delagoa Bay, and over all merchant vessels, both Portuguese and foreign, lying therein.

Consuls of foreign nations have general jurisdiction over all vessels belonging to the nations they may represent, and can take such measures as they may deem necessary to punish petty offenses and contraventions of the law occurring on board of such vessels and that do not affect the public safety or the tranquillity of the port.

All merchant vessels entering or leaving this port must hoist their national flags.

Masters of vessels contravening this rule are liable to a fine of 40,000 reis, or \$28.

Vessels having powder on board must fly a red flag from the end of the fore yard.

Vessels entering the harbor and having a clean bill of health and no sickness on board, must hoist a square blue flag on the foremast head. Vessels not having a clean bill of health or having sickness on board must hoist a square yellow flag on the foremast head.

Vessels must anchor with two anchors, and must always have a kedge ready to let go. If the captain of the port considers it necessary, jib booms must be rigged inboard.

Vessels arriving off the port at night and requiring assistance must hoist a red

light at the mainmast head

Discharging ballast or rubbish or ashes overboard in the anchorage is strictly pro-hibited. A proper place on the beach will be pointed out to all masters of vessels wishing to discharge ballast, rubbish, or ashes.

No vessel will be allowed to remain at anchor in the lower bay for more than

twenty-four hours.

Masters of vessels entering this port when visited by the captain of the port or other port officer must exhibit their registers, crew lists, and lists of passengers, and be prepared to answer in writing any questions that may be asked them.

Before sailing from this port, masters of vessels must furnish the captain of the

port with a list of the passengers leaving by their respective vessels.

Merchant vessels are prohibited from entering or leaving this port between the hours of sunset and sunrise, unless they have on board six or more passengers, or are

No vessels will be allowed to leave this port until they have received clearances

from both the custom-house and the captain of the port.

A vessel, after clearing and after receiving the final visit of the captain of the port, will not be allowed to communicate further with the shore or receive on board passengers or baggage.

#### FEES.

For entering or clearing, for each service: Vessels of not more than 283 tons register, 1,500 reis, or \$1.05; vessels of more than 283 tons register, 4,000 reis, or \$2.80.

There is no manifest fee.

License to discharge, 200 reis, or 14 cents; license to discharge or take in ballast, 200 reis; license to change anchorage, 200 reis. There are no wharfing or berthing dues.

## TUGS.

There are a number of fairly good tugs available for towing purposes at this port. Their charges, as regulated by the captain of the port, are as follows:

For each mile towed, vessels drawing up to 144 feet must pay 7,000 reis, or \$4.90; for each mile, vessels drawing from 15 to 204 feet must pay 9,000 reis, or \$6.30; for each mile, vessels drawing 21 feet and upward must pay 10,000 reis, or \$7.

#### PILOTAGE.

Pilotage is compulsory, and all vessels, with the exception of men of war, are subject to pilotage dues whether pilotage has been performed or not.

One or more pilot boats, either steam or sailing cutters, are supposed to cruise in

the lower bay and near Inhack Island.

All pilot boats are painted black with the word "Pilotos" painted in large white letters on each side, extending in height from the water line to the gunwale.

The steam pilot boats also have a large black P painted on their smokestacks, and sailing pilot boats have a large black P painted on their mainsails. In addition, all pilot boats fly a white flag with a black P in the center.

Whenever a vessel of any description has a pilot on board, the pilot flag, as above described, must be displayed either from the foremast head, or from a jack staff in

the bow.

At night, all pilot boats carry a white light on the forestay, and, in reply to signals for a pilot, will flash a white light at intervals of one minute, or a little more or less.

Vessels requiring pilots must display the following signals: By day, the national jack from the top of the foremast; or any other flag used in the merchant marine and having a white border one-fifth of the width of the flag; or the signal P T of the international signal code. At night vessels requiring pilots may burn torches or flash lights at intervals of fifteen minutes; or they may show a clear white light once a minute, or a little more or less.

In case a vessel is towed by a steam pilot boat, only the rate for towing, and no

pilotage, will be charged. In all other cases, the full pilotage charge must be paid.

#### TARIFF OF PILOTAGE CHARGES.

For entering or leaving port: Vessels drawing from 6 to 14 feet, inclusive, 1,000 reis (\$0.70) for each half foot; vessels drawing from 14½ to 20 feet, inclusive, 1,250 reis (\$0.87½) per half foot; vessels drawing 20½ feet and upward, 1,500 reis (\$1.05) for each half foot.

For shifting anchorages or general harbor work: Vessels drawing from 6 to 14 feet, inclusive, 400 reis (\$0.28) per half foot; vessels drawing from 141 to 20 feet,

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inclusive, 500 reis (\$0.35) per each half foot; vessels drawing 20½ feet and upward, 600 reis (\$0.42) per each half foot.

Exceptions and discounts: Vessels having asked for and having received a pilot on board, and then not leaving the bay, must pay one-half of the regular rate for such services.

Vessels entering the port two or more times during the space of thirty days must pay the full pilotage charge the first visit, and one-half the charge the following visits.

Vessels belonging to a steamship line making regular visits, monthly or more frequently, to this port are entitled to a discount of 25 per cent from the regular pilotage rates.

#### PROVISIONS.

Meat.—At the present time, there is a great scarcity of fresh meat at this port. The "rinderpest" last year killed off nearly all the oxen in the country, and this port is now depending almost entirely for its fresh beef supply upon oxen from Madagascar. The price of fresh beef here at the present time is 800 reis (56 cents) per kilo ( $2\frac{1}{5}$  pounds). Fowls can sometimes be obtained at from 50 cents to \$1 each.

Fruit.—None is raised here, and supplies from other ports are

imported only at rare intervals and sold at exorbitant prices.

Fresh vegetables.—Imported potatoes and onions are fairly plentiful,

and are sold at from 7 to 10 cents per pound.

A few Chinamen have little plantations on the outskirts of the town, where they raise small quantities of lettuce, cabbages, radishes, etc. Their prices are always very high, say, from four to ten times as much as the prices for similar vegetables in the season in the Eastern cities of the United States.

Ice.—There is an establishment here where small quantities of artificial ice are produced daily. This is of fair quality, and is sold for from 4 to 5 cents per pound.

Respectfully submitted.

W. STANLEY HOLLIS, Consul.

LOURENÇO MARQUEZ, August 20, 1898.

Imports and exports declared at the custom-house at Lourenço Marquez during the year ending December 31, 1896.

Countries.	Im	ports.		in transit nsvaal.	Ex	ports.	Reexports.		
	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	
Portuguese coun- tries	\$15, 965. 97 635, 368. 11	<b>\$457, 354.</b> 00 2, 591, <b>95</b> 2. 00	\$9. 72 114, 033. 22	\$7, 193, 00 7, 439, 115, 00	<b>\$422.</b> 35	\$43, <b>375.</b> 00		\$41, 913. 5	
Total	651, 834. 08	3, 049, 306. 00	114, 042. 94	7, 446, 308. 00	422. 35	43, 875. 00	496.05	41, 913. 5	

## 1)etailed statement of the customs revenue during the year ending December 31, 1896.

Items.	Amount.	Items.	Amount.
Import duties Transit duties Export duties	114, 042, 94	Lights and buoys	\$15, 459. 17 27, 124. 64
Reexport duties Warehouse rent Sundry items Stamps Industrial contribution collected on	496. 05 13, 997. 20 5, 182. 83 6, 396, 47	Total revenue collected in the custom-house.	876, 740. 22
sundry imports for the account and revenue of the town council	42, 284. 59		

## Imports and exports declared at the custom-house at Lourenço Marquez during the year ending December 31, 1897.

Countries.	Im	ports.		in transit to ransvaal.	Ex	ports.	Reexports.			
	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.		
Portugal and possessions	, ,		· '	, ,	l i	<b>\$</b> 183, <b>9</b> 62. 91				
countries	437, 848. 20	2, 465, 185. 27	184, 245. 54	1 <b>2, 884, 662. 6</b> 3			<b>\$</b> 513. 32	<b>\$132, 719. 22</b>		
Total	462, 368. 30	3, 666, 476. 22	184, 478, 21	12, 927, 236. 61	381. 01	183, 982, 91	513. 32	132, 719. 22		

#### Detailed statement of the customs revenue.

Items.	Amount.	Items.	Amount.
Transit duties	<sup>2</sup> 184, 478. 21	Light and buoy dues	\$22, 790. 65 40, 301. 95
Export duties	513. 32 22, 208. 00	Total revenue collected in cus- tom-house	798, 765. 33
Stamps Industrial contribution collected on sundry imports for the town coun- cil's revenue.	12, 396. 44 48, 583, 00		

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Including £12,176 10 s. collected in English and Transvaal gold coin.
<sup>2</sup>Including £37,956 collected and paid in English and Transvaal gold coin.

## Imports and exports at the port of Lourenço-Marquez from 1889 to 1897.

Year ending December 31—	Imports.	Imports in transit to Transvaal.	Exports.	Total.
1889. 1890. 1891. 1892. 1893. 1894. 1895. 1896.	\$869, 000	\$284, 650	\$43,760	\$1, 197, 410
	1, 746, 500	659, 900	89,500	2, 445, 900
	1, 229, 900	231, 500	10,700	1, 472, 100
	977, 060	885, 700	49,900	1, 412, 660
	867, 400	663, 540	22,450	1, 553, 390
	1, 075, 784	2, 118, 094	261,279	3, 455, 157
	1, 484, 687	3, 252, 033	137,581	4, 824, 301
	3, 049, 306	7, 446, 308	43,375	10, 538, 989
	3, 666, 476	12, 927, 237	183,983	16, 777, 696

Increase of 1897 trade over that of 1896, \$3,238,707.

## Return of merchant shipping entered at the port of Lourenço Marquez during the six months ending June 30, 1898.

	J	anua	ry.	Fe	brus	ary.	1	<b>far</b> c	h.	_	Apri	April.			7.	June.			
Nationality.	Steamers.	Sailing vessels.	Total.	Steamers.	Sailing vessels.	Total.	Steamers.	Sailing veasels.	Total.	Steamers.	Sailing vessels.	Total.	Steamers.	Sailing vecsels.	Total.	Steamers.	Sailing vessels.	Total.	Total steam and sail
Portuguese English German French Norwegian Swedish Russian Italian	5 23 3 4	1 2 2 2 4 1	6 25 5 4 4 1 1	6 22 3 3	1 1 7 1	6 23 4 3 7 1	20 5 3	2  1  2 1	20 7 3 1	7 29 2 3	5	7 31 2 3 5	7 23 4 3	5	7 24 4 3 5	4 27 3 8	2 1 1	6 28 4 3	3 15 2 1 2
Total	35	11	46	34	10	44	32	6	38	41	9	50	37	6	43	37	4	41	26

 Gross tonnage of the 262 vessels entered.
 549, 720

 Tous of cargo discharged.
 96, 108½

During the above-stated period, 6,790 passengers were landed at this port.

Statement showing, by nationalities, the arrivals of vessels at the port of Lourengo Marques during the years 1892 to 1897, inclusive.

		18	92.			18	98.			18	94.	
Nationality.	Men-of-war.	Steamers.	Salling ves- sels.	Total.	Men-of-war	Steamers.	Salling ves.	Total.	Men-of-war.	Steamers.	Salling ves-	Total
Portugal England Germany France Norway Sweden British Asia United States Austria Denmark Italy Holland		21 149 22 	10 4 1 2 4 1 1 1 1 	37 158 23 2 4 1 1 1 1 228	1	169 24	10 9 11 22 8 8 3 6 2 2	19 182 25 2 8 3 6 2 1 	1 2	3 186 31	6 9 4 2 11 5 3	10 195 37 2 11 5 8 1
		18	1896. 1896. 1897.						97.			
Nationality.	Men-of-war.	Steamers.	Sailing ves- sels.	Total.	Men-of-war.	Steamars.	Salling ves-	Total.	Men-of-war.	Steamers.	Sailing ves- sels.	Total.
Portugal England Germany France Norway Sweden United States Austria Denmark Italy Holland Belgium	9 218 35 1 2	4 15 5 2 19 9 3 1 1	26 7 4	39 240 44 3 21 9 4 1 1	6 13 5	17 245 34 9 2	9 29 8 5 30 7 4 	\$2 287 47 14 32 7 4 1 8	11 18 1 1 1	20 276 48 37 2	8 29 13 2 44 8 2 2 5	39 823 62 40 46 8 2 2 5 1
Russia							8	3	• • • • • •	8	. 2	8
Total	265	59	39	863	25	808	100	433	32	384	118	584

The return of British shipping at the port of Lourenço Marquez during the year ending December 31, 1897, was:

## Direct trade in British vessels from and to Great Britain and British colonies.

Description.	Wita cargoes.	In bal- last.	Total.
Number of vessels entered. Gross tonnage		3, 846	267 691, 294

# Indirect or carrying trade from other than British countries in British vessels. [From statistics from the British consulate.]

From—	Number of ves- sels with cargoes.	Gross tonnage.
United States Holland	12	88, 788 10, 902 16, 579
Portuguese possessions Belgium	18 2	16,579 5,818
Total	35	71, 582

# Imports and exports at the port of Mozambique during the years ending December 31, 1896 and 1897.

	Imp	orts.	Exp	orts.	Reexports.				
Countries.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.			
1896.									
Portuguese countries Foreign countries	\$2, 556, 34 179, 509, 49	\$74, 190. 00 499, 529. 00	<b>\$9,996.</b> 08	<b>\$385, 082. 0</b> 0	<b>\$326</b> . 02	\$45, 669. 38			
Total	182, 065. 83	570, 739. 00	9, 996. 03	385, 032. 00	826. 02	45, 669. 38			
1897.									
Portuguese countries Foreign countries	5, 868. 10 189, 783. 83	206, 674, 43 315, 186, 01	15, 076. 94	780, 375. 60	83.98	60, 531. 86			
Total	195, 651. 93	521, 860. 44	15, 076, 94	780, 275. 60	83. 98	60, 531. 86			

## Imports and exports at the port of Kiliman during the years ending December 31, 1896 and 1897.

Countries.				Imports in transit to British Cen- tral Africa.						Exports.						Reexports.					
	D	uty		V	alue	ə.	Dı	ıty.	V	alu	в.	1	uty	٠.	V	alue	· .	Dut	y.	V	alue.
1896.																					
Portuguese countries Foreign countries		018. <b>326</b> .					 	• • • •	\$28	, 000	. 12	\$18	716	. 86	<b>\$347</b>	, 067	. 05	\$26.	. 14	<b>\$</b> 57,	538. 8
Total	169,	337	. 91	435,	588	. 89			. 28	, 669	. 12	18	716	. 85	847	, 067	. 05	26.	. 14	57,	588. 8
1897.			_	_	_	_															
Portuguese countries Foreign countries		<b>206</b> , 616							.  .'	458	. 60	16	208	. 36	882	, 607	. 30	47.	. 68	4,	442. 4
Total	120,	824	. 91	424,	056	. 27			.!	458	, 60	16	208	. 36	382	, 607	. 30	47	. <b>6</b> 8	4,	442. 4

## Imports and exports at the port of Chinde during the years ending December 31, 1896 and 1897.

<b>5</b>	Imp	orts.	Exp	orts.	Reexports.		
Countries.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	
1896.							
Portuguese countries Foreign countries	\$865.39 36, 185.34	\$35, 942. 04 114, 233. 38	<b>\$3</b> , 111. 75	\$16 <b>2</b> , 587. 46	<b>\$2.38</b>	<b>\$32, 3</b> 06. 25	
Total	37, 050. 73	150, 175. 42	8, 111. 75	162, 587. 46	2. 38	82, 306. 2	
1897.							
Portuguese countries Foreign countries	1, 377. 14 36, 486. 41	60, 720. 15 186, 938. 87	2, 027. 83	81, 065. 27	70. <b>92</b>	59, 498. 96	
Total	37, 863, 55	247, 659. 02	2, 087. 88	81, 065. 27	70.92	59, 498. 96	

Imports and exports at the port of Inhamban during the years ending December 31, 1896 and 1897.

<u> </u>	Imp		Exp	orts.	Reexports.			
Countries.	Duty.	Value. Duty.		Value.	Duty.	Value.		
1896.								
Portuguese countries Foreign countries	\$6, 948. 90 138, 974. 50	\$59, 539. 41 378, 919. 58	<b>\$5,071.78</b>	\$1 <b>23</b> , 165. 28	\$2.47	\$30ª. 88		
Total	145, 923. 40	433, 458. 99	5, 071. 78	123, 165. 28	2. 47	308. 88		
1897.								
Portuguese countries	1, <b>398. 49</b> 98, 526. 08	50, 005. 18 283, 179. 68	5, 157. 01	163, 172. 18	2. 64	1, 733. 40		
Total	99, 924, 57	333, 184. 86	5, 157. 01	163, 172. 18	2, 64	1, 733, 40		

Output of gold from the mines of the South African Republic, from 1887 to June 30, 1898.

[Return in ounces, valued at about \$17.50 per ounce. Computed from official statistics of the Transvaal.]

Month.	1887.a	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
January		11, 269	24, 986	85, 038	53, 205	84, 560
February	<b></b> .	12, 162	25, 800	86, 886	50, 073	86, 649
March		14, 706	28, 075	87, 600	52, 949	93, 244
April		15, 853	27, 136	38, 799	56, 362	95, 562
May		19,002	86, 298	88, 884	54, 672	99, 436
June		16, 328	81, 272	37, 412	55, 863	103, 252
July	<i>.</i>	19, 966	82, 407	89, 452	54, 920	101, 279
August		19, 877	32, 142	42, 861	59, 070	102, 322
September		20, 495	84, 869	45, 467	65, 601	107, 850
October		27, 775	31, 914	45, 250	72, 798	112, 167
November		27, 336	86, 116	46, 800	73, 393	106, 794
November December	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	26, 148	39, 218	50, 352	80, 812	117, 748
Total	34, 897	230, 917	379, 783	494, 801	<b>729,</b> 213	1, 210, 863
Month.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898. b
January	128, 874	149, 814	177, 463	148, 178	209, 832	336, 578
February	93, 252	151, 870	169, 295	167, 018	211,000	321, 239
March	111, 474	165, 372	184, 945	173, 952	232, 066	825, 907
April	112, 053	168, 745	186, 323	174, 418	235, 699	853, 243
May	116, 911	169, 773	194, 581	195, 008	248, 305	365, 016
June	122, 907	168, 162	200, 941	193, 640	251,529	365, 092
July	126, 109	167, 953	199, 453	203, 873	242, 479	
August	136, 069	174, 977	203, 573	212, 428	259, 603	
September	129, 585	176, 707	194, 764	202, 562	262, 151	
October	136, 682	173, 878	192, 652	199, 890	274, 175	
November	138, 640	175, 304	195, 218	201, 113	297, 124	
December	146, 357	182, 104	178, 428	206, 518	810, 712	
Total	1, 498, 473	2, 024, 159	2, 277, 636	2, 278, 598	3, 034, 675	2, 067, 075

a No monthly totals recorded.

b Six months.

Output of coal in the Transvaal, not including the Middleburg district (1), whence comes the Transvaal coal consumed and shipped from here during the year 1897.

January     21, 793     28, 546     6, 647     17 766     16, 379     2, 970     1, 970     158     7, 699     443     703     105, 67       February     22, 599     17, 278     10, 560     20, 221     19, 259     3, 025     2, 337     8, 296     531     233     104, 7       March     20, 698     23, 592     12, 610     26, 765     25, 422     2, 574     3, 748     155     8, 626     230     123, 8       April     19, 023     20, 682     15, 245     26, 000     24, 497     3, 102     3, 892     558     9, 058     127     122       June     16, 582     20, 335     10, 623     27, 403     20, 550     2, 142     4, 296     791     8, 470     10     11, 21       July     16, 150     22, 185     12, 982     29, 039     25, 160     2, 432     5, 148     891     10, 072     80     124, 68       August     10, 911     22, 582     11, 907     24, 089     21, 381     951     4, 503     120     10, 948     110, 105       September     6, 927     20, 665     11, 385     24, 116     20, 382     2, 759     4, 563     120     10, 948     110, 105       October	Months.	Transvaal Coal Trust.	Cassel coal col- liery.	Clydesdale coal collieries.	Great Rastern collieries.	Veereniging estates.	South Wales collifery.	Apex mines.	Home coal es-	Springs colliery.	International colliery.	Central colliery.	Total.
	February March April May June July August September October November	21, 793 22, 599 20, 698 19, 023 15, 350 16, 582 16, 150 10, 911 6, 927 11, 488 11, 002	28, 546 17, 278 23, 592 20, 682 17, 353 20, 335 22, 185 22, 582 20, 655 21, 116 20, 307	6, 647 10, 850 12,610 15, 245 12, 152 10, 623 12, 982 11, 067 11, 935 11, 892 13, 717	17 766 20, 221 26, 765 26, 000 22, 500 27, 403 29, 039 24, 089 24, 116 24, 597 22, 099	16, 379 19, 369 25, 422 24, 497 23, 667 20, 550 25, 160 21, 381 20, 386 19, 987 21, 424	2, 970 3, 025 2, 574 3, 102 2, 811 2, 142 2, 432 951 2, 759 3, 837 2, 520	1,970 2,337 3,748 3,892 3,530 4,296 5,148 4,595 4,563 (²)	158 155 558 834 791 891 180 120 345 208	7, 699 8, 296 8, 626 9, 058 8, 909 8, 470 10, 072 9, 762 10, 948 10, 830 11, 453	443 531	703 273 230 127 76 10 80 110 209	Tons. 105, 079 104, 769 123, 820 122, 184 107, 182 111, 202 124, 089 105, 518 102, 519 104, 301 102, 951 114, 023

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Estimated output, Middleburg mines, 100,000 tons per annum.

Operations stopped for erection of new plant.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

Referring to my report of August 20, I have to advise the Department that up to the present time I have not been able to obtain as much additional information as I anticipated. This is owing in great part to political conditions, the contemplated lease of this port by Portugal to England, the change of governors, the Cape Colony elections, and the customs union lately concluded between Cape Colony and Natal.

My own opinion is that business will presently improve. There is already a disposition on the part of the financiers of the Transvaal to invest money here. Already, a quarter of a million dollars has been spent here by the Compagnic General l'Electricité, a French company. I have visited the newly completed station of this company, and must say that it is the best-equipped electric-light station I have seen in South Africa.

The buildings have all been built of hollow French brick, with iron beams and girders. Three large engines and six dynamos have been installed. All the boilers, machinery, and fittings have been supplied by the Fives-Lilles Company, of Rhone, France. Upon the iron posts that have been planted along the streets I have, however, seen the marks of an English firm. This company has a concession for fifty years to supply electricity for light and power, and also for the sale of electric lamps and fittings. The company has already contracted with the municipal chamber to maintain six hundred 16-candlepower incandescent street lamps at an annual charge of £1,700 (\$8,273.05).

The government here, some time ago, gave a Belgian syndicate a concession of fifty years to build and operate an electric street railway. On the 5th of this month (October) the Belgian consul here, who represents the holders of the concession, submitted the plans for the said railway to the municipal chamber, where they were approved and passed the same day. By the terms of the concession, work on the line must begin within nine months from October 5, 1898, and in nine months more the line must be completed and open for traffic. The plans provide for about 4 miles of the overhead-wire street-railway system. In about a month, an engineer will arrive from Belgium to make the preliminary surveys.

Although Durban, Natal, is out of my consular jurisdiction, I do not think that it will be out of place for me to mention here that the Durban town council is about to appoint a commission of two engineers to investigate and report upon the electric street-railway systems of America and Europe, in order that they may intelligently decide upon the best system to be installed in Durban.

Imports and exports at Lourenço Marquez, Africa, from January 1 to September 30, 1898.

Countries.	Im	ports.	South	in transit to African public.	Rx	ports.	Reexports.		
	Duty collected.	Value.	Transit duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	
		\$940, 014. 87 2, 008, 487. 77		\$118, 335. 07 6, 862, 783. 09		<b>\$62</b> , 3 <b>29</b> . 92	<b>\$695.</b> 12	\$582, 900. 87	
Total	<b>871, 229. 6</b> 0	2, 948, 542. 64	115, 001. 06	6, 481, 118. 16	282. 10	<b>62,</b> 829. 92	695. 12	582, 900. 87	
For year ending Dec. 31, 1898	462, 368. 30	3, 666, 476. 22	184, 478. 21	12, 927, 236. 61	881.01	183, 982. 91	513. 32	182, 537. 22	

Return of merchant ressels entered at the port of Lourenço Marquez, Africa, from January 1 to June 30, 1898.

Nationalities	Steamers.	Sailing vessels.	Total number.	Gross ton- nage.	Tons of cargo landed.	Passengers landed.
English Portuguese German French	33 20	7 3 6	151 86 26 19			
Norwegian Swedish Italian Russian		22 2 1 5	22 2 1 5	549, 750	96, 108	6, 790
Total	216	46	262	549, 750	96, 108	6, 790

NOTE.—These vessels all cleared with practically no cargo.

Statement showing the amount of freight carried by the Delagoa Bay Railway during the year ending December 31, 1897.

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Alcoholic drinkstons	2,718	Oilstons	
Beansdo	114	Oilseedsdo	
Beardo		Olive oildo	
Candlesdo	130	Oxennumber	279
Navdo	218	Papers, books, etctons	89
oal	9, 156	Railway material and supplies do	64, 003
Cocoanuts and fruitsdo	26	Ricedo	
Coffeedo	72	Ropedo	
Cottondo	16	Rough metaldo	1.374
Cotton clothdo	23	Saltdo	
Oruga and chemicalsdo	2, 514	Sugardo	2,800
Ory goodsdo		Teado	
irewooddodo		Telegraph materialdo	538
fishdo		Timberdo	
lourdo		Tobaccodo	
Sovernment servicedo	10, 629	Canned goodsdo	
Fraindo		Vehiclesnumber	1 7
Jumsdo		War materialtons	1. 153
Hay and foragedo			
Hides and skinsdo	1.602	Winede	
lorsesnumber	162	Wooldo	
Kerosene oiltons	1, 359		
Live stocknumber	2,696	Worked metalsdo	
Machinerytons		Sundry articlesdo	
Lineralsdo		Tares deducted	

193, 1073 \$667, 823, 84

All railway charges must be paid in English or Transvaal gold coin. In computing amounts under 1 sovereign, the railway administration have a fixed rate of exchange, which is: 20 reis Portuguese currency equals 1 penny English or Transvaal currency.

W. STANLEY HOLLIS, Consul.

LOURENCO MARQUEZ, October 14, 1898.

## STEAMSHIP LINES, RAILWAYS, AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

Consul Hollis writes, on October 28, 1898:

My last report on the above subjects was dated September 30, 1896, and published in Commercial Relations for 1895-1896, page 314, Vol. I. Since that date, there have been practically no changes in the steamship lines running to this port.

The German line from Hamburg is still running with the same vessels and with practically the same freight and passenger tariffs.

The Chargeurs Reunis and the Messageries Maritimes lines continue

their monthly steamers from France.

The two leading English lines, the Union Steamship Company and the Castle Line, are still carrying the mails and doing the greater part of the passenger business between England and South Africa. Several new vessels have been added to the fleets of these lines. The Union Steamship Company, in particular, has pursued a very progressive policy, and has added a number of fine vessels to its fleet.

The following table shows the fleet of this company as it was in 1896,

and as it now is in 1898:

Name.	Tonnage.	Name.	Tonnage.
Scot—T. 8 Norman—T. S Gascon—T. S Gaska—T. S Goorka—T. S Guelph—T. S Green—T. S Gaul—T. S Goth—T. S Mexican	7, 784 7, 587 6, 200 6, 200 6, 200 4, 916 4, 747 4, 744 4, 738	Saxon—T. S.   1898.	10, 300 10, 248 7, 818 7, 537 6, 834 6, 288 6, 288 6, 288
Mexican Moor Tartar Athenian Trojan Spartan Pretoria Arab	4, 464 4, 425 8, 882	Geni—I.S. Goth—T.S. Mexican Moor Trojan Spartan Arab.	4, 74 4, 73 4, 66 4, 46 3, 65

The mail steamers of this line, after passing round the Cape of Good Hope, come no farther north on this coast than Durban, Natal; but the slower intermediate steamers, or "G boats," as they are called from the fact that their names all begin with the letter "G," call regularly every two weeks at this port, and once a month one of these steamers goes on to Beira.

The passenger accommodations of the vessels of this line are firstclass in every respect, and surpass those on many other well-known

The "G boats" in particular are singularly steady, and it is a common occurrence for these vessels to make the thirty-seven days' voyage from Southampton to this port without even once having the "fiddles" on the saloon tables.

American business men, however, are probably more interested in

the steamship lines running from New York to this port.

The Union Steamship Company and the Clan Line, represented in New York by Messrs. Barber & Co., and the Castle Line and the Bucknall Line, whose agents in New York are Messrs. Norton & Son, have for several years maintained a fairly regular freight service from New York to this port.

Since I returned from the United States, a new and competing line composed of sundry English tramp steamers, chartered by Messrs. Henry W. Peabody & Co., of New York, has made its appearance, and at present, there is a rate war going on between this new line and the combined old lines, or "ring" as they are termed. As a result, freight rates to-day are lower from the United States than from England.

Owing to the system of rebates, discounts, and special quotations practiced by these lines, it is quite useless for me to quote freight rates

from this end of the line.

Intending shippers must go, in New York, from the agents of one line to those of the others and personally arrange their own rates. By so doing, I am of the opinion that they will not have to pay much more than \$6.50 per ton for freight upon ordinary goods shipped from New

York to this port.

There are no docks here, alongside of which large steamers can lie and discharge cargoes. Consequently, all goods must be lightered. The discharging of steamers is, at present, going on in a very satisfactory manner. There is a sufficient number of steam cranes on the landing jetties to keep cargoes in motion, and the railway management enables goods, as fast as they are landed, to be loaded into freight cars.

The discharging and landing of cargoes from steamers of regular lines is carried on by agents employed by the steamship companies, or by their agents; but cargoes from sailing vessels and steamers that are not regular in their calls at this port are landed by the agents to whom the vessels are consigned, except in cases when the agents are

not provided with the necessary equipment.

The cost of landing, in these instances, varies from 6 to 7 shillings (\$1.46 to \$1.70) per ton, according to the amount of freight being landed

at the port and the available means of discharging cargoes.

Forwarding charges, which include all charges for receiving, sorting, stacking, clearing through customs for transit, and placing on railway trucks or freight cars for the various consignees in the Transvaal, vary from 4s. 6d. (\$1.09) to 7s. (\$1.70) per ton. The firm of Messrs. De Waal & Co. is the oldest and the largest here, that devotes itself principally to landing, clearing, forwarding, and agency work. Messrs. De Waal & Co. have given me considerable information relating to the forwarding of merchandise from this port, and have advised me that in calculating the 3 per cent "transit duty," the Lourenço Marquez custom-house adds the freight to the amount of the invoice, and where no freight is declared, increases the amount of the invoice by 25 per cent.

#### RAILWAY RATES.

Johannesburg, the leading city of the Transvaal, is 396 miles by rail from this port.

The freight rates from Delagoa Bay to Johannesburg are as follows per 100 pounds weight:

Rough goods	<b>\$1.00</b>
Intermediate class	1. 21
Normal goods, R. R. risk	1. 70
8	2

Classification.—Rough goods: Ashes, asphalt, bark, bones, bricks (rough), brimstone, sulphur, charcoal, chalk, cinders, clay, coal, coke, fire clay, fire bricks, firewood, flowerpots (earthen), gravel, hides, horn; rough, cast, or pig iron; lime, limestone, manure, nitrate of potash, nitrate of soda, ores of not greater value than \$220 per ton, packing matter, including grain bags, coal bags, wool sacks; earthen pipes, plaster of paris, rags, refuse, sand, skins (dried or salted), stone (rough), slates, sleepers, straw, tiles, tufa, lumber, tar, coal.

Intermediate class: Agricultural implements, asbestus, candles, carbon in bags for electrical purposes, cement, coffee, collodion, cyanide of potassium, dynamite, fencing material, fresh fish, gelatine, girders (undamageable), guhr, griudstones, lead, machinery (undamageable), oatmeal, cast iron and cast iron pipes (undamageable), planed, tongued, and grooved lumber; wool, wagon jacks, zinc ingots, rice, soap, sugar, sheep dip, tubes and pipes, empty bottles (new), carbons, safety fuse, flour, galvanized iron

flour, galvanized iron.

Normal goods: All goods not otherwise specified.

Passenger trains leave Lourenço Marquez, Delagoa Bay, for the Transvaal every morning and evening, and make the through journey to Johannesburg, 396 miles, in twenty-seven hours.

The passenger fares to Johannesburg are as follows:

First-class	\$24.60
Second-class	19.74
Third-class	

## Distances and time by rail from Johannesburg to other South African ports.

То	Distance.	Time by rail.
Durban East London Port Elizabeth Cape Town	666 715	Hours. 27. 40 40 61

Forwarding agents: De Waal & Co., Pearson & Goddard, Wilcken & Ackerman, Hawke & Weedon, Alex Nebel.

Shipping agents and brokers: McIntosh, Findlay & Co., Allen, Wack & Co., De Oost Afrikaansche Company, Donaldson & Sievewright, Martin Budd.

Messrs. Wilcken & Ackerman are the agents of the Henry W. Peabody Steamship Line from New York.

Under date of November 4, Mr. Hollis sends the following copy of a letter by Alexander Nebel, forwarding agent:

## FORWARDING FREIGHT AT LOURENÇO MARQUEZ.

Landing.—On all goods shipped to this port, the landing charge—7s. 6d. (\$1.82)—is payable with the freight, and the steamship companies have fixed contracts with the local lightering companies who deliver the freight from the steamers' sides to the wharf.

But if goods are shipped by sailing vessel, the landing charges are payable here, and the consignees or their agents are at liberty to make special arrangements with any boating or lighter company to land their goods, provided, of course, that the shipment makes at least a lighter load of 75 tons. The rates for landing in such cases vary, according to the nature of the goods, from 4s. to 6s. (\$0.97 to \$1.46) per ton.

Cranage.—Goods weighing not more than 1 ton apiece are usually discharged at the pier close to the custom-house—the lighter companies paying the cranage—and from there are taken charge of by the forwarding agents.

If, however, goods are heavier, or if a shipment consists of heavy machinery of If, however, goods are heavier, or it a snipment consists of neavy machinery or more or less of the above weight, it is preferable to discharge the goods at the railway or "Netherlands pier," as it is called, where they are taken from the lighters by cranes and placed straight into the railway trucks.

The cranage charges at the Netherlands pier are as follows: For packages weighing less than 1 ton, 4s. 6d. (\$1.09) per ton, less 2s. (48 cents) refunded by the lighter companies, making the net charge 2s. 6d. (61 cents), as per following table:

#### Railway cranage charges.

	(	Charges.		li	ght	fund by ering eany.	Net charges.		
Packages weighing less than— (Ine ton	\$. 4 5 7 10	<b>d. 6 0 6 0 6</b>	\$1.09 1.21 1.82 2.43 2.79	8. 2 2 8 4 5	d. 0 0 6 6	\$0.48 .48 .85 1.09 1.21	2. 2 3 4 5 6	d. 6 0 6 6	\$0.61 .73 .97 1.34 1.58

It is much easier for the lighter companies to discharge cargo at the Netherlands pier than at the custom-house jetties; therefore the refunds, as stated above, are allowed. For freight landed from sailing vessels, special charges are arranged, according to the nature of the cargoes.

Customs charges.—The transit duty charged at this port is 3 per cent ad valorem on the amount of the invoice, including the charges for freight, commission, etc.; or, if the latter charges are not stated, 25 per cent is added to the invoice value of the goods instead. There are many articles, however, on the free list.

Harbor and other dues on transit goods amount to about 7 pence (14 cents) per ton. The loading into freight cars is done by the Delagoa Bay Railway, which charges

6 pence (12 cents) per ton for fine freight and half that amount for rough goods.

Agency.—My work as forwarding agent consists of receiving from the lighters, sorting, clearing at both Portuguese and Transvaal customs, and weighing, for which I charge as follows per ton: 4 shillings (97 cents) for general assorted merchandise; 3 shillings (73 cents) for special "big lines" in truck loads of 10 tons; 2s. 6d. (60 cents) for goods landed at the Netherlands pier—cranage to be paid extra.

Besides the above mentioned charges, there remain bank charges—exchange and cash outlays; 5 shillings (\$1.21) for each entry, and railway charges and Transvaal

customs duties.

## MADAGASCAR.<sup>1</sup>

This island seems to have experienced its share of the general depression in business, the reduction here having been caused in a great measure by the increased tariff rates on goods coming from countries other than France.

#### COTTON GOODS.

The trade in cotton goods was active up to April, 1898, the past year, I am credibly informed, being one of the best American cottons have enjoyed for some time. More than 6,000 bales have been received since January 1, 1898, but much of this was sent out in anticipation of a higher tariff.

There will always be more or less trade in American cottons, since they are well and favorably known and wanted by the natives, but the immediate future of the trade is not bright for two reasons, namely:

First. The duties are now such that French cottons can compete, the rates being between 50 and 60 per cent of their value.

Second. By indirect methods, the colonial authorities have so impressed the natives that it is with difficulty they are induced to buy any cloth but French. I am reliably informed the native merchants in the interior of the island are forbidden to sell cloth of English or American manufacture.

Several friends at Tamatave aver that they must tear off the American trade-mark from their cloth in order to sell it down the coast. Yet when I call on these same firms for something more tangible in reference to the matter, the invariable reply is: "Well, Mr. Consul, you know we are Frenchmen, and it would do us no good to make a deposition of this."

#### CHANGES IN TARIFF RATES ON COTTON GOODS.

A glance over the following table will show the changes in the tariff rates on cotton goods:

Comparison between the old and new tariffs on cotton goods for Madagascar (on goods from countries other than France).

	Oi	d system.		New system.			
Weight.	Number of			MULLION OI			
	threads per 5 millimeters.	Francs.	U. S. coin.	threads per 5 millimeters.	Francs.	U. 8. coin.	
13 kilos or more * {	27 and less 28 to 35	62 97	\$12.96 18.72	35 and less 36 and more	77 118	\$14.86 22.77	
11 to 13 kilos	27 and less 28 to 35	70 108	13. 51 <b>2</b> 0. 84	35 and less 36 and more	87 131	16. 79 25. 28	
9 to 11 kilos	27 and less 28 to 35	90 140	17. 37 27. 02	35 and less 36 and more	111 172	21. 42 83. 19	
7 to 9 kilos	27 and less 28 to 35 27 and less	107 175 129	20, 65 83, 77 24, 89	35 and less 36 and more 35 and less	131 230 139	25. 28 44. 39 26. 83	
5 to 7 kilos	28 to 35 27 and less	212 230	30. 91 44. 39	36 and more	800 287	57. 90 55, 39	
3 to 5 kilos	28 to 35	399 620	77.00 129.66	36 and more Less than 3	550 620	106. 15 129. 66	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>1 millimeter = 0.001 meter or 0.0894 inch.

It will be seen by the foregoing table that for goods of 27 threads and less or 36 threads and mere the new tariff is heavier, but for goods from 28 to 35 threads (which is the general quality for long cloths and other fancy goods) the tariff is less. For American and English gray goods, which are of 27 threads and less, the new tariff is higher.

Practically no drills are sold in Madagascar, and there has yet been no disposition to depart from the standard weights and marks; in fact, this is so true that some enterprising French firms, encouraged by the discriminating tariff, have hitherto limited themselves to imitating the standard weights sent out by American firms. I am informed that they have not confined themselves to imitating weights and measures, but have even gone so far as to mark their goods in imitation of well-known copyrights.

I would add that the general weight of sheetings used on the east

coast is the 3-yard sheeting, and on the west coast the 3.25.

The 30-inch goods (or shirtings) have a certain demand, as well as those in the ordinary standard weights.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>1 kilo = 2.2046 pounds.

#### PETROLEUM.

The petroleum trade has not increased in volume. It is more profitable to send it to Zanzibar, the Indian ports, or to Mauritius, where it is sold to small dealers who ship it in smaller quantities to this island.

The methods of illumination employed by the natives are very primitive; the majority use no light at all.

#### SUNDRIES.

As regards boots and shoes, the natives do not wear either; and the European population is not sufficient to warrant a hopeful outlook in this line at present.

There is a moderate demand for furniture, lamps, clocks, and watches (of a cheap grade), canned goods, medicines, hardware, tools, etc.

I am of the opinion that butter put up in 3 or 5 pound pieces in cloths and then in pickle, or any other method of preservation suitable for this climate, would be profitable. If not hitherto attempted, it is worth the trial. The butter used here comes from France, Italy, and Denmark, and is of medium quality, put up in small tins weighing from ½ to 1½ pounds and retailing at from 60 to 75 cents per pound. The same may be said of eggs, which sell from 36 to 48 cents per dozen.

The lack of an American firm at this place dealing in staples other than cotton, renders it very difficult to obtain information as to the market for many articles of American manufacture.

## DECREASE OF TRADE.

The decrease of the trade in the island is marked, and is probably due, in a measure, to the radical changes effected in the customs and habits of their new subjects by the colonial authorities.

In the olden days, the wealth of the Hovas was reckoned according to the number of cattle and slaves owned by them, and being skillful traders, commerce was in their hands. These Hova masters, many of them, frequently did not see their subjects during the year, the system of bondage being feudal in its character. The slaves would devote their time to attending the cattle and gathering the principal products of the island, such as rubber, wax, rafia fiber, gold dust, and hides, which were brought to the centers of commerce for export.

When the new government assumed control of the island, it abolished slavery only to place the natives in a condition of serfdom. They are pressed into the "Farnompoana" or free government service, a system by which men and women are put to work on the public roads. The result is a scarcity of native produce for the export trade, and an increase in the price of commodities. The price of rice, the chief food of the natives, has increased 50 per cent because they are compelled to work in the government service, instead of cultivating their rice fields as formerly.

## CABLE, TELEGRAPH, ETC.

The cable service is unreliable, by reason of its many interruptions. The telegraph system of the island is being extended and much improved. The public roads in the interior have been greatly increased and improved throughout the island. They have not heretofore been used except for government transportation.

Most of the small rivers intersecting the country between Tamatave and Antananarivo are being bridged, which, together with the improvement of the roads, will shorten the time between here and Tananarivo,

the capital.

In my report of September 2, 1898, I sent a prospectus of the railway now in process of construction. The section from here to Ivondro is being pushed as rapidly as the character of the labor and topographical features of the country will admit. The lagoons are being joined in the construction of the Pangolanes Canal to Andevorante.

#### LICENSES.

Wholesale merchants pay 400 francs (\$77.20) per year; merchants with an insurance agency pay 1,000 francs (\$193) per annum. There are no special taxes on commercial travelers. Those coming from countries other than France must deposit an amount covering the duties on their samples, which, I am informed, is returned to them upon their departure from the island.

#### PASSPORTS.

The regulations as to passports affect Frenchmen and foreigners alike. The following questions are submitted: (1) Whence the traveler comes, (2) his nationality, (3) his profession, (4) his destination, (5) his business on the island.

### PACKING AND FREIGHT RATES.

It is charged here by local merchants that the packing of products by Americans is faulty, the covering frail, and hence the goods are not in good condition on arrival. French and English goods are much better packed.

Rates are unchanged, with the exception of those of the Compagnie Charguers Reunis, which have been reduced 50 per cent to Havre and Bordeaux, with an extra charge of 15 francs (\$2.90) for reshipment to

Marseilles and London.

#### TONNAGE DUES AND QUARANTINE.

There are no tonnage dues. All vessels except the Messageries Maritimes must pay a sanitary due of from 1.50 francs (29 cents) to 40 francs (\$7.72) according to tonnage.

There are no quarantine regulations whatsoever.

## MARKING OF GOODS.

To avoid tax, goods from France must be accompanied with certificate of origin. There are no regulations as to marking of goods.

Infringements of French trade-marks are zealously prosecuted.

## CHANGES IN CONSUMPTION TAX.

By decree of May 7, last, the following articles are subject to the consumption tax of 1 per cent:

All alcohols, 120 francs (\$26.16) per hectoliter (26.418 gallons). Common wines of 14° and less, 5 francs (\$0.96) per hectoliter.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Printed in Advance Sheets, No. 256, October 25; Consular Reports, No. 219, December, 1898.

Wines and liquors more than 14°, 15 francs (\$2.90) per hectoliter, not including interior tax of 1 per cent.

Champagnes, per bottle, 50 centimes (\$0.096).

Mousseaux wines, per one-half bottle, 25 centimes (\$0.048). Ciders, per bottle, 10 centimes (\$0.019). Beer, per hecteliter (26.418 gallons), 5 francs (\$0.96).

Beer, per bottle, 10 centimes (\$0.019).

Liqueurs, per hectoliter, 30 francs (\$5.79); per bottle, 50 centimes (\$0.096).

Opium and gunpowder, 10 francs (\$1.93) per kilo (2.2046 pounds).

Firecrackers and fireworks, 10 francs (\$1.93) per kilogram.

Cloths of all kinds, 3 per cent of their value.

Tobaccos: Leaf and plug, 1 franc (\$0.193) per kilogram; cigars and cigarettes, 6 francs (\$1.15) per kilogram; other kinds, 2 francs (\$0.38) per kilogram = 2.2046

Petroleum, 10 centimes (\$0.0196) per kilogram net. Benzine, slate, 10 centimes (\$0.0196) per kilogram net. Matches, 3 francs (\$0.57) per kilogram net.

Playing cards, 20 centimes (\$0.038) per pack.

#### COMMERCIAL CREDITS.

Oredits depend largely on the standing of the firm. Reliable business firms receive from three to six months' credit at 6 per cent interest.

Colonial companies organized in France for exploiting the French colonies have agents here who take orders from individuals, as well as local merchants, from 10 francs (\$1.93) upward, and give unlimited credits at 6 per cent with renewal on one-fourth payments.

#### CHANGES IN PASSENGER RATES.

The Messageries Maritimes have made the following reductions in the passenger rates to and from Marseilles:

	Old.		New.	
	France.	U. S. coin.	Francs.	U. S. coin.
First class	915	\$236. 42 176. 59 88. 78	1, 075 755 400	\$207.47 145.71 77.20

## CURRENCY.

The total amount of currency in circulation, according to an estimate of the director of the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, is about 40,000,000 francs, or \$8,000,000.

The 5 franc piece of the Latin Union is the local unit. There are also some 6,000,000 francs in "cut money," which are not in circulation.

The rate of exchange has fluctuated somewhat since the war, and is at present 5 francs, or 96 cents, on the dollar.

#### SPECIAL DESIGNS, PATTERNS, ETC., OF GOODS.

Measurements and other peculiarities of manufactured fabrics receive more attention from European manufacturers than from American, the former sparing no pains to acquaint themselves with any special or characteristic requirement.

The Hova will purchase a 40-yard piece of cloth, but can not be persuaded to buy at reduced price a 38-yard piece, for the reason that the smaller piece cuts to a disadvantage in making "lambas," the chief dress of the native.

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## MEANS AND TIME OF COMMUNICATING WITH UNITED STATES PORTS.

Communication with United States ports is difficult and expensive. Freight must pass through France or England. By the most direct route, the shortest time required to reach Tamatave from United States ports will vary from thirty to fifty days, the former with close connections at Paris and from Marseilles via the swamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes. Other French and the English lines require a month. The English Castle Line transfers at the Cape, rendering the time rather uncertain. Sailing vessels require from one hundred to two hundred days.

### HOW TO INCREASE AMERICAN TRADE.

A have no doubt that a well-assorted invoice of American products would be well received, and if sustained by a local agency would greatly

stimulate trade, notwithstanding the high tariff duties.

I had hoped to receive certain other information of a statistical nature from the authorities at Tamatave and from various other ports on the island, but have been disappointed. I hope to forward it by the next steamer as a supplementary report.

M. W. GIBBS, Consul.

TAMATAVE, October 3, 1898.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

I inclose such supplementary data as I have been able to secure through official and other sources. Several parties to whom I have applied for certain information have thus far failed to reply.

M. W. GIBBS, Consul.

TAMATAVE, October 18, 1898.

Principal products exported from Tamatave and countries of destination for the year 1897.

Articles.	France.	England.	Germany.	America.	Other countries.	Value.
Rubber         pounds           Rafia fiber         do           Wax (bees)         do           Gold dust         do           Ebony wood         do           Raw hides         number           Dry salted hides         pieces	872, 768 84, 307 343, 529 2, 081 265	8, 441 182, 767 60, 403 28 295, 434 2, 326 192	102, 493 211, 075 17, 678	5, 512	1, 685 373	\$56, 096, 48 41, 322, 73 35, 032, 97 8, 220, 57 8, 378, 86 11, 671, 55 1, 087, 86

Principal products imported into Tamatave and principal countries of origin for the year 1897.

Articles.	France.	England.	Germany.	America.	Other coun- tries.	Value.
Otton cloth Wines Seer ronware Matches Cobacco Petroleum Jaina ware Cinware Other goods	\$140, 027, 90 188, 457, 16 11, 566, 91 37, 511, 94 295, 85 18, 751, 35 2, 090, 90 1, 154, 94	\$574, 022, 36 9, 313, 71 8, 422, 15 12, 371, 86 2, 357, 50 386, 79 1, 809, 99 4, 046, 50 8, 739, 82	\$23, 133, 41 8, 557, 64 1, 743, 38 8, 662, 35 258, 62 1, 213, 40 451, 04	938. 42 6, 919. 91	\$5, 600. 39 27, 374. 60 745. 42 677. 84 1, 035. 04 1, 434. 18	\$1, 090, 297, 01 229, 046, 66 22, 477, 86 60, 162, 41 8, 688, 33 20, 780, 34 8, 229, 99 7, 455, 33 10, 345, 84 35, 817, 42
Total value		·				1, 488, 301, 70

## Imports and exports at Port of Majunga for the first half of 1898.

#### [Approximate.]

#### IMPORTS.

Countries.	January and February.	March and April.	Мау.	June.
France	28, 538, 72	\$68, 686, 12 41, 869, 99 3, 933, 31 31, 911, 74	\$37, 668. 47 4, 565. 85 942. 19 9, 186. 65	\$2, 469. 19 7, 533. 07 2, 731. 87 4, 376. 35
Total	112, 527. 48	146, 401. 16	52, 357. 66	17, 110. 48

#### Grand total, \$328,396.78.

#### EXPORTS.

France. England Germany Other countries.	6, 201. 17	\$10, 368. 01 308. 80 11, 418. 17 144. 78	\$1, 358. 75 6, 107. 48 76. 23	
Total	11, 451. 89	22, 234. 76	7, 542. 46	364.96

Grand total, \$41,594.07.

To France, hides, gold dust, wax, rafia; to Germany, rubber, hides, wax, rafia; to other countries, rice straw, rope hair, etc.

Translation of decree of governor placing vessels in coast trade under French flag.

ART. 1. From January 1, 1899, navigation in the coastwise trade in the boundaries of Madagascar and dependencies will be reserved exclusively to vessels flying the French flag.

ART. 2. Owners and captains who desire their vessels to be benefited by the advantages of regular enrollment under French protection, should comply with the dispositions of the local decree 940 of August 28, 1898.

Certain vessels, moreover, may be authorized to fly the French flag without hav-

ing obtained a French protection (regular) by fulfilling the conditions prescribed by the ministerial circular of November 25, 1895, namely: One-half at least to be owned by Frenchmen, and the boat to be commanded by a captain who is a French citizen or subject.

ART. 3. These last named vessels, in order to be authorized to join the navigation, either in the coastwise trade or as schooners, should be furnished with a special permit for navigation and with a crew list which will be delivered to them by the

maritime authority of the port of registration.

ART. 4. Only schooners of more than 25 tons may be equipped. Coastwise navigation is that which goes from one point to another of the island or between the island and one of its dependencies situated in sight of the shore. Small coasting trade includes the coasts of the island and its dependencies, as well as trips between these coasts and the neighboring islands subject to French rule (Mayotte, Reunion, etc.).

Large coasting trade includes the coasts and the islands situated upon the seas which extend from the Cape of Good Hope as far as and including the islands of the

channel.\*

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MADAGASCAR.

I inclose a few additional statements which have just come to hand, showing imports and exports from the orincipal ports of Madagascar for the calendar year 1897.

M. W. GIBBS, Consul.

TAMATAVE, November 18, 1898.

<sup>\*</sup>NOTE BY BUREAU OF FOREIGN COMMERCE, MARCH 16, 1899.—Consul Gibbs sends from Tamatave, under date of January 18, 1899, translation of a decree by the governor, provisionally repealing the law forbidding foreign vessels in the coastwise trade of Madagascar.

## Imports and exports at principal Madagascar ports for the calendar year 1897.

Ports.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	
Tamatave Majunga Diego-Saures Nossi-Be Vatomandry Mananjary Nossi-Ve Vohemar Fort Dauphin Ambanourou Farafangana Sainte-Marie Mahanoro	479, 886, 89 41, 210, 68 196, 785, 89 159, 993, 52 126, 577, 12 34, 931, 84 9, 197, 03 33, 423, 55 24, 531, 84 12, 827, 55 6, 963, 82	\$184, 184, 14 94, 879, 96 47, 584, 16 132, 573, 95 66, 836, 87 51, 229, 15 93, 965, 30 85, 415, 04 25, 758, 27 12, 28 6, 645, 38 4, 622, 35	\$2, 287, 707. 15 574, 766, 24 888, 744, 16 330, 359, 359, 32 226, 874, 39 1, 777, 806, 27 128, 898, 14 94, 612. 07 69, 181, 81 36, 767, 46 18, 977, 49 13, 609, 20 9, 999, 41	
Total	3, 585, 199. 30	823, 075, 12	4, 358, 274. 42	

## Estimate of principal exports from Madagascar for the calendar year 1897.

Articles.	Value.		Articles.	Value.		
Bags, empty. Bones, shells, and hoofs. Cattle. Cloves Ebony Fish, salt, dry, and smoked Gold (dust). Gold (bars). Grease, tallow, etc. Hides, large. Hides, large. Horns. Rabannas	6, 759. 63 105, 646. 65 9, 292. 37 6, 623. 56 648. 85 5, 643. 05 35, 764. 05 18, 335. 58 22, 570. 57 50, 226. 35 3, 881. 42	France. 16, 914 35, 024 547, 335, 48, 147 34, 819 3, 336 28, 306 185, 306 5, 589 116, 946 20, 111 2, 910 2, 716	Ratia fiber Rice. Rubber Salt Skins, goat and sheep. Sugar, raw Vanilla Vegetables. Vegetables, dried Wax, yellow and white. Wood, all kinds. Total.	8, 040. 00 212, 531. 60 4, 447. 88 6, 382. 84 15, 919. 60 33, 189. 24 9, 721. 21 4, 544. 00	France. 593, 344 41, 656 1, 101, 200 22, 044 38, 073 82, 481 171, 981 50, 386 23, 544 502, 883 40, 844	

## Statement of cloths imported into Madagascar during the calendar year 1897.

Kinds of cloth.	France.	French colonies.	England.	English colonies.	Germany.	
Cotton	<b>894</b> , 541, 88	<b>\$2,798,97</b>	\$707, 619. 24	\$31, 913, 61	\$71, 289, 67	
Clothing (ready made)	16, 453, 86	44,	7, 046, 19	1, 185, 41	247. 05	
Hosiery	6, 400, 80			2, 430, 85	173, 56	
Hemp-jute linen	8, 090, 10		5, 016, 85	1, 204, 71	579. 82	
Other cloths	99, 039, 97			598, 49	2. 32	
Silks			464. 83	1, 134, 44		
Underwear	1.981.00		1, 800, 72		579. 23	
Woolens	4, 650. 82		4, 948. 82	255. 58	1 <b>5</b> 3. 37	
Total	231, 774. 29	2, 798. 97	733, 129. 36	38, 723, 09	73, 025. 02	
	<del> </del>			Other		

Kinds of cloth.	African coast.	America.	Other countries.	Total.
Cotton. Clothing (ready made)	601.87	<b>\$431, 688. 36</b>	\$8, 752. 80 423. 87 55, 25	\$1,553,792.95 25,958.25 11,435.59
Hemp-jute linen Other cloths Silks	77.14	21, 597, 37	27. 48 544. 40	36, 565, 49 103, 857, 02 2, 898, 38
Underwear Woolens			10.42	4, 371. 37 10, 823. 48
Total	6, 336. 96	453, 285. 73	10, 629, 06	

## Imports and exports at port of Vatomandry, Madagascar.

	189	7.	First half of 1898.	
Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
France	\$20, 326. 95 81, 551. 95 7, 026. 75 38, 844. 92 10, 094. 67	\$11, 085, 14 40, 665, 20 4, 920, 53 7, 251, 97 55, 00	\$59, 829. 04 14, 812. 50 62, 480. 66 2, 904. 65 3, 388. 11	\$4, 128. 05 28, 950. 77 250. 90 886. 00
Total	157, 845. 24	63, 977. 84	142, 914. 96	83, 710. 72

1 Approximate.

Commercial movement of the ports of Andevoronte and Maharoro for the year 1897 and first half of the year 1898.

		Exp	orts. '	Imports.			
Ports.	1897.		First half of 1898.		1897.		First half of 1898.
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.
Andevooronto Maharoro	167, 500	\$13, 510. 00 5, 104. 85	113, 080	\$14, 708, 70 5, 657, 60	5, 851	\$4, 620. 42	2, 658

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>The exports were wax, rafia fiber, hides, crin vegetal, and divers kinds of wood.

Value of exports declared at Tamatave for the United States during the year ended June 30, 1898.

Articles.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.
Hide cuttings, dry salted	230. 52	\$1, 008. 93 454. 39	\$54. 94 1, 535. 99		\$54. 94 8, 315. 96 230. 52 454. 39
Total	1, 001. 56	1, 463. 32	1, 590. 93		4, 055, 81

### MADEIRA.

The island of Madeira is situated between 32° 37′ and 32° 49′ north latitude and 16° 31′ and 17° 16′ west longitude. It is 38 miles long from east to west and about 13 miles in breadth. A central or dividing range of mountains runs the entire length of the island. The highest peak attains 6,000 feet, and the average height of the range is more than 4,500 feet. The mountains influence the climate, and consequently the vegetation of the island. The fruits and grain of Europe and America are cultivated to an elevation of 2,600 feet above the sea level, whilst the vine and sugar cane, as well as tropical fruits, grow on the lower grounds, where the climate is genial and the soil stronger. The supply of water for the crops depends entirely on irrigation, as during the summer months no rain falls on the island. A portion of the heavy rains that fall during the winter months is stored on the mountain sides, and from these the water is distributed during the summer through stone channels called "levadas." Some of these leva-

das are 50 and 70 miles long, carrying water in a zigzag way from the northernmost part of the island to the southernmost. Wherever water can be carried, crops can be grown. Water is the most valuable property in Madeira. As a rule, levadas are owned by corporations, but the longer ones are owned by the Government. These are under the control of the minister of public works, an officer appointed from Lisbon.

The population of Madeira, by the last census, was 140,000, and the island is assumed to have an area of 300 square miles. A large portion of the surface is unfit for cultivation. Above the 2,600-foot line is the region of the bilberry, heath, and broom, and it is too barren and exposed for the production of grain. This constitutes fully one-third of the island, and a large portion of the remainder is either barren rock or too precipitous for tillage, so that probably not more than one-half the island is in actual cultivation. The wonderful fertility of the island is shown by the fact that 150 square miles support a population of 140,000, a population more dense than that of Belgium, the most dense country of the continent of Europe, where there are 485 persons to the square mile; this, too, without a sufficient water supply, and with the most rude and primitive utensils for cultivation.

Funchal, with a population of 36,600, is the capital of the island, and is the third city in Portugal. Being a health resort for all Europe, it is supported almost entirely by foreigners. The Portuguese Government has at last recognized this, and has abrogated most of the laws that discriminated against the stranger. The passport system, so long in vogue, has been annulled, and persons coming here to stop for some time can bring with them, free of duty, household wares, such as linen, silver, etc., or these can follow their owners within a limit of thirty days,

provided they show signs of use.

The annexed tables will explain themselves. The export tables do not give America a fair rating. As we have no regular direct line of steamers from here to America, our exports are shipped via England, and are placed by the customs to the credit of that country. Exports to America are put down at \$549.91, when, as a matter of fact, our invoices show exportation to the value of \$6,715.88 for the quarter ended December 31, 1897. The value of \$549.91 was shipped direct to New York by the Portuguese Peninsular Line, that touches here only when bringing cargo to the island. The export of eggs to South Africa has developed, and is remarkably large for this island. About 30 tons were exported in 1896, and between 500 and 600 tons in 1897. The bulk of these went to Johannesberg. As a direct line of steamers has been established between New York and Cape Town, our people should get a large portion of this trade. The Madeira eggs are bought here in the market at \$2 per 100, and are sold in Johannesberg at \$10.

I wish to call attention to the embroidery industry; the increase of exports in this line, over last year, is 25 tons. The bulk of this has gone to England and Germany, these countries having agents here that buy

the work.

T. C. JONES, Consul.

FUNCHAL, July 25, 1898.

## Principal goods imported into Madeira in 1897 and 1896.

A =4: -1	1	.897.	1896.		
Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Coals	168 6, 964 4, 606 566	\$271, 954. 61 148, 744. 57 161, 888. 98 187, 457. 58 26, 069. 84 369, 562. 01	Tons. 77, 289 162 5, 840 4, 303 674	\$252, 211. 22 42, 471. 65 123, 348. 80 187, 953. 96 10, 011. 70 214, 035. 24	
Total		1, 165, 677, 59		830, 032. 57	

#### N. B.—These values are calculated on a gold basis.

## Principal goods exported from Madeira in 1897 and 1896.

	1	897.	1896.		
Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Wine pipes Embroidery tons Vegetables and fruit do Wickerwork do Other goods	53 2, 384 187	\$895, 732. 85 146, 978. 16 63, 502. 95 12, 890. 10 206, 169. 27	5, 770 28 1, 648 92	\$749, 752. 45 23, 836. 11 31, 909. 64 6, 005. 26 127, 127. 57	
Total		1, 324, 768. 33		938, 631. 03	

# Total ralue of all goods exported from and imported into Madeira to and from foreign countries in 1897 and 1896.

	Exp	orts.	Imports.		
Countries.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	
Great Britain	802, 268. 18 248. 19 170, 853. 08	\$330, 732. 20 188, 202. 15 149, 372. 34 68. 13 125, 565. 43 2, 953. 96 143, 425. 48	\$641, 119. 77 101, 121. 00 12, 083. 51 18, 811. 12 319, 111. 00 78. 331. 18	\$668, 846. 89 861. 37 91, 052. 21 16, 648. 29 17, 139. 81 205, 599. 89 53, 400. 10	
Total	1, 324, 768. 34	940, 319. 69	1, 165, 577. 58	1, 053, 548. 56	

## Shipping entered and cleared at the port of Funchal during the year 1897.

	[ :	Entered.		Cleared.			
Nationality.	With cargoes.	In transit.	Total.	With cargoes.	In transit.	Total.	
American		15	15		15	1	
British		416	517	262	253	51	
Portuguese		17	17	82	28	110	
German	11	81	92	45	47	9:	
French	2	24	26	18	8	20	
Peruvian		7	7	l	7		
Brazilian		4	4		4		
Norwegian		- Ā	4		l ă		
Austrian		3	3	3	 		
Swedish		ă	3		3		
Danish		ž	3	2	i		
Dutch		ă	Ř	1	2	'	
Belgian		ž	ž		9		
Russian		ī	2	1	Ī		
Spanish		2	2	2	•		
Venezuelan		ī	ī		1		
Monaco		ī	i		î		
Total	209	587	796	415	378	790	

#### Rainfall at Funchal, Madeira, during the years 1897 and 1896.

#### [Taken 250 feet above sea level.]

Month.	1897.	1896.	Month.	1897.	1896.
January February March April May June July	1.66 2.31	Inches. 3.48 2.63 1.45 .32	August September Ootober November December Total	0. 12 9. 85	

Value of exports declared for the United States at Funchal during the year ended June 30, 1898.

Articles.		Quarter ending—					
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 81.	June 30.	Total.		
Wickerwork Wine	\$3, 386. 65	<b>\$6</b> , 715. 88	\$117.74 3,214.65	\$4, 628. 65	\$117. 74 17, 945. 83		
Total					18, 063. 57		

## MAURITIUS.

#### DEPRESSION IN SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Consul Campbell writes from Port Louis October 29, 1898:

Apropos of previous reports relative to the critical position of the sugar industry of Mauritius and the continuous depression of the finances of the colony, in consequence of the existing state of affairs, I now inclose copies of twe petitions on this question—the one forwarded to the Queen and the other to the Viceroy of India.

Lately, there has been a sentiment in favor of annexation of this island to the government of India.

#### PETITION TO THE VICEROY OF INDIA.

The humble petition of the undersigned planters, merchants, and others occupied and interested in the cultivation of sugar canes and in the manufacture and sale of sugar in Mauritius sheweth:

1. That the cultivation of sugar cane and the manufacture and sale of cane sugar are practically the sole industries of the inhabitants of Mauritius, and that their welfare and even their livelihood depend upon the remunerative sale of the sugar produced.

2. That the sugar industry directly or indirectly gives employment and the means of subsistence to a population of about 380,000, of whom more than 260,000 are Indian

immigrants or immediate descendants of natives of India.

3. That these Indian immigrants have come to Mauritius with the sanction and under the control and protection of the Imperial and the Indian governments, secured by laws suggested, approved, or imposed by both governments, and that therefore the Imperial and Indian governments are jointly responsible with the government of Mauritius for the welfare and means of subsistence of themselves and their descendants. their descendants.

4. That, in addition to the Indians and Indo-Mauritians employed on sugar estates under indenture or temporary verbal contract, a very important and yearly increasing proportion of Indian immigrants and of their descendants have purchased small landed properties, which they cultivate chiefly in sugar cane and also partly in vegetables and other agricultural produce.

5. That this class is already so numerous and important, that it is estimated that between one-fourth and one-third of the total sugar crop of the colony is produced from canes cultivated by them and sold by them to sugar factories, while a very considerable proportion of the vegetable food consumed by the colony is also due to

their industry.

6. That the system of peasant proprietors strongly recommended by the West Indian royal commissioners, which the Imperial Government is trying to carry out at great cost in the West Indies, already exists and is extending in Mauritius; but so long as the price of sugar remains unremunerative, the advantages expected from the system can not be obtained, as experience has proved that, owing to its distance from suitable markets, Mauritius can not produce and expert other articles than

7. That the principal outlet for the sugar produced by Mauritius is India, the more so as the much greater distance from European and American markets places it at a disadvantage when competing on those markets, even under conditions otherwise equal, against West Indian or South American sugars; and Mauritius has practically lost the markets of Australia, which some years ago took nearly one-half of its sugars, because Queensland and New Zesland (with the assistance of the money and the credit of their government and of protective import duties) New South Wales, and Fiji, which is close to Australia, are producing more sugar than the Australian consumption.

8. That rice and other cereal provisions, a large part of the chemicals for agricultural purposes, gunny bags for packing sugar and other articles used in connection with the manufacture of sugar, are imported from India.

9. That the larger proportion of the export and import trade of Mauritius is thus

carried on with India.

10. That in consequence of the export bounties given by foreign governments, beet sugar can be sold below its cost price, and is competing with unfair advantage against the sugar of Mauritius on the markets of the world, and threatens not only to exclude Mauritius sugar from the Indian market, but to cause the rapid diminution and the possible ultimate extinction of the sugar industry in Mauritius.

11. That the loss of the Indian markets and the consequent large diminution and

possible ultimate extinction of the sugar industry would entail great and growing misery and sufferings on the inhabitants of Mauritius and its large Indian population, and would throw a very heavy responsibility on the Imperial and Indian gov-

ernments.

12. That the large reduction in the sugar crop of Mauritius of last year, caused by an exceptional drought and aggravated by the very low price of sugar; the high price of cereals during the Indian famine, which has weighed heavily upon the planters who have to feed their laborers and cattle; the plague in Bombay and Kuratchee which, for the third year, is seriously disturbing the sugar trade, have entailed upon the colony in general and upon planters heavy losses which they can not recoup so long as the price of sugar remains so low; and that Mauritius is in consequence suffering from serious financial difficulties and its public revenue is

alarmingly decreasing.

13. That your petitioners are convinced, like the West Indian royal commissioners and the Right Hon. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, that the abolition of bounties would contribute to the revival of the sugar industry in the British colonies and would help Mauritius to carry on the cultivation of the sugar cane and the manufacture of sugar with less disadvantage, when competing,

on fair terms, with beet sugar.

14. That failing the consent of foreign governments, the imposition of countervailing duties in India on sugars having received bounties, which were established last year by the United States of America, and which are now declared by Mr. Chamberlain and by many other high authorities to be in accordance with the true principles of free trade, would certainly lead to the speedy abolition of those bounties, and this conviction is shared by the British delegates at the Brussels conference.

15. That the chambers of commerce and of agriculture of upper India have, since the beginning of the present year, asked those engaged in the sugar industry in Mauritius to further the efforts which are being made against the bounty system, and to urge the levy of a countervailing duty on beet sugar in India, in the more than probable event of the conference to be held at Brussels failing to bring about the

total abolition of bounties.

Wherefore your petitioners humbly and earnestly pray that your excellency in council may be pleased to take this petition into favorable consideration and not allow the ruin of Mauritius and of its large Indian population to be accomplished by the continued competition of bounty-fed sugar, and they humbly beg strongly to support the prayer of the sugar producers in India that, in the event of bounties not being abolished, the Indian government may raise countervailing duties on the importation into India of all sugars having received bounties, in the same manner as has been done by the United States of America.

a. Your petitioners further beg respectfully to submit that some time ago financial requirements induced the Indian government to raise a customs ad valorem duty of 5 per cent on imports, including sugars, whether of British or of foreign origin.

b. That the establishment of countervailing duties by the United States last year has diverted to the Indian markets a large proportion of the bounty-fed sugar excluded from America; and the import of excessive quantities of such beet sugar into India renders the supply greater than the demand, and has the effect of lowering prices so much that the import duty which, under normal circumstances, would have been borne by the Indian consumer practically falls heavily upon the Mauritius producer, who, receiving no direct or indirect assistance, can not, like his foreign competitors, sell his produce below cost price without incurring more or less heavy

Wherefore your petitioners earnestly pray that your excellency in council, in consideration of the exceptional fact that nearly three-fourths of the inhabitants of Mauritius are native-born Indians or immediate descendants of Indians, and that the larger proportion of the trade of Mauritius is with India, be pleased to grant, by special favor, that sugars duly proved to have been bona fide grown and manufactured in Mauritius, be exempted from the payment of customs duty on their

importation in India.

The Indian government need not fear that foreign sugars may be smuggled into India through Mauritius. In order to prevent such possible frauds, at the time when duties on foreign sugars existed in Great Britain, a high customs duty was enacted on the import of all sugars in Mauritius. The enactment, though useless now, as no sugar is imported into Mauritius, has not been repealed, and is still in force, and that duty might be increased if the government of India wished it.

Value of the exports of sugar declared at Port Louis, Mauritius, for the United States during the year ended June 30, 1898.

March 31		8, 337. 71
Total	4:4	19, 485. 98

## MOROCCO.1

My predecessor, in his report last year on the trade of Morocco, said that the total value of imports to Tangier for the year 1896 was 41 per cent less than in 1895 and some 20 per cent less than 1894. The past year (1897) has not altered these conditions, as, according to the table of statistics transmitted herewith, there has been a falling off of imports of nearly 20 per cent. This can be attributed to the gradual rise in the rate of exchange. During the first six months of this year, the rate of exchange has been even worse.

The imports into Tangier, which amounted in 1897 to nearly \$1,500,000, or about 10 per cent less than in 1896, were divided as follows: Great Britain, 54½ per cent; France, 28¾; Germany, 13¾, and all other countries, 34. As there have been no American vessels coming to this port, or any direct communication between the United States and Morocco, the name of the United States does not appear in the returns. Whatever American goods reach Morocco must pass through foreign ports, principally London, Hamburg, and Gibraltar.

I would state that, owing to the great difficulty in obtaining statistics, I have made use of figures obtained by the English Foreign Office. The Moorish customs officials keep nothing in the way of statistics.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In reply to circular of August 5.

#### IMPORTS.

The principal article of import is a class of cotton goods, most of which comes from Manchester, and is called in England "Domestic." In Morocco, the Moors know it by the name of "Americano." The cost here is 5 to 7 shillings (\$1.21 to \$1.70) per piece of 24 yards length and 30 inches wide, weighing about 5 pounds; \$571,000 worth of it was imported during 1897, or more than 10 per cent less than in 1896. Some few years ago, a merchant here imported some cotton stuffs direct from America, but found that he could not compete with the Manchester firms. Most of the cloth imported comes from Germany. My predecessor reported last year that formerly the English held this trade, but that of late, the Germans had been shipping large quantities to Morocco. This condition still obtains.

During the year 1897 about \$170,000 worth of flour was imported to Tangier, principally from France. This flour is not as good as the small quantity of American flour which comes via Gibraltar; however, the American flour is more expensive and is used mostly among the foreign population.

Cotton-seed oil is brought from England, and most of it, I believe, is of American origin. Olive oil is imported from Spain. Another kind of oil, called "Argan," is made in the southern part of this country by the Moors, and is used for household purposes.

Most of the silk imported comes from France and Italy and finds its way to Fez, the capital of Morocco, where it is made up into clothes for the Moors, particularly for women.

Sugar is imported from France and Belgium. Seventy thousand dollars worth was imported into Tangier last year, or 20 per cent less than the year before.

Most of the tea that is imported into Morocco comes from England, \$53,000 worth being imported last year, or only about half as much as the year before.

The tobacco that was imported during 1897 came mostly from Hamburg and Gibraltar. Some of that from Gibraltar is of American origin. Altogether, \$51,000 worth was imported, or 12 per cent less than in 1896.

#### EXPORTS.

The chief articles of export are eggs, goatskins, hides, oxen, and Moorish slippers, but the only articles which are shipped to the United States are goatskins, hides, and a very small quantity of Moorish curios. Corlander seed, opium, and such drugs are exported from the coast towns to England, and some eventually find their way to the United States.

About \$260,000 worth of oxen were shipped to Gibraltar, Malta, and

Spain last year.

Over \$200,000 worth of goatskins and hides were shipped from Morecco to the United States, during the fiscal year ending June 30 last. The demand for them has been larger than heretofore, and it is thought that next year's output may be even greater. France and the United States take most of the goatskins that are exported; Italy and Germany, a few. There are more skins shipped from Mogador than from Tangier, but the Tangier skins are considered better and cost a little more. At present, they are worth about 68 shillings (\$16.52) per hundred weight. I have been told by a merchant here, who exports skins to America, that, with the exception of one house, American

importers do not allow their agents in Morocco credit, while nearly all the French importers advance their agents the necessary money with which to buy skins.

#### CURRENCY.

The money that is used in Morocco consists entirely of silver—Spanish and Moorish. The Moorish Government has its money coined in France and Germany, and it is worth about the same as Spanish, although during last spring, it was worth 12 per cent more. The table of exchange (inclosed) shows that since January, 1897, until quite recently the rate has been gradually getting worse. This is due to the fact that the rate of exchange here is governed by that of Madrid. Business men claim that this is one of the greatest drawbacks to business in Morocco. The rate of exchange is at present \$1.50 Spanish to \$1 American, or  $7\frac{1}{2}$  pesetas to \$1 American.

### TARIFF RATES AND CUSTOMS RULES.

All articles imported into Morocco must pay a duty of 10 per cent ad valorem, with the exception of silk, the duty on which is fixed at 5 per cent. Such things as firearms or munitions of war are not allowed to be imported into Morocco, except for the use of the Moorish Government.

Under an agreement the Moorish Government has with the foreign governments represented here, exporters have to obtain a permit in order to ship cattle and grain, which, however, does not reduce the amount of the tax to be paid. Each legation or consulate is allowed for its citizens a permit for 6,000 head of cattle and 500 fanegas of wheat and 800 fanegas of barley.

Vessels anchoring in this port, if under 200 tons, are required to pay \$2.40 anchorage; if over 200 tons, \$2.40 for the 200 tons and 2½ cents for every additional ton. Moorish lighters must be used in embarking or discharging cargo. There are no wharfage dues. The only improve-

ment in harbor facilities consists of the jetty recently finished.

#### COMMUNICATION.

During the past year, there has been no extension of telegraph and cable service. The Eastern Telegraph Company is the only company represented in Morocco, and Tangier is the only town in which it has an office.

The transportation facilities remain the same. Mr. Burke, in his report last year,<sup>2</sup> called attention to the fact that not only did no American vessels touch in any port in Morocco, but that no vessels touch

here going to or coming from the United States.

As there are no railways, canals, or river systems in Morocco, the merchants here are compelled to use camels, horses, and donkeys for transporting merchandise to and from the interior and the coast towns. This is necessarily slow work, and sometimes it takes more than two weeks to bring goatskins or other merchandise from Fez to Tangier, a distance of only 200 kilometers (124 miles). There have been no

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> A full fanega equals 118 pounds. <sup>2</sup> Commercial Relations, 1896-'7, Vol. I.

changes in caravan routes. Owing to the lack of direct steamship lines from Morocco to the United States, exporters generally ship from Tangier, Casablanca, and Mogador by way of London. By this route, it takes anywhere from six weeks to two months for goods to reach the United States. Occasionally, shipments are made by way of Gibraltar or Marseilles, which takes less time, but is more expensive. The freight rates have remained the same during the past year. At one time, one of the steamship lines tried to increase the rates, but was not successful in doing so. The rate from here to the United States via London on goatskins, which is the principal article of export, is about 55 shillings (\$13.36) per ton.

### TAXES, ETC.

No licenses for carrying on business are required in Morocco; but in the interior, people who send merchandise from one town to another have to pay a small tax of 10 cents per camel, 5 cents per horse, and 2½ cents per donkey, which is called a gate tax.

Commercial travelers are not required to have passports nor are there any regulations relating to them. It is, however, customary for all who make a trip into the interior to take with them a government sol-

dier, besides other attendants.

Morocco has no merchant marine, and does nothing in the way of protecting commerce. The only light-house in Morocco is supported

by the foreign governments represented here.

Quarantine regulations are made by the "conseil sanitaire," which is composed of foreigners, mostly members of the diplomatic corps. Its principal object is to prevent the pilgrims from bringing the plague with them on their return from Mecca. A number of Moors go every year to the above-named place, and all vessels that bring these returning pilgrims to Morocco have to submit to quarantine, if requested. The conseil sanitaire also has the power to place any vessels entering Tangier in quarantine.

There are no laws or regulations of a discriminating character that affect American vessels. It is not necessary for goods to be marked to

show country from which they come.

There are three post-offices in Morocco, English, French, and Spanish, with branch stations among the coast towns. Rates are as follows: Sealed letters not weighing more than one-half ounce, if sent abroad, 25 centimos (5 cents); locally, 10 centimos (2 cents). Postal cards, 10 centimos if sent abroad, local, 5 centimos; newspapers and other printed matter, 5 centimos per 2 ounces.

S. R. GUMMERE, Consul-General.

TANGIER, October 21, 1898.

## Return of principal articles of import to Tangier for the year 1897.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Bags, emptybales Bricks and tile	87	\$2, 116. 92 4, 389. 58	Hardware		
Candlesowt	3, 488	19, 514. 66		279	8, 146, 52 86, 742, 07
Cement	2, 620	110, 907. 53	Petroleumcases Paintscasks, etc		10, 170, 98
Coalstons Coffee	1,468	19, 928. 31 19, 319. 90 6, 657. 37	Silk,manufactured.cases Silk,rawcwt Spices	• • • • • • • • • •	14, 404. 84
Cotton, manufactured goodsbales	1, 733	571, 424. 43	Stationery packages Sugar, brown, etccwt	2, 526	10, 443, 50 10, 677, 40
Cotton, rawdo Crockery and china Deals and timber		7, 985, 92	Sugar, loafdo Teacases	1,886	59, 809, 30 53, 609, 36 51, 141, 25
Dyescwt.		1, 829. 79	Tobaccopackages Wines and spirits Sundries		47, 141. 78 119, 129. 61
FurniturepackagesGlasswaredo		18, 161. 77 8, 998. 15	Total		1, 491, 708. 05

## Return of principal articles of export from Tangier for the year 1897.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Birdseed .cwt. Beeswax .do. Carpets .bales Dates .cwt. Eggs .thousand Fowls .dozen. Goatakins .cwt. Goat hair .do. Hides .do.	1, 216 34 3, 043 11, 876 6, 756 5, 354	\$3,070.75 47,360.77 1,984.60 83,160.60 86,681.70 16,439.03 85,961.32 621.98 57,332.18	Leather	206 19, 969 1, 944 446 228	\$1, 119. 29 6, 516. 24 257, 475. 85 236, 511. 90 43, 409. 18 11, 095. 2 27, 040. 92 915, 801. 93

# Total ralue of all articles exported from and imported to Tangier from and to foreign countries during the year 1897.

Countries.	Exports.	Importa.
Great Britain	194, 270, 35	\$807, 220. 25 424, 334. 46 43, 311. 85 201, 463. 36
Germany Egypt and Tripoli Italy Holland	1, 425. 87	3, 756. 93 11, 621. 20
Total	915, 801. 93	1, 491, 708. 05

## Rate of exchange at Tangier.

## FOR THE YEAR 1897.

Month.	Highest.	1	Month.	Highest.	Lowest.
January February. March April May June	28 31 29 30	28		32½ 35 35 35 35 35	Per cent. 311 32 313 32 30 841
	FOR	SIX MO	NTHS IN 1898.	<u>'</u>	
January February March	, 38	34 35 36	April	109	40 63 48

## Tariff on articles of exportation from Morocco ports.

Articles.	Tariff.	Articles.	Tariff.
Maize and durrafull fanega'	\$0.50	Tallowper cwt	\$1.50
Beans doBirdseed per cwt.	. 50 . 25	Fowlsper dozen	. 50
Datesdo	1.00	Eggsper 1,000 Slippersper 100	1. 25 . 25
Almonds do	. 75	Porcupine quillsper lb	. 25 . 90
Oranges, lemons, and limesper 1,000	. 20	Grasoolper cwt	. 37
Cummin seedper cwt.	.30	Ostrich feathersper lb	.90
Oildo	1. 25	Basketsper 100	.50
Gumdo	. 40	Caraway seedper cwt	.50
Hennado	. 30	Combs of woodper 100	. 10
Waxdo	2, 50	Hairper cwt.	.75
Ricedo	. 50	Raisinsdo	. 50
Wool, washeddodo	2.00	Woolen lashes (called karazy) . per 200	2. 50
Wool, in grease, or unwasheddo	1.36	Tackawt (a dye)per cwt	. 50
Hides, sheep and goat skinsdo	. 90	Tanned fleecesdo	. 90
Tanned skins (called felaly, zawany,		Hemp and flaxdo	2, 50
and cochinea)per cwt	2.50	Coriander seeddo	. 50
Hornsper 1,000	. 40		

## <sup>1</sup> Full fanega == 118 pounds.

## Tariff of Tangier Jetty.

#### IMPORTS.

Articles.	Tari
mburgos, croydons, T cloths, fiannelettes, and all other articles in bales of more than 12 quintalsper bale uslins and woolen clothdo	<b>\$</b> 0
uslins and woolen cloth	
aw silk, in sacks	
on bucketsper 100 bucketsper aseper case	Ι.
ucties, in cases of 100 kilos	Ι.
ine, in 2-quintal barrels	
indles, in small boxes (12 kilos)	
ndles, in large boxes (25 kilos) do ment, in barrels	
n plates, in cases	
stroleum	

Goods reshipped pay one-half of the above tariff.

## EXPORTS.

Bales of skins	per 4 bales	80.05
Bales of shoes		. 05
Canary seed	per 8 sacks	. 05
Dates, in large boxes	per 12 boxes.	. 05
Dates in small boxes	per 20 boxes	. 05
Bales of hair, sergheena, and wax	per 8 bales	. 05
Sacks of ghazool, and all other articles in cases	per 8 sacks.	. 05
Baskets of fowls or eggs	per 8 baskets	. 05
Sacks of tan, bones, and small boxes of eggs	per 10 sacks or boxes	. 05
All other articles	per quintal	. 01

### PASSENGERS.

Persons going on the jetty	<b>\$0.05</b> .15 .20

## Steamship companies touching at Tangier.

Papayanny line of steamers (British): Regular service between Liverpool, Tangier, Malta, and Alexandria, calling at Tangier about every twelve days.

Mersey Steamship Company, Limited (British): Regular steamers between London,

Gibraltar, Tangier, and the coast towns.

Blands' Steamers (British): Running between Gibraltar and Tangier. Compagnie de Navigation Mixte (French): Between Oran and Tangier.

Compagnie Paquet (French): From Marseilles, Gibraltar, to the coast towns and Canary Islands.

Oldemburg Portugiesische (German): Monthly steamship service between Ham-

burg, Antwerp, Gibraltar, Tangier, and the coast towns.

Woermann Line (German): From Hamburg, Antwerp, to the Canary Islands and West Coast of Africa. The Sloman Line (German): From Hamburg to Tangier, Malaga, Barcelona, and

Italian ports

The Royal Netherlands (Dutch): From Amsterdam, Lisbon, to Tangier, Gibraltar, and Italian ports.

La Ligure-Brasiliana de Genova (Italian): Regular line between Tangier and the Brazilian ports. Departures from Tangier every month.

Compania Trasatlantica Espanola (Spanish): Daily service between Cadiz, Tangier, Algeciras, Gibraltar and back, carrying the mail; also another steamer running between Barcelona and the coast towns monthly.

## SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

Under date of January 14, 1899, Consul-General Gummere sends reports from the agents at Casablanca and Mogador, on commerce and industries, for the year 1897, as follows:

### CASABLANCA.

I transmit reports and returns on trade, commerce, and shipping for

the year 1897:

Trade with the United States is small, according to these returns. While it is actually much larger than shown, the major portion of coriander seed exported from here goes finally to the United States, but being invoiced to other countries is credited to them. The same may be said of goat skins, of which large quantities are invoiced to Marseilles, thence transshipped to the United States. All the petroleum consumed here is originally from the United States, but coming as it does in ships of other nations, it is generally accredited to those countries. For want of cheaper freights and better service, the United States is heavily handicapped in introducing its goods into this part of Morocco.

Prospects for the coming crops are all that can be desired. in a month earlier than usual, and the farmers, being in better circumstances than usual, commenced to plow early.

After seven consecutive years of the locust plague, this season was

comparatively free.

J. Cobb.

CASABLANCA, November 22, 1898.

Rates of freight between different countries and the port of Casablanca, Morocco, 1898.

Between Hamburg and Casablanca: Woerman Line, freight on heavy goods per ton weight, 17.50 marks (\$4.17); freight on light goods per ton measurement, 30 marks (\$7.14).

Oldenburg Line between Hamburg and Casablanca: Same as Woerman Line.

Mersey Line between London and Casablanca: Freight on heavy goods per ton
weight, 17 shillings 6 pence (\$4.26); freight on light goods per ton measurement, 30

shillings (\$7.30).

Spanish subsidized line: Freight from Cadiz to Casablanca per ton, 30 france and

10 per cent (\$5.79); freight from Casablanca to Cadiz, 16.50 francs (\$3.18).

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Spanish Haynes Line: Freight is mostly by special arrangement, but averages between Casablanca and Gibraltar 15 pesetas (\$2.90) per 1,000 kilos (2,204.6 pounds). French line between Casablanca and Marseilles: Freight between Casablanca and Marseilles, from 2.50 to 5.50 francs (48 cents to \$1.06) per 100 kilos (220.46 pounds) for weight, and for measurement 25 francs (\$4.83) per cubic meter (35.3166 cubic feet).

Transportation facilities of different countries with the port of Casablanca, Morocco, 1898.

English line of steamers, Mersey Steamship Company, Limited; agent in London, Forwood Bros. & Co.; agents in Casablanca, Murdoch, Butler & Co. At present, these boats sail from London weekly and after touching at the Morocco coast ports, they proceed to the Canary Islands, filling up there with bananas, tomatoes, etc., and thence go direct to London without calling at the Morocco coast ports on the return voyage. Sometimes after leaving the Canary Islands they call at Madeira and thence go direct to London. The weekly sailings are sometimes altered to once in ten days, according to freight offering. Time occupied on voyage, London to Casablance, sight days Casablanca, eight days.

Spanish subsidized line of steamers; agent in Casablanca, Mr. Adrubau. Sailing from Cadiz once a month, calling at Morocco coast ports both on outward and return voyage. Cadiz to Casablanca, three days' voyage.

Spanish Haynes Line of steamers; agent in Casablanca, Mr. Lapeen. These boats sail from Gibraltar, calling at Morocco coast ports, but there is no regular service or fixed sailing date. Time occupied on voyage, Gibraltar to Casablanca,

German line of steamers, Woerman Line; agents in Casablanca, Messrs. Brandt & Toel; sailing once a month from Hamburg, sometimes calling at Antwerp. These steamers after calling at the Morocco coast ports proceed to the Canary Islands, and thence go south to ports on the west coast of Africa. On the return voyage, two boats a month call here. Time occupied on voyage, Hamburg to Casablanca, twelve days. Oldenburg Line, German; agent in Casablanca, C. Lamb. Boats sail from Hamburg on the 15th of each month, calling at Antwerp, which port they leave on the

20th. These boats call at all the Morocco coast ports, but do not go to the Canary Islands or to the West African ports. Time occupied on the voyage, sixteen days. French line of steamers; N. Paquet & Co., Marseilles; agents in Casablanca, Mr. Canepa. Sailing from Marseilles twice a month—on the 7th and 22d. These boats,

when freight offers, call at the Canary Islands, but when there is no inducement they simply go down the Morocco coast ports and return the same way to Marseilles. There are other boats in this line, which make additional sailings when there is a pressure of freight. Time occupied on voyage Marseilles to Casablanca, seven or eight days.

General return of shipping at the port of Casablanoa, Morocco, for the year 1897. ENTERED.

	V	With cargoes.			In ballast.			Total.		
Nationality.	Ves- sels.	Tons.	Crew.	Ves- sels.	Tons.	Crew.	Ves- sels.	Tons.	Crew.	
British	32 2	28, 403 263	875 12	7	4,618	147	39	33, 021 263	1, 022	
French	33 26	24, 289 22, 078	915 586	18 34	12, 294 35, 806 1, 000	478 1, 298 35	51 60	36, 583 57, 884 1, 000	1, 393 1, 884 35	
Portuguese	3 31	455 13, 5 <b>6</b> 0	24 599	1 32	151 12, 398	8 574	63	606 25, 958	32 1, 173	
Total	127	89, 048	3, 011	98	66, 267	2, 540	220	155, 815	5, 551	

#### CLEARED.

	With cargoes.				In ballas	t.	Total.		
Nationality.	Ves-	Tons.	Crew.	Ves- sels.	Tons.	Crew.	Ves- sels.	Tons.	Crew.
British	37 1 44 50 . 3	31, 099 127 31, 340 49, 338 455 20, 619	965 6 1, 196 1, 290 24 879	2 1 6 10 1 1 1	1, 922 135 4, 513 8, 546 1, 000 151 5, 339	57 6 169 594 35 8 257	39 2 50 60 1 4 63	83, 021 263 85, 853 57, 884 1, 000 606 25, 958	1, 022 12 1, 865 1, 884 85 82 1, 173
Total	185	132, 978	4, 360	34	21, 606	1, 126	219	154, 585	5, 523

## AFRICA: MOROCCO.

## Imports at Casablanca in 1897.

Articles.	Great Britain and colonies.	France and pos- sessions.	Germany.	Belgium.	Total quantity.	Total value.
Candlesewt. Cement barrels. China and earthen-ware cases. Cloth bales.	5, 711 45 6	124	40 24	363 40 18	6, 198 125 48 16	\$25, 614 821 1, 658 2, 433
Coffee cwt. Confectionery and biscuits packages. Cotton manufactures bales. Deals	70 90 907	100	80 27	9	259 90 934 206	3, 863 875 816, 828 2, 433
Flour owt Hardware packages Glassware do	196 311 10	3 2, <b>424</b> 50	130 1,016 190	227 70 90	556 2, 424 1, 397	5, 798 7, 069 12, 756 6, 091
Iron and ironware	2, 756 12 22	62 383	6 142	846 240 13 230	3, 904 320 560 230	7, 171 2, 019 2, 374 2, 822
Provisions, etc	280 100 131		25 326 190	288	317 714 321 5	3, 503 953 7, 852
Silk manufactures	1, 042 75	37, 504	63 10 242	60 25, 087	1, 105 145 62, 833	438 6,174 404 270,413
8undries	608 17	80	1, 309 820		6, 454 608 1, 483	47, 166 87, 846 6, 806 12, 654
Woolen manufacturesbales  Total	46		53		99	15, 368 859, 974

## Exports from Casablanca in 1897.

Articles.	Great Britain and col- onics.	France and posses- sions.	Spain and posses- sions.	Por- tugal and pos- ses- sions.	Italy.	Ger- many.	Unit- ed S <b>tates</b> .	Total quan- tity.	Total value.
Beansquarters	65		2, 378					2, 443	\$14, 848
Beeswax	45					531		576	19,640
Canary seeddo		l <b></b>				278	١	278	559
Carpets bales	25	2		2		8		32	2, 900
Coriander seedowt	3, 425	140	<b></b>	l		2,980	450	6, 995	15, 821
Datesdo	37		17	[		4		58	596
Eggscases	870	<i>.</i>	<i></i>			855	  •••••	1,725	23,070
Fenugreek seedcwt	2,006	<b>28</b> 8				2,058		4, 352	9, 526
(icatakinabalea	l	6, 766	l. <b></b>	l	166	. <b></b>	48	6,980	171, 242
Gumcwt	24	l		l		34		58	523
Hidesbales	2	859	350		3, 659	610		4,960	99, 155
Hornscwt	l	176	235			l. <b></b> .		411	840
Lontilado	l		50			l		l 50	97
Maizequarters	l		105			. <b></b>		105	535
Peas, chicktons	18	4	7,017		4	l. <b></b>	l	7,043	342, 706
Sheepskinsbales	40	7,790	356		190	1,930		10, 306	189, 743
Slippersdo	3			1				3	122
Sundries	l							l <b></b>	21, 031
Tortoisesbarrels	8					17		25	238
Wool, greasy	268	2, 592			157	12,719		15, 736	158, 061
Wool, washeddo	1 4	1,315			l		l	1, 319	16, 039
Woolen manufactures. bales	30		18					48	8, 532
Total									1, 035, 708

#### MOGADOR.

In furnishing the following statistics, I would explain that, notwithstanding the most careful estimate, they are only approximately correct. They have been collated from ships' manifests, which contain very scant information.

There are no laws affecting trade-marks. Natives are almost the only buyers of imported goods, and as very few of them can read their own language, marks, numbers, and names in a foreign language are superfluous. However, an article got up in a showy manner attracts attention.

The great hindrance to the further development of American trade

at this port is undoubtedly the want of direct communication.

There are no laws respecting commercial travelers. They do not require passports, and can travel into the interior as far as Morocco City with safety, but they would be prevented going south of this port into Sus, where the Sultan's authority is only of a nominal character.

There is no discriminating tariff which would affect American vessels. The treaty secures to citizens of the United States all the privileges

accorded to other foreign subjects.

There ought to be an opening for American windmills, for pumping water from wells and for boring new ones; also for plows and sickles, and a few other agricultural implements, but it would require enterprise among American manufacturers and merchants to get these articles exhibited to the natives and teach them how to operate them.

G. BROOME.

MOGADOR, December 21, 1898.

Exports of Mogador in 1897.

Articles and countries.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles and countries.	Quantity.	Value.
Almonds (tons):			Goatskins (dozens)—Cont'd:		
England	791	\$150,960	Morocco coast	270	\$1,051
France	10	1, 946	Gums (tons):		
Germany	267	50, 935	England	80	15, 173
Beeswax (tons):		1	France	1 20	3, 893
England	32	15, 076	Germany	8	1,550
France	6	2, 919	Oil (tuns):	1	-,
Germany		81, 623	Germany	1 4	486
Calfskins (tons):		02, 020	Morocco coast	187	22, 307
England	44	7.025	Spain	14	1, 654
France	636	106, 077	Ostrich feathers (cases):		_,
Germany		7, 268	England	7	2, 822
Morocco coast		7, 273	Sandarac (tons):	i 'I	-, (
Spain		146	England	291	69, 276
Citrons (tons):	1	170	France	15	8, 641
	51	2,433	Germany		28, 22
England				i **** i	26, 24
France		389	Sheepskins (tons):	36	4 004
_ Germany	61	2, 919	England		4, 860
Eggs (cases):	l		Germany	300	23, 590
England	947	9, 210	Sundries:		
Germany	615	5,979	Various countries		21, 70
Morocco coast		1,352	Specie:	1	
Spain	400	3, 893	England		11, 85
Goatskins (dozens) :	l		France		23, 729
England	44, 047	171, 383	Morocco coast		31, 199
France	68, 980	268, 529	Spain		113, 602

## AFRICA: MOROCCO.

## Imports of Mogador in 1897.

Articles and countries.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles and countries.	Quantity.	Value.
Amber beads (strings):			Iron (tons)—Continued:		
England	. 1, 100	\$7,522	France	1 4	897
France		728	Germany	10	462
Bagging (packages):	1		Matches (tons):		
England	6,600	641	France	17	3, 011
Germany		827	Rice (bags):		0, 011
Candles (packages):			England	2, 481	12, 070
England	44,400	15, 246	EnglandFrance	139	675
France	16, 200	778	Germany	2,695	13, 111
Cloth (yards):	. 10, 200	****	Semolina (bags):	2,000	19, 111
England	. 896	438	France	E 010	60 670
France	118			5, 810	28, 272
		117	Silks (packages): France		
Germany	. 1, 379	1, 862			3, 230
Coffee (cwt.):			Germany	7	146
England	19,380	3,648	Spices (packages):	. 1	
France	. 3,060	583	England	16	1, 216
Germany	10, 200	2, 102	Spirits and wines (gallons):		
Confectionery (tons):	1		England	720	487
England	. 6	4,867	France	1,300	875
France	.i 1	817	Morocco coast	50	841
Cotton (bales):			Spain	430	292
Raw-	1	1	Stationery and common brown		
France	. 13	1, 265	paper (packages) :		
Manufactured-	1	1 -,	France	774	2, 141
England	1, 124	218, 731	Sugar, in loaves (tons):		-, 141
Germany	1 -,	812	England	30	2, 880
Drugs (tons):	'	0.5	France	1,778	169, 569
England	1 4	78	Germany	1,071	101, 805
France	105	1. 202	Sundales (nechanes)	1 2,011	101, 600
PRINCO	105	1, 202	Sundries (packages):  Various countries	1 1	04.000
Spain	. 1	140	various countries		<b>34, 887</b>
Earthenware (tons):	1	3.450	Tea (pounds):	000 004	FO 440
England	10	1,459	England	388, 824	<b>52, 46</b> 3
France		88	Timber (planks):	ا ممم ا	
Germany	.] 3	365	France		195
Glassware (tons):	1 _		Germany	3, 363	3, 260
England	.  6	875	Morocco coast	80	78
France	. 4	486	Tin (tons):	]	
Germany	. 35	365	England	29	1,046
Hardware (tons):	1	•			
England	. 11	1,605	England		3, 016
France	. 4	77	England	l	2, 101
Germany	.] 7	973	Morocco coast		155, 402
Hides, buffalo (tons):	1		Spain	1	28, 515
England	. 35	9, 925			
France	13	3, 893	Total	[ ]	906 415
Iron (tone)	1	3,330		J	
England	. 36	1,702		]	
Tangigmen	i 80	1, ,,,	11		

Value of declared exports from Tangier to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1897.

A - 40 -5					
Articles.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.
Artist designs		<b>\$54.00</b>	<b>\$9</b> 8. 00		\$98.00 54.00
Goatakina Moorish curios Ostrich feathers	\$21, 740. 40 1, 037. 12 306. 70	10, 369, 60 396, 00 680, 00	24, 468. 00 207. 00	\$37, 206, 89 462, 60 769, 07	93, 784, 89 2, 102, 72 1, 755, 77
Total					97, 795. 38

## CAPE SPARTEL.

Consul-General Gummere sends from Tangier, February 23, 1899, the annual report for 1898 of the secretary of Lloyds on the working of the commercial signal station at Cape Spartel, as follows:

Nationality and number of vessels which have used the signal station for signaling purposes during the year.

	An	eric	an.	Δu	stris	un.	B	ritisl	ı.	D	anisl	h. i	D	utch		F	renci	h.	Ge	rma	n.
Month.	Steam.	Sail.	Naval.	Steam.	Sail.	Naval.	Steam.	Sail.	Naval.	Steam.	Sadl.	Naval.	Steam.	Sail.	Naval.	Steam.	Sail.	Naval.	Steam.	Sail.	Naval.
January February March April May June July August September October November December			1	1 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1  1 1 1	1	13 14 17 13 12 14 12 5 12 16 13 17	1 2 3	1 2	2	1 1		1 1 1  1 1 5			8 8 6 8 10 7 1 2 2 7 6 5 65			4 4 3 4 5 6 6 4 1 1 3	1	
**********	It	aliar	L	Mo	oris	h.	Nor	wegi	an.	Ru	ssia	n.	Sp	anis	h.	Sw	edis	h.	1	otal	<u>_</u>
Month.	Steam.	Sail.	Naval.	Steam.	Sail.	Naval.	Steam.	Sail.	Naval.	Steam.	Sail.	Naval.	Steam.	Sail.	Naval.	Steam.	Sail.	Naval.	Steam.	Sail.	Naval.
January February March April May June July August September October November December	4 11 9 7 6 8 11 11 5 4 6	1 6 4 1 9 4 2 3 3 3 1		1 1 1 3  1 1 2 1 2			1	1  2 1		i	1 1		1 1 2 1	1 2  2	1	1	1		31 34 41 34 39 87 33 25 25 32 33 39	4 9 10 1 11 4 4 4 7 5 3 7	1 1 2 2 
Total	92	39		14			3	4		1	3		6	7	2	1	2		403	69	7

Vessels which passed within easy signaling distance during the year, but which did not signal.

# [This return does not include any small craft.]

Month.	Steam- ers.	Sailing vessels.	Month.	Steam- ers.	Sailing vessels.
January. February March April May June	48 78 54 60 49 37	12 12 19 12 10	August September (October November December	39 47 45 49 47	11 26 20 6
July		15	Total	595	156

Vessels which passed during the year so close as to enable their names to be read with the aid of a telescope.

[These numbers do not include those vessels shown in the returns as having signaled. They are, however, included in the return of vessels passing within signaling distance.]

Month.	Steam- ers.	Sailing vessels.	Montb.	Steam- ers.	Sailing vessels.
January February March April May June	49	1 1	August September October November December	35 25 25	3 4 3 1
July		1	Total	386	19

# ST. HELENA.

I submit the following statistics and general summary of the trade of this colony:

#### IMPORTS.

The imports for the year 1897 (all local government statements are made up for the calendar year) amounted to \$171,825. The principal countries of origin were:

United Kingdom	15, 36 <b>5</b> 12, 755
United States. Cape Colony.	9, 350 8, 045
Total	

Beyond this special importation from our country, viz, \$9,350 for account of the colonial government, there is no record of direct imports from the United States, though it is evident that no inconsiderable portion comes indirectly from that source, such as flour, tobacco, Indian corn, kerosene, provisions, etc. In the absence of any reliable data, however, no correct estimate of the values can be arrived at.

The following is a list in detail of all imports during the year 1897:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
UNITED KINGDOM.		
Animals (horses)number	1	\$250
Beer (duty paid)hogsheads	622	14, 470
Beer (duty paid)dezens bottles	7281	1, 390
Boatsnumber	1 12	125
Beef and pork (probably all American)barrels	259	4, 355
Cement and limedo	64	125
Chemicals and drugspackages		1. 41
Cigars (duty paid)pounds		80
Coalstons	300	1.75
Drapery and dry goodspackages	284	19, 60
Barthen and glass waredo	45	1, 23
Explosivesdodo		. 8
Flour (probably all American)dodo	622	3, 31
Grain seeds etc. (probably partly American)do	592	2, 32
Hardware, lead, etc. (probably partly American)do	246	2, 61
Hardware, lead, etc. (probably partly American)do Leather, boots and shoes, etc. (probably partly American)do	32	1, 69
Marine stores, paints, oil, tar, etc. (probably partly American)	198	99
Machinery (probably partly American)		98
Margarine (probably partly American)	10	190
Meal, preserved (American)		2, 58
Musical instruments	4	370
Oil, kerosene (American)	16	50

## CAPE SPARTEL.

Consul-General Gummere sends from Tangier, February 23, 1899, the annual report for 1898 of the secretary of Lloyds on the working of the commercial signal station at Cape Spartel, as follows:

Nationality and number of vessels which have used the signal station for signaling purposes during the year.

	An	eric	an.	Αu	etris	un.	B	ritisl	h.	D	anisl	h.	D	utch	١.	F	rencl	<b>b</b> .	Ge	rma	n.
Month.	Steam.	Sail.	Naval.	Steam.	Sail.	Naval.	Steam.	Sail.	Naval.	Steam.	Sadi.	Naval.	Steam.	Sail.	Naval.	Steam.	Sail.	Naval.	Steam.	Sail.	Naval.
January February March April May June July August September October November December			1	1 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 2  1 1 1	1	13 14 17 13 12 14 12 5 12 16 13 17	1  2 3	1 2	2	1 1		1 1 5			8 8 6 8 10 7 1 2 2 7 6 5 65			4 4 3 4 5 6 6 4 4 1 1 1 3 45	1	
	It	aliar	۱.	Mo	oris	h.	Nor	wegi	an.	Ru	ssia	n.	Sp	anis	h.	Sw	edia	h.	T	'otal	<del>-</del>
Month.	Steam.	Sail.	Naval.	Steam.	Sail.	Naval.	Steam.	Sail.	Naval.	Steam.	Sail.	Naval.	Steam.	Sail.	Naval.	Steam.	Sail.	Naval.	Steam.	Sail.	Naval.
January February March April May June July August September October November December	4 11 9 7 6 8 11 11 5 4 6 10	1 6 4 1 9 4 2 3 3 1 2		1 1 3  1 1 2 1 2			1 1 1	1		1	1		1 1 2	2	1	1	1		31 34 41 34 39 87 33 25 25 32 33 39	10 11 11 4 4 7 5 3 7	1 1 2  1 2
Total	92	39		14		•	3	4		1	3		6	7	2	1	2		403	69	7

Vessels which passed within easy signaling distance during the year, but which did not signal.

# [This return does not include any small craft.]

Month.	Steam- ers.	Sailing vessels.	Month.	Steam- ers.	Sailing vessels.
January. February March April May June	78 54 60 49	12 12 19 12 10	August September October November Lecember	39 47 45 49 47	11 26 20 6 6
July		15	Total	595	156

Vessels which passed during the year so close as to enable their names to be read with the aid of a telescope.

[These numbers do not include those vessels shown in the returns as having signaled. They are, however, included in the return of vessels passing within signaling distance.]

Month.	Steam- ers.	Sailing vessels.	Montb.	Steam- ers.	Sailing vessels.
January February March April May June July	49 40 87 29 18	1 1 1	August September October November December Total	26 35 25 25 40 386	3 4 3 1 4

# ST. HELENA.

I submit the following statistics and general summary of the trade of this colony:

#### IMPORTS.

The imports for the year 1897 (all local government statements are made up for the calendar year) amounted to \$171,825. The principal countries of origin were:

United Kingdom. Australia East Indies United States Cape Colony.	15. 3 <b>65</b>
Total	

Beyond this special importation from our country, viz, \$9,350 for account of the colonial government, there is no record of direct imports from the United States, though it is evident that no inconsiderable portion comes indirectly from that source, such as flour, tobacco, Indian corn, kerosene, provisions, etc. In the absence of any reliable data, however, no correct estimate of the values can be arrived at.

The following is a list in detail of all imports during the year 1897:

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
UNITED KINGDOM.		
Animals (horses)number	1 1	\$250
Beer (duty paid)hogeheads.	622	14, 47
Beer (duty paid)	7281	1, 39
Sontsnumber	1 1	12
Seef and pork (probably all American)barrels	259	4, 35
Sement and limedo		12
Chemicals and drugspackagespackages	56	1, 41
Cigars (duty paid)pounds		80
coals tons		1, 75
Drapery and dry goodspackages		19, 60
Sarthen and glass waredo	45	1. 23
Explosives	5	
Flour (probably all American)do	622	3, 31
Frain, seeds, etc. (probably partly American)do	592	2, 32
dardware, lead, etc. (probably partly American)do	246	2, 61
eather, boots and shoes, etc. (probably partly American)do	32	1, 69
Marine stores, paints, oil, tar, etc. (probably partly American)	198	99
Machinery (probably partly American)	13	98
margarine (probably partly American)	1 10 i	19
Meat, preserved (American)	548	2. 58
Musical instruments	4	37
Oil, kerosene (American)		5

## List of imports during the year 1897 - Continued.

Onions	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Onions	UNITED KINGDOM—Continued.		
Rice (Rast Indies)	Onions	167	\$28, 496 505
Spirita (brandy, whisky, etc., duty paid)			40
Stationery, 500   Stores for colonial government   do   do   do   do   do   do   do   d	Kice (East Indice)do	917	
Sugar	Stationery etc	2,073	685
Sugar	Stores for colonial governmentdo		3, 57
Lumber (probably American)	Sugardodo	621	4. 41
Tobacc   duty paid (all American)   pounds   5,781   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,78   3,7	Teadodo	136	2, 00
Wines, duty paid   gallons   3,884   83   53   53   54   54   54   54   54   5	Lumber (probably American)	777	
Total	Vince duty paid (all American)pounds	6,781	
Australia.  Animals (sheep)	Sundries (probably partly American) garrons packages.	155	8, 95
Animals (sheep)	Total		126, 310
Beef and pork   barrels   2   3   10, 53			
Flour	Animale (sheep)number		75
Grain, seeds, etc.         do.         540         2, 12           Leather and shoes         2         20           Oilman's stores         356         2, 38           Spirits         gallons         4           Total         15, 36           EAST INDIES, MAURITIUS, ETC.         51           Beef and pork (probably all American)         barrels         51           Flour (probably all American)         do         80         58           Rice (East Indies)         bags         1, 241         5, 77           Sugar (Mauritius)         do         788         4, 54           Horses (Cape Colony)         number         3         30           Sundries (probably partly American)         packages         100         27           Total         12, 75         12, 75           UNITED STATES. a         1         1         1           Boats         number         1         1         1           Cypress lumber         feet         143, 327         8, 50           Total         9, 35         3         4         40           Grain, seeds, etc. (probably partly American)         packages         726         3, 48           Onions <td>Beet and porkbarrels.</td> <td></td> <td>10 525</td>	Beet and porkbarrels.		10 525
Leather and shoes	Figur	1,483	
Oilman's stores       355       2, 38         Spirits       gallons       4       1         Total       15, 36       15, 36         EAST INDIES, MAURITIUS, ETC.       51       74         Beef and pork (probably all American)       barrels       51       74         Flour (probably all American)       bags       1, 241       5, 87         Rice (East Indies)       bags       1, 241       5, 87         Sugar (Mauritius)       do       788       4, 54         Horses (Cape Colony)       number       3       30         Sundries (probably partly American)       packages       100       27         Total       12, 75         UNITED STATES. a       number       1       10         Korosene       cases       400       75         Cypress lumber       feet       143, 327       8, 50         Total       9, 35         Animals:       CAPE COLONY.       40       40         Grain, seeds, otc. (probably partly American)       packages       726       3, 48         Onions       cases       1, 185       2, 25         Onions       cases       1, 185       2, 25         Onions <td>Leather and shoes nackages</td> <td>2</td> <td>200</td>	Leather and shoes nackages	2	200
Spirits	Oilman's stores	356	2, 385
Beef and pork (probably all American)   barrels   51   74	Spiritsgallons	4	10
Beef and pork (probably all American)   barrels   51   78	Total		15, 365
Flour (probably all American)   do	EAST INDIES, MAURITIUS, ETC.		
Flour (probably all American)   do	Reaf and nork (probably all American) harrale	51	740
Rice (East Indies)   bags   1, 241   5, 57   58   58   58   58   58   58   58	Flour (probably all American)	80	580
Tobacco (American)	Rice (East Indies)bags	1, 241	5, 870
Horses (Cape Colony)	Sugar (Mauritius)dodo	783	4, 540
Total	Tobacco (American)pounds	234	450
UNITED STATES. a   Boats   Reference   Cases   400   75	Horses (Cape Colony)number Sundries (probably partly American)packages	100	300 275
Boats	Total		12, 755
Cape   Cases   Cases   Cape   Cases   Cape   Cases   Cape   Cap	UNITED STATES. a		
Cypress lumber         feet         143, 327         8, 50           Total         9, 35           Animals:         CAPE COLONY.           Horses         number A         1         29           Sheep         do         40         40           Grain, seeds, otc. (probably partly American)         packages         726         3, 48           Onions         cases         1, 185         2, 25           Onions         packages         30         12           Oliman's stores         do         7         5           Sundries (probably partly American)         do         16         53           Wine (duty paid)         gallons         1, 448         1, 00           Total         8, 04			100
Total	Когозепесавев		750
Animals:  Horses	Cypress lumberfeet	143, 327	8, 500
Animals:         Horses         number a         1         20           Horses         do         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         22         50         30         12         20         50         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40 <td>Total</td> <td></td> <td>9, 350</td>	Total		9, 350
Animals:         Horses         number a         1         20           Horses         do         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         22         50         30         12         20         50         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40 <td>CAPE COLONY.</td> <td> </td> <td></td>	CAPE COLONY.		
Sheep	Animals:	,	200
Grain, seeds, otc. (probably partly American)       packages.       726       3,48         Oil, kerosene (probably all American)       cases.       1,185       2,25         Onions       packages.       30       12         Oilman's stores.       do.       7       5         Sundries (probably partly American)       do.       16       53         Wine (duty paid)       gallons.       1,448       1,00         Total       8,04	Sheep do	40	400
Daions   packages   30   12   12   13   13   14   15   15   15   15   15   15   15	Grain, seeds, etc. (probably partly American)packages	726	3, 480
Oilman's stores	Oil, kerosene (probably all American)cases		2, 250
Sundries (probably partly American)	Unionspackages		125
Total	Mindrice (probably partly American)		55 535
	Wine (duty paid)gallons		1, 000
Grand total of imports for 1897			9 045
	Total		0, 034

a Special for the colonial government, via Cape Town.

The following is compiled from custom-house returns, showing nature and values of imports from the United States between the years 1891 and 1895, at which latter date the direct-trading vessels between New Bedford, Mass., and this port ceased running, being unable to longer obtain return cargoes of whale oil and bone, owing to the collapse of the American whaling business in this ocean, on account of the competition of mineral and vegetable oils and the general depression.

## Detailed list of imports from the United States 1891-1895.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Chemicals, drugs, etc	62	\$340
Chemicals, drugs, etcpackages Ootton and dress goodsdodo	67	2, 105
Flour barrels	2, 382	15, 675
Glass and lamp wars, clocks, etc.	89	635
Grain (indian corn. barley oats, wheat)	2,329	12, 025
Hardware, tools, machinery, nails, etc.	322 1	2,065
Linseed and cotton-seed meal, oil cake, etc.	l	6, 145
Lineeed and cotton-seed meal, oil cake, etc	189	2, 950
Provisions (beef and pork, lard, hams, etc.)	3, 031	85, 695
Kerosepe in cases	. 4.915 i	11, 630
Sugar, refined barrels Sundries (agricultural implements, furniture, etc.)	364	4, 265
Sundries (agricultural implements, furniture etc.)		3, 080
Lumber	13, 673	7, 120
Total		103, 730

The volume of trade for the year 1897 was \$196,790.

## Exports in 1897.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
United Kingdom: Motal (old)	10 11	\$15 18, 330
Skins	580 49	2, 000 1, 225
Total		21, 570
Potatoesbags	1, 117	3, 395
Grand total		24, 965

### TRADE.

Independently of the withdrawal of the direct trading vessels on the ground of no return cargo, I regret to say it has been represented to me that, owing to the inferiority of flour, salt provisions, lard, etc., brought on these vessels, and culpable neglect as regards executing indents, the merchants here have been compelled in self-defense to transfer their orders to London, Australia, and Cape Colony. This, however, appears to the writer to be a matter which might easily be remedied and confidence restored, by correspondence between merchants in New York or Boston and the principal firms here.

With the view to trying to restore the lost direct connection between this island and the United States I prepared and forwarded circulars (copies herewith) to the leading mercantile and farming people of the island, but regret to say that, whether from the universal depression which undoubtedly obtains among the entire community (consequent upon a succession of misfortunes which closely followed the almost complete annihilation of the shipping supply business, as the result of the opening of the Suez Canal and the substitution of steam for sailing vessels) or a general desire to preserve the utmost reticence on all matters affecting their special lines of business, the attempt has well nigh proved a failure. I do not yet despair, however, and I am greatly encouraged from the fact that two important trade factors are now brought before us, namely, the resolve of the British war department to augment the present garrison from 400 to 750 men in the near future, which must largely increase the circulating medium; and what I con-

sider of far greater importance to the general interests of the island, the statement that the Imperial Government has decided upon laying an "all British submarine cable," with the following connections: Penzance, Cornwall, England, to Gibraltar, 1,200 miles; Gibraltar to Sierra Leone, 2,400 miles; thence to Ascension, 800 miles; Ascension to St. Helena, 800 miles; St. Helena to Cape Town, 1,800 miles; total distance, England to Cape Colony, 7,000 miles. The Telegraph and Maintenance Company's steamship John Pender has been engaged in making the necessary soundings, having left Cape Town on May 12 and arrived here May 19. After sounding around the island, it left on May 25 for Ascension, Sierra Leone, Gibraltar, and England. The connection by cable with the "mother country" will be the greatest boon ever conferred upon St. Helena, for the reason that hundreds of merchant sailing ships from the East, which under existing arrangements go out of their way to call at the Brazils, Cape Verde, and the West Indies for orders, will avail themselves of this station, St. Helena being situated in the heart of the southeast trade winds, and consequently in the direct track of ships from India and China bound to the continents of Europe and America.

The cable will also doubtless be a strong incentive to invalids to take advantage of the delightful climate of this island, where English is the only language spoken, in preference to foreign Madeira and the Canary Islands, which, owing to their proximity to Europe, and cable and mail facilities, have so long held a monopoly as health resorts. At present, we have but one mail every twenty eight days, but we may reasonably hope that the cable and increased garrison will change all

these things for the better.

Regarding St. Helena as a new health resort, it is only right to mention that the rainfall for 1897 was about 30 inches (mostly during June to September); that the mean average temperature for the year in Jamestown was 73° and in the rural districts 62°, and, as mentioned in another part of this report, the death rate was but 11.49 per thousand, and this included deaths of invalids from calling ships. Telegraphic and telephonic communication is established throughout the island.

#### PRODUCTS AND INDUSTRIES.

This island produces very excellent coffee, but not sufficient for export to any extent. Capital is needed, and so is the proper sort of labor, not only for cultivation and extension of the plantations, but also for gathering, drying, hulling, and otherwise preparing the bean for market. In London, it has been pronounced equal to Mocha, and there is no better to be found anywhere.

New Zealand flax grows wild. Attempts have been made to extract the fiber by machinery imported from England, but with only partial success. A considerable quantity has been shipped to London, but owing in a great measure to want of cheap transportation for the raw material, this industry has been abandoned until this can be remedied,

and values become more encouraging.

It is now in contemplation to renew attempts to extract fiber from what is commonly known here as the American aloe, which can be grown anywhere on the island. The fiber being of much finer quality, and not nearly so difficult of manipulation as that of the New Zealand flax, the promoters of this industry feel sanguine of ultimate success. Attempts have been made at silk culture and fish curing for export,

but these failed for want of capital and the half-hearted way in which they were undertaken.

Mulberry trees, the food of the silkworm, grow luxuriantly, and

ordinary cactus, the food of the cochineal, is very abundant.

In the eastern division of the island, there is a considerable deposit of black oxide of manganese. An attempt to collect and export this mineral was also made some years since (one shipment going to Great Britain), but failed to cover expenses, owing to inadequate means of transportation to the point of shipment. The other products of the island are potatoes, sweet potatoes, yams, green vegetables and fruit, cattle, sheep, goats, horses, asses, poultry, hay, and a limited quantity of grain. The only notable industry at present is the making of fancy articles in seedwork, disposed of to passing strangers as island curios.

#### SHIPPING.

The shipping arrivals at the island, during the year ended December, 1897, were as follows:

Nationality.	Number.	Tonnage.
British	85 8	173, 600 8, 712 46, 257
Total	147	228, 569

A number of vessels called off the port, either to signal for postal communication or for medical aid, or were communicated with by boatmen for exchange of stores for vegetables, but these are not officially classed as arrivals. The number of American vessels arriving between July 1, 1897, and June 30, 1898 (fiscal year), was 7, of the aggregate tonnage of 7,999.

#### CHARGES.

No port charges of any description are levied upon vessels calling for water, stores, medical aid, etc.; vessels with cargo for or taking cargo from the island pay dues of 25 cents per ton on actual quantity landed and shipped. Fresh water is delivered to shipping out of sailing tank boats, equipped with force pumps. The island abounds in fresh water springs to the known extent of 212, and new supply and drain pipes are now being laid for increased delivery.

### COAL SUPPLY.

A supply of steam coal is constantly kept on hand, to meet the requirements of the British admiralty, who oblige the contractor to always have a reserve of 1,000 tons. Additional stock is also kept to meet casual demands.

# Customs tariff.

Articles.	Tariff.
Special duties.	
Tobacco, not manufacturedper pound	\$0.12
Tobacco, manufactured, cigars and snuff	. 25
Spirite (whisky, brandy, rum, gin)per gallon  Beerper dozen quart bottles	2. 50 . 25
Beer, all sortsper dozen quart bottles	. 23 4. 75
Wineper nogsheadper gallon	. 60
Wharfage dues only.	
Every pipe, puncheon, butt, cask, jar, keg, carboy, and can of whatever kind or size, and measure:	
80 gallons and upward	1. 02
40 and under 80 gallons	. 75
10 and under 40 gallons	. 50
Less than 101 barrels flour	. 25
Every case, box, chest, trunk, bale, crate, basket, or other package measuring—	3.00
60 cubic feet and upward	3.00 2.00
20 and under 40 cubic feet	1.50
10 and under 20 cubic feet	1.00
8 and under 10 cubic feet	. 50
Under 3 cubic feet	
Every bag of whatever description	1. 25
Bricks, slates, tiles, shingles, laths, and stavesper 1,000	1. 20
Cocoa nuts do do do do do do do do do do do do do	1. 25
Timber ner cubic foot	. 04
Oilcake, stones, guano, anchors, chains in bulk, per ton, or boats, per ton measurement	. 60
Coals and patent fuel	. 75
Horned cattle, horses, mules, and asseseach	1. 25
Sheen, goata, niga, calvesdo	. 25
Heavy articles and goods not enumeratedper 112 pounds	. 06

# BANKS, CURRENCY, WAGES.

The only banking establishment on the island is the Government Savings Bank (guaranteed). No deposit exceeding \$500 is permitted to any one person. The rate of interest allowed is 2½ per cent, and six months' notice is required for withdrawal of principal. Balance due to depositors on December 31, 1897, was \$81,215.

The currency is British, and all payments are made in coin, but foreign money is also taken at valuation. Exchange on the United States is at the rate of \$5 to the pound sterling.

The present rate of wages is, say, 84 cents per day for mechanics and 60 cents for laborers.

#### CENSUS.

The population, according to the census taken in 1891, including the garrison and crews of shipping in port, was 4,116; estimated population December 31, 1897, 3,897. Many persons have emigrated to the Cape and Natal colonies during the last two decades, consequent upon the hard times in the island since the opening of the Suez Canal.

The number of births registered in 1897 was 125, or 32.07 per 1,000 of population; deaths, same period, 44, or 11.29 per 1,000 of population. The annual taxation per capita is, say, \$5.50.

## ENUMERATION OF CATTLE, ETC.

The number of horned and other cattle, in 1891, and at present, is:

	Bullocks.	Sheep.	Goats.	Pige.	Horses.	A 8808.
Stock in 1891. Estimated present stock.	1, 139	3, 115	929	231	126	927
	1, 200	2, 400	650	300	150	1, 000

When the seasons are favorable, the island is capable of sustaining 1,700 head of cattle. There is now an available stock of hay estimated at 300 tons.

## REVENUE, ETC.

The revenue of the island for 1897 was \$44,013; expenditure, same period, \$65,021; public debt, being loan from the Imperial Government, upon which no interest is payable, \$25,590 or, say, \$6 per capita. The unusual excess of expenditure over revenue for 1897 is accounted for by the purchase in England, importation, and laying down by the colonial government of new and larger fresh water and drain pipes from the springs to Jamestown.

#### IMPROVEMENTS.

Since my departure from the island in 1886, several important changes have been effected in the local government establishments. There is a marked all-round improvement in the Civil and Seamen's Hospital, which has been completely reorganized in accordance with modern hygiene, and has three trained English lady nurses. Ambulances have also been imported from England.

The post-office has been renovated, is now in the postal union, and every facility is afforded the public in the matter of post-office orders,

parcel, sample post, etc.

An attempt is being made to found a museum, and for this, the island is indebted to the governor; also for vast improvements in the public gardens, with the addition of fountains, and increased number of street lamps throughout the town, which are lighted by kerosene, as there are no electric or gas plants on the island.

The supreme court is presided over by the governor, assisted by assessors chosen from the members of the legislative council. There is no chief justice. The lower courts are under supervision of a stipen-

diary magistrate, assisted by honorary justices of the peace.

There is a Protestant Episcopal cathedral and four other Episcopal churches. The staff consists of a bishop and four canons. There is also a Baptist church and pastor and a Roman Catholic church and priest.

#### EDUCATION.

There are several ordinary schools for boys and girls, but the training is strictly elementary. There are no colleges or technical schools or gradings from elementary into higher schools, and in the absence of the latter the children of the better classes, as a rule, are sent to Europe for the higher education. The schools are mostly, and in some cases wholly, supported by grants from the colonial treasury, and are consequently under supervision of the local government.

ROB. P. POOLEY, Consul.

St. HELENA, June 30, 1898.

#### Copy of Circular No. 1.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, St. Helena, March 26, 1898.

Solomon & Co., W. A. Thorpe & Sons, Fowler & Co., T. Jackson & Co., R. Galbraith & Co., Thatcher & Co., T. Adams, G. S. Bell, G. Liddy, R. Henry, W. H. Marriott, J. George, Royal Engineers and Garrison Canteen, St. Helena.

GENTLEMEN: Having been requested by certain business firms in the United States to make inquiry as to imports into this island, with the view of increasing

exports of various goods and merchandise from America, I would feel greatly obliged for such information as you may be able and disposed to give me, relative to the following goods as regards local consumption, namely, quantity and quality, and whether it has been customary to import such goods direct from the United States or through other countries, and if there has been any material falling off in these imports. I would thank you to state cause of decline, with any suggestions you may deem pertinent to the matter, which in your opinion would conduce to the revival of trade in this colony.

Flour: In barrels and half barrels. Corn: In bulk or [and] packets.

Indian corn: In sacks or barrels, kiln-dried or for seed products, such as corn meal,

maizena, hominy, canned sweet corn.
Salt provisions: Beef and pork in barrels and half barrels, hams, bacon, butter,

cheese, beef hams, etc.

Lumber: White and yellow (or pitch), spruce, and cypress pine in boards and scantling-dimensions.

Kerosene: In boxes of 10 American gallons, and casks of 40 gallons.

Tobacco: Leaf and plug, with number of heads to the pound. Beer: In barrels, hogsheads, and bottles.

Rum: In barrels, hogsheads, and bottles.

Florida water: In cases of 1 dozen, and in cases of 4 dozen small bottles.

Canned goods: Meats, vegetables, fruits, etc. Cotton-seed oil: In bulk or bottles.

Lard: In kegs or tins, 20, 10, 5, and 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) pounds. Cottolene: In tins, 20, 10, 5, and 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) pounds (beef fat and cotton-seed oil).

Herrings: Small wood boxes. Codfish: Half barrels or drums.

Beans: White and brown, half barrels.

Furniture: Bedroom, dining room, and drawing-room suits, rockers, tables, chairs. bentwood, windsor, etc., sofas, lounges, bureaus, in oak, ash, mahogany, veneer, or stained wood.

Organs: Cabinet, drawing-room, and church.

Pianos: Grand, semigrand, cottage, etc.

Hardware: Machinery, tools, agricultural implements, lawn mowers, and garden hose; sewing machines, bicycles, stoves (coal and kerosene), wire nails, locks, hinges, screws, etc., scales and weights, coffee and pepper mills, machinery.

Oars: Ash, 12 to 20 feet.

Cotton cloth: White and gray shirting, sheeting, and long cloth, thread and spool cotton, hosiery, calico or printed goods, muslins, corsets, etc.

Boots and shoes: Average sizes and description. Lamps and lamp ware, sieves, clocks and watches, nests of trunks and pails, patent medicines, perfumery, garden seeds, grindstones, kitchen and for general use.

Soap: Yellow, perfumed, sapolio, pearline.
Brushes and brooms: Corn, coir, hair, etc.
Matting: China, India, and coir matting, clothespins.
Sundries: Printers' and photographic supplies, anthracite coal, billet wood, glass, crockery, tin and iron ware and utensils, knife and ironing boards, washboards, and wringers.

Meal: Linseed and cotton meal.

Milk: Condensed, Eagle and other brands.

Sugar: Refined and unrefined. Molasses: New Orleans. Cordage: White and tarred.

Canvas, etc.: Cotton, duck, and sail twine.

Candles: Stearin. Tar: Pitch and resin. Paints and paint oil.

Oakum: One-half-hundredweight and 1-hundredweight bales.

Safes: Iron, key, and combination.

Wire: Steel, copper, and iron barbed fencing. Iron and steel: Rod and bar, hoop, piping, nail pullers.

Oilcloth: Linoleum and burlaps for bagging Refrigerators, beehives, coffee and corn shellers. Wheels and handbarrows and store trucks.

Axes, hatchets, and spades. Cement: Roman, Rose, Portland. Bricks: Building, fire, and bath.

Step-ladders. Wines: Californian. Guns: Sporting. Incubators.

Powder: Sporting, and baking and washing soda. Crackers: Biscuits and fire.

Blacksmiths', farriers', tinsmiths', painters', and plumbers' supplies, etc., with any other articles suggested by yourselves.

In conclusion, I may state that prior to leaving New York I was approached on the matter of assorted export cargoes to St. Helena, and it would afford me the greatest pleasure in my official capacity, and with your cooperation and assistance, to be the means of reestablishing the late trade between this port and the United States.

Respectfully, yours,

ROB. P. POOLEY, Consul.

## Copy of Circular No. 2.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES, St. Helena, March 26, 1898.

Solomon & Co., W. A. Thorpe & Sons, Fowler & Co., R. Galbraith & Co., Thos. Deason, Lewis Bros., H. Weston, H. B. Morris, L. Knipe, G. N. Moss, St. Helena.

GENTLEMEN: For statistical purposes, and in connection with my reports on commercial relations of the United States and this colony, I respectfully request you will be good enough to furnish me with information in reply to the following interrogatories, namely:

1. What is the approximate total acreage on your farm and adjacent lands and other lands owned or hired by yourselves, and with amount right of commonage?

2. State portion of land under cultivation, with nature and average quantity per

acre of all produce.

3. State number of horned cattle, sheep, goats, horses, mules, and donkeys which the pasture lands and common is capable of sustaining; also the actual number at present depastured, and the number of milch cows stalled for dairy purposes only, with nature of food supplied the latter, and average yield of milk per cow.

4. Is the land at present under cultivation capable of sufficient grain for stall feeding slaughter oxen and sheep? If not, please state description and quantity of feed imported for that purpose, and whence it comes.

5. Does indian corn, cotton and linseed meal, oil cake, or either, form a consider-

able item in your imports? If so, please state, approximately, value and place of origin, and by what means conveyed; if from the United States, whether direct or via England, and what proportion from other countries.

6. What is your opinion as to the outlook for increased importation of indian corn and other feed from the United States?

7. Is corn used for human food? If so, to what extent and in what form, or is its use confined to cattle and poultry?

8. Are American farming implements exclusively used on your lands, also dairy utensils, or in what proportion? State your opinion as to their respective merits as compared with those of European make.

9. To what extent are coffee, beets, Swedish turnip, and indian corn at present grown on the island; what is the outlook for increased production, and would Amer-

ican coffee and corn hullers find favor in this colony?

10. In what condition is fruit cultivation and what is the future outlook?

11. What was the export of St. Helena-grown wool in 1897, and to what point?

12. Can you state approximately the total of horned and other cattle and animals herein described on the island, with the proportion each of those used solely for agricultural purposes f

13. State briefly the general agricultural outlook.

14. Any further information as regards agricultural and horticultural matters would be highly interesting and thankfully acknowledged.

Respectfully, yours,

ROB. P. POOLEY, Consul.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

Complying with directions contained in departmental circular dated August 5, 1898, I submit report on commercial relations (in addition to the facts and figures for the year ended December 31, 1897, already transmitted under date of June 30, 1828) of my consular district, for the six months ended June 30, 1898.

# Imports and exports from January 1 to June 30, 1898.

## IMPORTS.

	Quantity.	Value.
GREAT BRITAIN.		
Animals, cattle	44	84, 44
Seer (duty paid)hogsheadshogsheads	186	3, 83
Bottled (duty paid)dozendozen	69	14
Bottled (duty paid) dozen Soats (cargo). number Seef and pork (American)	4	92
Beef and pork (American)casks	47	89
Cement and limebarrels	1,002	5, 01
hemicals and drugs (partly American)packages	50	77
Igars and cigarettes (duty paid)	391	53
JOHI (BIGHM)	1, 047 123	4,50
Praybery, textues, nosiery, coulon, and other dry goodspackages	29	10, <b>6</b> 0 87
Sarthon and glass ware	159	1,04
Proin seeds Indian corn etc. (nartly American) neckages	144	7,72
Hardware lead etc. (nartly American)	73	1.54
eather boots and shoes	26	1, 59
Marine stores, tar. pitch, resin, paints, paint oils, etc. (partly American)do	24	; 21
Machinerydo	4	12
Margarinedodo	4	5
Musical instruments, piano	1	12
)filman's stores, butter, cheese, lard, canned goods, oils, etcpackages	1,014	11,66
)nions (Madeira)dodo	38	16
Margarine do. Musical instruments, piano. Musical instruments, piano. Miman's stores, butter, cheese, lard, canned goods, oils, etc. packages. Dions (Madeira) do. Rice (India) do. Rice (India) do. Rice (India) gallons Stationery packages Sugar do. Rea do. Robacco (duty paid) do. Wines (duty paid) gallons Sundries and small goods packages Bricks, building number Explosives packages Explosives do.	624	8, 19
Spirits, brandy, rum, gin, whisky, etc., duty paid (European)	2, 102	4, 93
Stationerypackages	11	85
Sugar	194	1,51
100	52 2, 705	79
Lobacco (duty paid)	1, 932	1, 46 3, 48
under (unity paul)	179	2, 10
Reiobe huilding	40, 750	2, 10
enned moets / A merican)	2, 888	
Explosives packages packages	295	
Stores and materials, various	673	
	1	
AUSTRALIA.	l	Į
Animals, sheepnumber	17	13
Beef and pork (ships' stores)barrels	7	12
Flour in sacks number	1,840	11, 78
Grain, seeds, etc., in sacksdo Dilman's stores, butter, cheese, marrowfat, and canned goodspackages	630	2, 35
Oilman's stores, butter, cheese, marrowfat, and canned goodspackages	235	
	200	1,83
RAST INDIES AND MAURITIUS.		1,83
		97
		97 45
		97 45 10 5.06
		97 45 10 5, 06
		97 45 10 5, 06 2 65
Beef and pork (ships' stores) barrels.  Cigars (duty pald) pounds.  Flour (American) (ships' stores) barrels.  Rice barrels de Sugar do Sundries and small goods packages.		97 45 10
Beef and pork (ships' stores) barrels.  Cigars (duty pald) pounds.  Flour (American) (ships' stores) barrels.  Rice barrels do barrels.  Sugar do barrels do barrels.	67 251 10 1, 121 500 300	97 45 10 5, 06 2 65
Beef and pork (ships' stores) barrels.  Cigars (duty pald) pounds.  Flour (American) (ships' stores) barrels.  Rice barrels do barrels.  Sugar do barrels do barrels.	67 251 10 1, 121 500 300	97 45 10 5, 06 2 65 65
Beef and pork (ships' stores) barrels.  Cigars (duty pald) pounds.  Flour (American) (ships' stores) barrels.  Rice barrels de Sugar do CAPE COLONY AND NATAL.	67 251 10 1, 121 500 300	97 45 10 5, 06 2 65 65
Beef and pork (ships' stores) barrels.  Cigars (duty pald) pounds.  Flour (American) (ships' stores) barrels.  Rice barrels.  Sugar do do Sugar do Sundries and small goods packages.  CAPE COLONY AND MATAL.  Grain, seeds, etc. (partly American) saoks.  Kerosene (American) 10-gallon cases.  Books saoks.	67 251 10 1, 121 500 300	97 45 5, 05 2 65 1, 85 96
Beef and pork (ships' stores) barrels.  Cigars (duty paid) pounds.  Flour (American) (ships' stores) barrels.  Rice bags Sugar do Sundries and small goods packages.  CAPE COLONY AND MATAL.  Grain, seeds, etc. (partly American) sacks.  Kerosene (American) 10-gallon cases. Dnions sacks	67 251 10 1, 121 500 300 388 500 9	97 45 10 5, 05 2 65 65 1, 85 96 3
Beef and pork (ships' stores) barrels.  Cigars (duty paid) pounds.  Flour (American) (ships' stores) barrels.  Rice bags Sugar do Sundries and small goods packages.  CAPE COLONY AND MATAL.  Grain, seeds, etc. (partly American) sacks.  Kerosene (American) 10-gallon cases. Dnions sacks	67 251 10 1, 121 500 300 388 500 9	97 45 10 5, 06 2 65 65 1, 85 95 85
Beef and pork (ships' stores) barrels.  Digars (duty paid) pounds.  Flour (American) (ships' stores) barrels.  Rice bags  Sugar do  Gundries and small goods packages.  CAPE COLONY AND NATAL.  Grain, seeds, etc. (partly American) sacks.  Kerosene (American) 10-gallon cases.  Daions sacks	67 251 10 1, 121 500 300 388 500 9	97 45 10 5, 06 2 65 65 1, 85 95 85
Beef and pork (ships' stores) barrels. Cigars (duty pald) pounds. Flour (American) (ships' stores) barrels. Rice bags Sugar do Sundries and small goods packages.  CAPE COLONY AND NATAL.  Grain, seeds, etc. (partly American) saoks Kerosene (American) 10-gallon cases. Dnions saoks Sugar bags W ines (duty paid) gallons Sundries and small goods packages.	67 251 10 1, 121 500 300 388 500 9	97 45 10 5, 06 2 65 65 1, 85 95 85
Beef and pork (ships' stores) barrels.  Cigars (duty paid) pounds.  Flour (American) (ships' stores) barrels.  Rice bags Sugar do Sundries and small goods packages.  CAPE COLONY AND MATAL.  Grain, seeds, etc. (partly American) sacks.  Kerosene (American) 10-gallon cases. Dnions sacks	67 251 10 1, 121 500 300 388 500 9	97 45 10 5, 06 2 65
Beef and pork (ships' stores) barrels. Cigars (duty paid) pounds. Flour (American) (ships' stores) barrels. Rice bags Sugar do Sundries and small goods packages.  CAPE COLONY AND NATAL.  Grain, seeds, etc. (partly American) saoks. Kerosene (American) 10-gallon cases. Dnions saoks Sugar bags Wines (duty paid) gallons Sundries and small goods packages.	67 251 10 1, 121 500 300 388 500 9 150 308 15	97 45 10 5, 06 2 65 65 1, 85 95 85
Beef and pork (ships' stores) barrels. Cigars (duty paid) pounds. Flour (American) (ships' stores) barrels. Rice bags Sugar do Sundries and small goods packages.  CAPE COLONY AND NATAL.  Grain, seeds, etc. (partly American) saoks. Kerosene (American) 10-gallon cases. Dnions saoks Sugar bags Wines (duty paid) gallons Sundries and small goods packages.	67 251 10 1, 121 500 300 388 500 9 150 308 15	97 45 10 5, 06 2 65 65 1, 85 95 85
Beef and pork (ships' stores) barrels.  Cigars (duty paid) pounds.  Flour (American) (ships' stores) barrels.  Sugar do do do do do do do do do do do do do	67 251 10 1, 121 500 300 388 500 9 150 308 15	977 451 10 5.065 2 656 1, 856 958 858 444 10
Beef and pork (ships' stores) barrels. Cigars (duty pald) pounds. Flour (American) (ships' stores) barrels. Rice bags Sugar do Sundries and small goods packages.  CAPE COLONY AND NATAL.  Grain, seeds, etc. (partly American) saoks Kerosene (American) 10-gallon cases. Dulona saoks Sugar bags W ines (duty paid) gallons Sundries and small goods packages.  EXPORTS.  GREAT BRITAIN.  Metal, old packages.  Metal, old packages.	67 251 10 1, 121 500 300 388 500 9 150 308 15	977 45 10 5, 050 2, 655 655 1, 85 95 8, 85 440 10
Beef and pork (ships' stores) barrels.  Cigars (duty paid) pounds.  Flour (American) (ships' stores) barrels.  Sugar do do do do do do do do do do do do do	67 251 10 1, 121 500 300 388 500 9 150 308 15	977 46 10 5, 060 2 65 65 1, 85 8 8 44 10
Beef and pork (ships' stores) barrels.  Cigars (duty paid) pounds.  Flour (American) (ships' stores) barrels.  Sugar do do do do do do do do do do do do do	67 251 10 1, 121 500 300 388 500 9 150 308 15	977 45 10 5, 060 2 833 65 1, 855 95 8 85 464 10
Beef and pork (ships' stores) barrels. Cigars (duty pald) pounds. Flour (American) (ships' stores) barrels. Rice bags Sugar do Sundries and small goods packages.  CAPE COLONY AND NATAL.  Grain, seeds, etc. (partly American) saoks Kerosene (American) 10-gallon cases. Dulona saoks Sugar bags W ines (duty paid) gallons Sundries and small goods packages.  EXPORTS.  GREAT BRITAIN.  Metal, old packages.  Metal, old packages.	67 251 10 1, 121 500 300 388 500 9 150 308 15	977 45 10 5, 050 2, 655 655 1, 85 95 8, 85 440 10
Beef and pork (ships' stores) barrels.  Cigars (duty paid) pounds.  Flour (American) (ships' stores) barrels.  Sugar do do do do do do do do do do do do do	67 251 10 1, 121 500 300 388 500 9 150 308 15	977 46 10 5, 060 2 65 65 1, 85 8 8 44 10

It will be observed from the foregoing, that there have been no direct transactions between this island and the United States during the first six months of the present year, though doubtless no inconsiderable portion of the imports from Great Britain and the Cape Colony is derived from American sources of produce and manufacture, as indicated in table, and in this connection, I am in a position to state that our tools, hardware, farming implements, and machinery (under common designation as "hardware"), Indian corn, grain, white pine and cypress lumber, furniture, linseed and cotton-seed meal, oilcake, kerosene in cases, denims, prints, calicoes, clocks, lamps and lampware are much preferred, as to quality, finish, and durability, to like productions of other countries, and I am persuaded that a limited direct trade in all the above-named goods would prove highly remunerative to any American merchant disposed to engage in the venture.

A powerful searchlight is being placed upon Munden's battery, at the entrance of and commanding the entire approach to the roadstead, sweeping the horizon from Sugar Loaf Hill on the east side to Southwest l'oint westward, and in November next, the garrison is to be augmented by the addition of two companies of West India troops, bringing the strength up to 400 infantry (black) and two batteries of Royal Artillery (white) and 50 native sharpshooters, say 650 to 700 men in all. It is in contemplation to replace all obsolete artillery by breech-loading

guns.

I am unable to gather any satisfactory information on the subject-matter of the closing paragraph of the departmental circular, for the reason that no cotton textiles are manufactured in this small colony. Dealers order goods from England by pieces, limited to so many yards each (in length, and not by weight). The width is about 30 to 36 inches for prints, calicoes, denims, and drills, and 60 to 90 inches for sheetings, but I can not state definitely the number of picks to the inch, warp, and number of yards to the pound. The fact is, the question, although submitted to dealers in terms of the circular, is apparently not understood, the trade being worked by rule of thumb at St. Helena; consequently I have failed to elicit any reliable response.

The number of American vessels which called at this port for the six months ended June 30, 1898, was 4, representing a tonnage of 4,450.

Imports from the United States during the year ended June 30, 1898.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Boat number cases Cypress lumber cases	400	\$100 750 8, 500
Total		9, 350

There were no exports to the United States during the year.

ROB. P. POOLEY,

Consul.

St. Helena, September 22, 1898.

C R-VOL 1-17



# SIERRA LEONE.

The present year, 1898, has not been favorable for trade development here, owing to the recent disturbances with natives in the Hinterland,

or protectorate of Sierra Leone.

This war between the British and the natives, with its consequent destruction of life and property to an extent unparalleled in the annals of West African history, has had a direful effect on the general tone of business throughout this consular district. Not only is the depression visible in the ordinary channels of retail, but in every phase of the barter trade as well.

The Hinterland merchants and traders were supplied by the Sierra Leone importers, and in the devastation which followed the Mendi war, there was hardly one retail establishment left in that vast and densely populated country, where previously there were hundreds doing a thriving business. All African products for the export trade in this district are the result of native or aboriginal labor, upon which the industrial activity of the colony depends; therefore, any circumstance which interferes with the equanimity of the native labor, upon which this colony has depended for its existence for so many years, checks the productive forces of this community.

In the recent outbreak, the native has been on the warpath instead of on the farm; hence the diminished supply of cola nuts, palm kernels, ginger, hides, etc., for export. This temporary stagnation of business has very materially emphasized the importance, to the well-being of Sierra Leone, of industries dependent not upon primitive, but upon

intelligent and educated, labor.

The present state of affairs can not last. New energies and enterprises are formulating themselves for the future development of Sierra Leone and its Hinterland. Already, the chamber of commerce and other business organizations are discussing ways and means by which to extend their spheres of trade, in a way that will satisfactorily advance the interests of this colony. The consensus of opinion here is that the conditions caused by the recent disturbances will not only be transitory, but will mark the beginning of a period of great industrial and commercial activity, preceded, of course, by the permanent occupation by British forces, and opening to settlement and trade of the territory which has but recently been the scene of aboriginal hostility and disorder.

The maxim that trade follows the flag is fully realized in business circles here, and the colonial authorities are lending their energies to facilitate the early settlement of the territory in question.

### AGRICULTURE.

The agricultural movements, so successfully inaugurated by Governor Cardew and the legislative council of Sierra Leone, are replete with encouragement for the development of the colony. Indeed, these undertakings have received such impetus by public sanction, that their realization is no longer speculative, but assured.

The agricultural department of the colony maintains, besides a botanical garden, an annual agricultural fair, which is patronized with some

degree of success and enthusiasm.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In reply to circular of August 5.

The Government has perfected arrangements for the education and training, under competent instructors, of a number of native youths in agriculture, horticulture, and economic botany of tropical countries. This, together with the recent but successfully established school of technology, points unmistakably to the dawn of a new era in the colony's progress.

#### INDUSTRIES.

An ice-factory plant is in course of construction, and will be opened in a few months. This will, when in successful operation, create a demand for ice-cream freezers and other apparatus of American manufacture, for dispensing carbonated or aerated waters.

An electric light plant is being discussed, and with the completion

of the enterprises already inaugurated, will possibly be erected.

The first electrical display from an established plant, used in connection with the fortification works recently finished, gave general satisfaction. Its effect will no doubt hasten the introduction of electricity in Sierra Leone, both as light and motive power.

#### TRADE.

With the continued development of the agricultural resources of the colony, agricultural implements, tools, and machinery will take their

places with other imports.

When I look at the meager trade returns between the United States and the West African coast, and consider the opportunity afforded not only to develop but to maintain our trade against the competition of the world, I am fully persuaded that our exporters and manufacturers are not aware of the importance of this market for unlimited supplies of canned goods, salt beef, salt pork, flour, lumber, kerosene, edge

tools, cotton textiles, boots, shoes, and other articles.

The total amount of imports into Sierra Leone for the year 1897 was \$2,221,704.08. Of this amount, \$131,395.96 was imported from the United States; \$1,837,142.23 represents the total value of imports from Great Britain; \$29,203.72 from the other British colonies; and all other foreign countries, embracing principally Germany, France, Spain, and Portugal, contributed \$223,964 in imports. It will be seen that the United States, with no regular direct steamship line to this port, has sold more than half as much as all the other foreign countries combined. The total value of exports for the same period was \$1,950,238.28. Of this amount, the United States received, according to the records of the colonial office, \$74.12; Great Britain, \$919,502.30; British colonies, \$142,266.89; and all other countries, \$888,394.96.

During the first six months of the present year, from January to June, 1898, Sierra Leone imported from the United States to the value of \$49,879.12. The exports for the same period, consisting of hides,

amounted to \$2,077.80.

## TRANSPORTATION.

Great Britain, France, Germany, and Spain have regular steamship lines to Sierra Leone, and there are occasional steamers from the other European countries. The United States is much behind in this respect, only sailing vessels paying occasional visits.

The British and West African Steamship Company has recently launched another vessel in Liverpool for the West Coast service, with

improved passenger accommodations. The tendency now in the steam-ship service between Sierra Leone and Liverpool is to gradually replace the slower by faster and more efficient vessels. This may be taken as an indication of the future prospect for business with Sierra Leone and the sister colonies of the West African coast, the trade of which has been so long overlooked.

The United States needs direct steamship communication with the

West Coast. With this established, the field is ours.

#### RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH.

The work upon the Sierra Leoue Railway, which was stopped by reason of hostilities, has been resumed. This leads into the rich Hinterland from Freetown. Twenty-six miles have been completed, and 22 miles have daily service.

A Government telegraph connects Sierra Leone with the outside

world.

# BANKING FACILITIES.

The principal bank of Sierra Leone is the Bank of British West Africa (Liverpool), capital £100,000. The institution here, as in all of the other colonies of the coast, is a branch of the above institution. It does a general banking business, buys and sells bills of exchange.

#### GENERAL.

I have intermingled freely with the business men and trade organizations here, and find a unanimous preference for American goods. They desire to trade with us, if we will furnish regular steamship service between the United States and the colonies of the coast, so as to enable them to get their orders direct.

JOHN T. WILLIAMS, Consul.

SIERRA LEONE, October 31, 1898.

# SOUTH AFRICA.

The following information in regard to trade in Cape Colony, Natal, etc., has been compiled from a number of reports sent by Consul General Stowe, of Cape Town.

<sup>1</sup>Under date of January 26, 1899, Acting Consul Trice sends through the Department letters to business firms in the United States, giving advice as to the development of trade. He says, in substance:

For the successful extension of American trade in West Africa men are needed who are willing to give their personal attention to the requirements of this coast. The British and other firms already established here might be induced, by proper representation, to deal more largely in American produce and manufactures. To insure the best results exporters should be personally represented; but it would be more profitable to establish American firms here capable of maintaining a supply of American goods adequate to the demand. There is now but one American firm in Sierra Leone (Messrs, Yates & Porterfield, of 19 William street, New York), and by their efforts the enormous demand for American goods all along the coast has been created. There is an increasing demand for a direct line of steamers to America. Trade alliances will not be made, nor will American trade be greatly extended until more rapid transit has been established between the two countries.

# CAPE COLONY.

## TRADE FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1898.1

Imports into Cape Colony during half year ended June 30, 1898, compared with the corresponding period of 1897.

Quantities.		tities.	Declared '	
Articles.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
gricultural implements			\$221, 908	<b>\$2</b> 24, 5
gricultural implements gallons parel and alops	453, 314	463, 656	298, 151	281. 3
pparel and slops			2, 003, 830	1, 805, 4
			323, 330	137, 9
ooks, printed utter, including margarine, etc pounds . andles			300, 920	300, 9
lutter, including margarine, etc pounds	2, 445, 785	1, 873, 577	426, 033	393, 6
andles	2, 321, 042	1, 830, 281	158, 229	113, 7
ementpounds	33, 020, 034	39, 385, 633	713, 210 123, 366	583, 2 157, 6
heesedo	958, 596	1, 257, 756	127, 940	168, 6
hicorydo oals, coke, and patent fueltons	743, 885	774, 637	29, 681 402, 494	30, 6
oals, coke, and patent fueltons	125, 914	135, 432	402, 494	450, 3
offeepounds	8, 185, 888	8, 784, 460 1, 811, 721	788, 164	556, 3
onfectionery, cocoa, and chocolatedo	1, 981, 247	1, 811, 721	267, 336	267, 3
orn, grain, and meal:	10, 988, 448	4, 898, 156	047 600	116, 8
Flour pounds  Maize do Oate Wheat do	45, 849, 694	3, 838, 516	247, 608 364, 944	40, 6
Oeta	6, 365, 954	410, 705	87, 067	5, 5
Wheatdo	97, 907, 108	100 450 117	1, 719, 536	1, 811,
Affan Distiliacintas			2, 665, 849	2,658.
rugs and chemicals y namite and blasting compound, etcpounds arthenware and crockery	- <b></b>		622, 854	748, 8
ynamite and blasting compound, etcpounds	3, 584, 217	1, 216, 930	85H, 811	291, 6
arthonware and crockery		<b></b>	234 380	195, 5
arthen ware and crockery urniture and cabinetware unpowder, including powder contained in car- tridges uns and gun barrels [abordashery and millinery [ardware, cutlery, and ironmongery [ats, all sorts	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		1, 013, 721	<b>765</b> , 2
tunpowder, including powder contained in car-	0R R41	59.055	44, 874	29 0
triuges herrele	8 085	52,000 5 238	152, 341	<b>22</b> , 9 70, 7
Isherdashery and millinery		0, 200	2, 768, 644	2, 781, 7
lardware cutlery and ironmongery	•••••••		2, 419, 366	2 051, 8
ats, all sorts.			242,006	2, 051, 8 217, 7
ron:				
Bar, bolt, rod, and sheet			149, 956	86, 6
Corrugated and galvanized		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	408, 216	583, 3
Bar, bolt, rod, and sheet			210 000	
ewerry and patedware, including clocks and watches	•••••		340, 879 34, 649	266, 2 53, 3
oothor and leather mannfactures including		•••••	39,090	00, 0
hoots and shoes			1, 440, 416	1, 342, 4
inen manufactures	<b></b>		168, 604	98, 4
dachinery, all kinds			3, 790, 828	2, 540, 0
inen manufactures dachinery, all kinds deats, salt and preserved	3, 143, 617	3, 486, 153	<b>429</b> , 853	506, 0
il, mineral gallons	1, 065, 947	1, 058, 000	141, 085	124, 9
'ainte and colors, including turpentine and var-		,	177 200	167 0
Nise ten and earther	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		173, 320 209, 746	163, 8 452, 4
Provisions oilman stores etc. n. c.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		1, 337, 523	1, 389, 6
lice	11, 243, 212	11, 494, 446	262, 173	238, 1
addlery and harness	••••••		283, 975	172, 1
coap, common, brown, etcpounds	5, 994, 851	7, 326, 623	193, 317	235, 8
pirits. all sortsgallons	335, 351	169, 005	770, 532	381, 7
tationery, including printing paper	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		691, 145	671, 4
ougar:		00 400 001	050 000	
Not refinedpounds Refined or candy	30, 502, 816	30, 488, 631 4, 374, 026	852, 036	891, 6 124, 8
respounds	4, 494, 038 557, 021	788, 007	130, 792 121, 079	163, 8
l'obacco:	551,021	100,001	121,0.0	100, 0
Unmanufactured	220, 846	51, 273	30, 941	9, 6
Unmanufactured Manufactured (cigars)pounds.	163, 372	82, 629	286, 651	133, 7
All other kindsgallons	436, 469	82, 629 247, 581 37, 112	351, 527	208, a
Winegallons	63, 465	37, 112	231 139	149, 2
Wood:		1 000 001		001
Unmanufacture '	1, 513, 426	1, 368, 221	441, 173 320 250	871, 7
Manufactured (ather than furniture)	550, 526	138, 193	320 250 298, 847	254, 6 282, 9
Woolen manufactures	••••••		1, 115, 859	282, 9 984, 2
			-, 110, 608	200, 2
Total value of principal and other articles				
of merchandise	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		40, 059, 758	35, 069, 9
of merchandise Value of Colonial government articles			3, 886, 937	3, 934, 4
			<del></del> '	
Total			43, 946, 695	39, 004, 4

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>From a report dated September 23, made in reply to circular of August 5.

Exports from Cape Colony in the half year ended June 30, 1898, compared with the corresponding period of 1897.

	Quan	tities.	lue.	
Articles.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
Aloespounds	206, 540	86, 986	\$5, 003	\$2, 862
Argol	52,002	66, 166	4,721	6, 424
Copper oretons	15, 899	12,078	855, 793	620, 576
Corn, grain and meal:	1		·	1
Barleypounds	2, 621	33, 854	88	691
Beans and peasdo	1,042	100	58	
Brando	422, 300	2, 198, 960	3, 076	21,082
Fiourdo	367, 564	360, 400	12, 653	11,944
Maizedo	2, 073	4,800	54	108
Oatsdo	492, 843	848, 860	16, 838	15, 731
Wheatdo	21, 243	25, 400	676	788
Diamondscarats	1, 802, 579	1, 847, 460	11, 279, 622	15, 708, 848
Feathers, ostrichpounds	167, 115	179, 804	1, 820, 773	1,771,445
Fish, salted or cureddo	441, 599	490, 854	21, 374	23, 004
Flowers and grasses, dried	53, 248	31, 820	18, 543	6, 682
Fruit, driedpounds	9, 884	6, 131	959	482
Fruit, fresh			<b>32,</b> 708	24, 571
Gold, rawounces	1, 436, 903	2, 091, 492	25, 158, 405	35, 689, 048
Hair, angorapounds	5, 210, 125	3, 661, 270	1, 382, 175	1, 019, 581
Hides, ox and cownumber	161,711	497, 375	274, 881	798, 590
Dopounds	3, 044, 804	8, 899, 107		
Horns, ox and cownumber	204, 877	533, 072	18, 644	84, 104
Horsesdo	44	15	2, 355	14,745
Ivorypounds	1,612	2, 197	8, 553	8,007
Skins, goatnumber	545, 049	617, 223	190, 431	248, 685
Dopounds	1, 639, 315	1,719,176		
Skins, sheepnumber	1, 321, 874	1, 500, 656	440, 097	517, 017
Dopounds	5, 863, 884	6, 618, 968		
Spirits, all sortsgallons	7, 241	11,504	11,558	17, 568
Winedo	87, 417	30, 900	45, 979	37, 880
Wool, sheep's:				
Fleece washed	3, 681	2, 472	166, 254	
Dopounds	970, 908	688, 562		
Scouredbales	24, 997	17, 265	1, 051, 075	107, 632
Dopounds	4, 488, 964	3, 170, 417		
Greasebales	81, 369	117, 092	3, 022, 539	4, 469, 121
Total value of principal and other prod-			44 650 155	FR 080
ucts		·····	44, 656, 176	57, 978, 957
Value of imported goods reexported			603, 251	691, 291
Total			45, 259, 427	58, 665, 248

It is impossible to obtain detailed information as to the countries of import and export, as this is ascertained and tabulated only at the end of each year.

Customs duties collected at the several parts of Cape Colony during the half year ended June 30, 1898, compared with the corresponding period of 1897.

Port.	1897.	1898.
Cape Town Port Nolloth Simons Town Mossel Bay Knysna Port Elizabeth East London St. Johns River Kimberley (inland station) Hancocks Drift (inland station) Kokstad (inland station) Wokstad (inland station) Wokstad (inland station) Other inland stations	\$2, 317, 753 4, 631 5, 276 98, 134 4, 581 2, 690, 491 946, 879 3, 894 52, 615 12, 844 8, 152 4, 277 38, 574	\$1, 691, 307 10, 703 2, 177 77, 518 2, 546 1, 632, 953 795, 510 3, 919 48, 676 18, 703 10, 271 8, 025 11, 188
Total	6, 188, 098	4, 303, 501

Value of merchandise entered Cape Colony for removal to states outside the outstoms union during the half year ended June 30, 1898, compared with the corresponding period of 1897.

# PORTS OF ENTRY.

	1897.	1898.
Cape Town	\$773, 516 8, 145, 591 3, 476, 705 61, 780	\$559, 749 5, 670, 909 2, 490, 820 36, 856
Total	12, 457, 592	8, 758, 326
STATES TO WHICH DELIVERD.		
South African Republic	11, 897, 726 559, 866	7, 434, 022 1, 324, 304
Total	12, 457, 592	8, 758, 320

# TRADE FOR FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1898.

# Imports and exports for the nine months ended September 30, 1898.

#### EXPORTS.

Articles.	Value.
Colonial products	
Total	86, 363, 637. 02 1, 110, 383. 64
Total	
Grand total	89, 397, 336. 50 6, 780, 579. 60
IMPORTS.	•
Merchandise	
Total	60, <b>256</b> , 974. 8 289, 354. 6
DPO-40	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>From a report dated October 20, 1898.

## EXPORTS IN 1897-98.1

# Exports from Cape Colony for the year ending June 30, 1898.

	4	tities.	V 684	Value.	
Articles.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	
Aloespounds	549, 688	339, 351	\$14,064	89, 178	
Argoldo	104, 112	109, 852	9, 845	10, 336	
Copper oretons of 2,240 pounds	24, 378	23, 508	1, 374, 986	1, 168, 733	
Corn, grain, and meal:	•				
Barleydo	17, 821	42, 104	457	857	
Beans and peasdo	1, 417	650	78	2	
Brando	1, 451, 800	3, 966, 360	10, 478	35, 28	
Flourdo	567, 264	578, 700	19, 096	18, 984	
Maizedo	8, 573	10, 200	88	21	
Oatsdo	580, 143	1, 259, 137	19, 047	23, 88	
Wheatdo	39, 243	26, 403	1, 178	813	
Diamondscarats	3, 609, 455	8, 530, 214	22, 764, 156	21, 968, 21	
Feathers, ostrichpounds	324, 841	367, 885	2, 516, 637	3, 395, 28	
Fish, salted or cureddo	821, 399	1, 258, 106	41,000	67, 16	
Flowers and grasses, drieddo	308, 732	164, 195	96, 405	49, 36	
Fruit, drieddo	17, 894	10, 764	1,688	1, 03	
Fruit, fresh	***********		32, 752	24, 58	
Gold, rawounces	2, 746, 950	3, 794, 501	46, 282, 736	64, 754, 48	
Hair, Angorapounds	13, 323, 534	11, 034, 746	3, 542, 228	2, 980, 30	
Hides, ox and cow	262, 476	959, 842	} 425, 079	1, 588, 401	
(pounds	4, 932, 774	17, 806, 269	, ,		
Horns, ox and cownumber	372, 826	797, 165	32, 610	56, 93	
Horsesdodo	102	24	9,000	15, 719	
Ivorypounds	2, 183	3, 151	4, 054	4, 28	
Skins:	1 044 500	1 100 000	. 1		
Goat	1, 244, 708	1, 183, 638	410, 611	478, 698	
(pounds	3, <b>739, 76</b> 8 2, 938, 555	3, 494, 885 3, 032, 831	( )		
Sheep	13, 453, 834	14, 178, 209	1,009,838	1, 093, 970	
Spirits, all sortsgallons	13, 721	18, 920	23, 121	29, 389	
Winedo	86, 057	62, 600	100, 410	78, 112	
Wool, sheep's:	30, 031	02, 000	100, 410	10, 111	
	7, 955	5, 689	h		
Fleece-washed	2, 103, 892	1, 509, 578	352, 184	247, 05	
X.1	53, 957	40, 523	í		
Scoured	9, 736, 960	7, 248, 088	2, 319, 048	1, 672, 09	
26.	149, 735	172, 403	í		
Grease	55, 029, 719	62, 148, 861	5, 529, 492	6 <b>, 434, 6</b> 91	
	<u></u>	<u>-</u>			
Total value of principal and other products		 	87, 873, 915	106, 638, 08	
Value of imported goods reexported			1, 249, 279	1, 354, 510	
Total			88, 623, 194	107, 992, 593	
Specie			5, 145, 380	7, 113, 864	
		• • • • · • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	0, 150, 000	1, 110, 801	
	<u> </u>				

## TRANSIT TRADE OF CAPE COLONY.

# The transit trade was conducted through the various ports as follows:

Port.	1897.
Cape Town. Port Elizabeth Rast London Other ports and stations	\$1, 421, 22 15, 475, 82 6, 194, 74
Rast London	6, 194, 743 144, 039
Total	23, 235, 829

This table includes goods under rebate, goods free of duty, and goods under which no rebate is allowed.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> From a report dated July 22, 1898.

The goods in transit were forwarded to the following countries:

South African Republic	\$21, 197, 805
Matabeleland, Mashonaland, etc	2, 029, 827
Orange Free State	4, 395, 145
Rhodesia	569, 205

The increase of goods in transit to Rhodesia amounts to over 42 per cent for the year.

# EXPORTS OF WOOL, HIDES, ETC. 1

Exports from Cape Colony in 1896-97.

#### WOOL.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
1896	Pounds. 90, 922, 727 73, 873, 336	\$9, 112, 522 7, 284, 075

The United States received of this, in 1897, 1,944,712 pounds, all scoured.

African wool, says Mr. Stowe, has to compete with that of South America, and wool exporters here are urging the growers to assort their wools and prepare them better for export. Statistics compiled from London show that the fleece loses in favor every year, as the cleaning is so imperfect.

#### ANGORA HAIR.

1		
Year.	Quantity.	Value.
1896	Pounds. 10, 001, 028 12, 583, 601	
Increase	2, 582, 573	
The average value per pound declined from 1s. 13d. (28.5 cts.) in 1896 to and all was sent to the United Kingdom.	1s. 2d. (26.1 c	eta.) in 1879
OSTRICH FEATHERS.		
.896	322, 453 355, 196	\$2, 528, 337 2, 944, 661
Increase	82, 743	
HIDES.	·	,
1896	Number. 236, 863 624, 178	\$372, 786 1, 059, 700
This phenomenal increase, both in number and value, is due to rinderpes	t.	1
SHEEPSKINS.		
1896	3, 875, 320	\$1, 117, 475

1. 017. 050

2, 854, 055

521, 265

# GOATSKINS.

GOATSKINS.		
Year.	Quantity.	Value.
1896	Pounds. 1, 364, 191 1, 111, 464	\$486, 924 425, 444
Decrease	252, 727	
Horns.		1,21
1896	382, 189 468, 970	\$33, 40 41, 47
Increase	86, 781	
The increase is also due to the rinderpest.		
AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL. CROPS HARVESTED.		
	1896.	1898.
Wheat         bushels           Barley         do           Oats         do           Rye         do           Corn         do           Potatoes         do           Tobacco         pounds	2, 131, 710 662, 199 1, 629, 336 606, 303 649, 183 714, 903 12, 887, 394	1, 880, 23; 898, 36; 1, 425, 69; 287, 46; 908, 37; 1, 036, 86; 11, 303, 99;
CROPS CUT GREEN.		
Barley bundles Oat hay do Rye do	2, 371, 224 455, 032 214, 311	3, 383, 903 940, 283 191, 466
SEED SOWN.		
Wheat         bushels           Barley         do           Oats         do           Rye         do           Corn         do           Potatoes         do	223, 989 59, 139 364, 146 34, 647 63, 528 149, 367	215, 37( 88, 56; 409, 07( 29, 75; 56, 44( 206, 02)
VINTAGE.		
Wine. gallons Brandy do Raisins pounds	5, 687, 168 764, 364 1, 635, 496	4, 861, 05 1, 387, 39 2, 577, 90
The number of vine stocks standing May 31, 1898, was estimated at 83 American stock amounted to 1,527,552.  FRUIT TRES PLANTED.	,747,010; of th	ese, grafte
Apricot		33, 07 46, 28 2, 92 41, 18 89, 15 38, 98
Plumdo		52, 10

From report dated November 21, 1898.

### AFRICA: SOUTH AFRICA.

## AGRICULTURAL AND PASTORAL—Continued.

#### FRUIT TREES STANDING.

	1896.	1898.
Apricot	253, 175 883, 641 28, 468 217, 587 1, 377, 472 339, 672 166, 624	273, 443 856, 027 81, 252 273, 694 1, 394, 138 326, 020 242, 078
HORSES, CATTLE, ETC. a	17.711	90.495
Stallionsnumber	17, 711	20, 427
Stallionsnumber. Marcsdo	120, 280	117,958
Stallions	120, 280 104, 108	117, 954 100, 344
Stallions number.  Marcs do Geldings do do do do do	120, 280 104, 108 48, 3 <b>3</b> 2	117, 95, 100, 34, 43, 06,
Stallions number.  Mares do.  Feldings do.  Kules do.  do.  do.  do.  do.  do.	120, 280 104, 108 48, 382 42, 075	117, 950 100, 340 43, 060 87, 650
Name	120, 280 104, 108 48, 382 42, 075 47, 417	117, 950 100, 344 43, 060 87, 650 84, 710
Stallions   number	120, 280 104, 108 48, 382 42, 075	117, 95, 100, 34, 43, 06, 87, 65,
Name	120, 280 104, 108 48, 382 42, 075 47, 417 730, 661	117, 95 100, 34 43, 05 87, 65 84, 71 512, 57

a From an estimate prepared by the Department of Agriculture, it seems that the deaths from rinderpest between September, 1896, and April, 1898, amounted to 401,250 in Cape Colony. Other causes contributing to the diminution in numbers were lung aickness, red water, and drought.

#### SHEEP AND GOATS.

Cape     do     1, 418, 184     1, 294, 60       Lambs     do     2, 550, 647     2, 228, 48	Goats:	2, 606, 750 1, 548, 668. 8, 305, 448 1, 418, 184 2, 550, 647	2, 873, 079 1, 637, 027 7, 187, 520 1, 294, 606 2, 228, 483
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------

### PASTORAL PRODUCTS.

Wool         pounds         37, 186, 281         34, 094, 37, 186, 281         34, 094, 37, 881, 57, 390         37, 881, 57, 390         381, 57, 390         411         294, 411         294, 61         294, 411         294, 63, 257         2, 566, 47, 267, 267, 267, 267, 267, 267, 267, 26
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

#### PETROLEUM.

Notwithstanding the war and the increased price of paraffin oil, says Mr. Stowe, the importation has not materially fallen off in 1898. Considerable interest has been aroused by the alleged discovery of oil-bearing shale in Rhodesia, and I clip from a newspaper an article on that subject:

For the past twenty years, well-authenticated instances of deposits of oil-bearing shale in the Orange Free State, Griqualand West, and elsewhere have occurred, and in 1889, a company having a large capital, was floated with a flourish of trumpets to work some alleged oil-bearing ground in the Orange Free State, only to end in disaster when it was found that the oil was conspicuous by its absence. In Natal, also, traces of oil have from time to time been discovered in what has been declared to be true oil-bearing strata, but nothing appears to have been done to follow up the discovery. But most important of all, and one which is now attracting considerable attention is the reputed oil fields at Ceres, in the Cape Colony. These are said to cover an extent of upward of 200,000 acres, which, if oil is subsequently struck, would

make it one of the largest oil-bearing districts in the world. What is, however, most surprising about all these so-called petroleum discoveries in South Africa, is that they eventually hang fire after making some progress. The Ceres oil fields is a case in point. So far back as 1895, the Colonial papers teemed with references to the reputed discoveries of vast oil deposits at Ceres, and the mineral rights over the several farms on which the petroleum was said to occur were promptly secured by a Kimberley syndicate. Active prospecting work was undertaken, and considerable talk of deep boring, to prove the value of the ground, was indulged in, but up to the present nothing, we believe, has been done to put the discovery to the test. This can not be explicable on the supposition that the deposits have belied their earlier promise, for, although exhaustive testing by proper boring has certainly not been carried through, competent experts have testified to the probability of petroleum being struck when a certain depth has been reached. The Ceres fields, they declare, are of the true oil-bearing formation, lying in their pristine position, undisturbed by igneous upheaval. Yet their development inexplicably hangs fire. In some quarters, the blame for this is laid on the too exorbitant demands of the syndicate in whom the mineral rights are vested, whose unbusinesslike methods have frustrated all attempts to test or exploit the property, while in other quarters it is said that those who have been willing to provide the funds for the sinking of deep bores, to test the value of the alleged deposits, have been outrageously exacting in their terms. A few thousand pounds judiciously spent would speedily determine the matter one way or the other.

The extent of the oil trade with South Africa is seen by the enumeration of the

The extent of the oil trade with South Africa is seen by the enumeration of the figures of the total imports into that country. For instance, in 1897 paraffin and other lamp oil was imported of a declared value of £123,602 (\$601,509) of which the Transvaal share was £48,546 (\$236,249). The total imports for 1896 amounted to £112,671 (\$548,313). In addition to oil for illuminating purposes, South Africa consumed lard, machine, and other oils of the declared value of £154,094 (\$749,898) in 1896 and £121,680 (\$592,156) in 1897, making a grand total of £266,765 (\$1,298,212)

and £244,682 (\$1,190,745), respectively.

Makes !- -!---1.41...

### OUTPUT OF WINES AND SPIRITS.1

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Wines gallone Brandydo Spiritsdo	1, 140, 553	4, 373, 245 1, 399, 603 373, 986	1, 365, 810

Manufacturers pay no excise or tax, but imports pay, as follows: Wine exceeding 2 per cent but not more than 50 per cent of proof spirit is charged a duty of \$2.07 per imperial gallon, and in addition 9 per cent ad valorem. Brandy, \$3.65 per gallon.

### BANK STATEMENTS.

Principal items in the statements of liabilities and assets of all banks within the colony on September 30, 1898.

#### LIABILITIES.

Notes in circulation	\$690, 703. 36
Deposits fixed	9, 790, 710, 33
Deposits current	18, 353, 092, 63
Balance due to head office	21, 793, 351, 30
	, (00, 001, 00

#### ASSETS.

Coin	7, 989, 458. 68
Bills discounted	
Other advances	11, 363, 360, 51
Balance due from branches	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> From a report dated November 3, 1898.

\*\*\*\*\* BOD OF

## FINANCIAL CONDITIONS.1

The Consul-General says: I submit a brief of the report of the treasurer-general of Cape Colony to Parliament, November 3, 1898, to which I listened. The report has not been published, but the following may be of interest, omitting, as did the treasurer, the units, so that all the figures are not actually correct but approximate.

# Fire years' finance.

Surplus of revenue over expenditure:	
1892-93	. \$1, 473, 000
1893-94	. 1, 784, 000
1894–95	1, 165, 000
1895-96	
1896-97	
Paid out of above surplus:	2, 00., 000
Reduction of loan	1, 554, 000
Relaying	
Post-office	
Vacuum brakes	
Railways	
Local loans	
Irrigation	
Rinderpest	. 4, 378, 000
Some of the items of cost of rinderpest.	
Fences	. \$1,074,000
Police	
Committee	
Compensation	
Tents and tarpaulins	. 38,000
Other items	131,000
Ovada 1401111	. 101,000
Revenue, Cape Colony, 1897-98.	
Estimated revenue	<b>\$32 671 480 00</b>
Realized revenue	31, 799, 960, 88
	0., 100, 000100
Shortage	871, 519, 12
Customs receipts in 1897	9, 958, 012. 55
Taxpayers paid	9, 000, 250. 00
	u, vvv, 200, 00

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> From a report dated November 7, 1898.

# TRADE OF CAPE COLONY IN 1898.1

#### IMPORTS.

1897.			
	Quantities.	Value.	
. 26		\$463, 553. 59	
	. 845, 349		
. 47		3, 805, 962. 46	
3. 34		288, 875. 44	
. 49		751, 791. 52	
•==			
3. 3 <b>2</b>		1, 078, 742. 46	
·			
	. 2, 126, 935		
· : <u>.</u> ·			
. 47		5, 506, 469. 08	
3. 83		1, 510, 036. 02	
	. 2, 250, 850		
50		433, 434. 82	
2. 31		1, 720, 210. 42	
-::-	. 10, 137		
		6, 213, 727. 26	
l. <b>6</b> 3		4, 312, 837. 05	
3. 25		529, 883. 99	
	l	157 100 00	
3. 65 3. <b>6</b> 7		157, 192, 82	
2. 37		1, 051, 392, 71 673, 849, 66	
. 16		103, 810. 93	
. 10		100, 010. 30	
. 84		2, 861, 720. 99	
. 84		209, 371. 43	
3. 35		5, 208, 717, 15	
		0, 200, 111110	
	2, 476, 069		
. 58		329, 340, 39	
. 59		245, 354. 33	
. 45		2, 874, 991, 94	
	19, 427, 224		
. 51		353, 633, 96	
	13, 292, 343		
	329, 877	l	
. 45	1	1, 488, 044, 30	
	74, 178, 073		
	2, 780, 508		
	136, 536		
	. 162, 922		
	72, 497		
		2, 551, 340. 49	
		1, 759, 322. 48	
	3. 66	162, 922 520, 010 72, 497	

The total imports for 1898 were £16,621,854 (\$80,890,252.49) as compared with \$77,511,895 for 1897.

The total value of merchandise in transit for other States was £3,674,788 (\$17,883,355.80) as compared with \$23,235,829.36 for 1897.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> From a report dated January 25, 1899.

# AFRICA: SOUTH AFRICA.

# Trade of Cape Colony, 1898—Continued.

# EXPORTS.

Articles.	1	1897.	1896.		
Al Mulos.	Quantities.	Value.	Quantities.	Value.	
Aloespounds	458, 895		398, 016		
\rgoldodo					
Copper oretons	27, 329		24 808	'	
lorn, etc., barleypounds	10, 871			'	
Beans and pease	1.592			`	
Bran	2, 189, 700				
Plonrdo			868 900	,	
daizadodo					
najzedodo	908, 110				
				`	
Diamondscarats	2, 485, 838		8, 497, 802		
Teathers (ostrich)pounds	855, 186	j			
Fish (salted)do	1, 209, 651	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		<b></b>	
lowers and grasses (dried)do	185, 618				
rait (d ried)do	14, 517	<b>-</b>	11, 493		
ruit (fresh)		<b>\$32, 756. 68</b>	1	\$24, 940.	
iold (raw)ounces	11, 951, 466		10, 849, 235		
Hair (Angora)pounds	12, 583, 601	l	10, 876, 014		
Iidea, ox and cownumber	624, 178	l	570, 530		
Dopounds	11, 951, 466		10, 849, 285		
Horns, ox and cownumber	468, 970				
lorns	63		21		
vorvpounds	2, 566		3,695		
kins, goatnumber	1, 111, 464				
Do pounds	3, 415, 074				
kina sheepnumber	2, 854, 055		8, 187, 050		
	13, 423, 125		14, 652, 851		
Dopounds			18.941		
pirita, all sortsgallons			60, 321		
Winedo	69, 117	•••••			
Woolpounds	60, 255, 417		73, 732, 926		
Specie		10, 822, 638. 55		4, 356, 919.	

The total value of exports for 1898 was £25,318,701 (\$123,213,458.42), as compared with \$98,297,325 for 1897.

## SHIPPING.

	1897.		1898.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Entered	2, 371 2, 367	6, 420, 201 6, 436, 204	2, 333 2, 358	6, 710, 054 6, 717, 300

# NATAL.

# Imports for the six months ended June 30, 1897 and 1898.

	189	8.	1897.		
Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
Agricultural implements		\$32,503		\$53,050	
Ale and beer gallons	165, 204	103, 034	193, 542	128, 709	
Animals, live:			,		
Bulls and oxennumber	552	5, 884	5	715	
Cows and calvesdodo	39	1, 874	16	1, 470	
Donkeysdo	3	29	2,971	31, 608	
Horsesdodo	1, 634	54, 914	277	16, 196	
Mulesdo		11, 120	931	45, 224	
Pigsdo	. 8	58	l		
Sheep and lambsdo	2, 483	7, 597	89	3, 436	
Other animalsdo		5, 494		1, 586	
Apothecary ware, drugs, and chemicals		269, 682		264, 120	
Apparel and alops		810, 141		1, 019, 517	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> From a report dated September 23, 1898.

Imports for the six months ended June 30, 1897 and 1898—Continued.

	189	7.	189	8.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Arms and ammunition:				
Guns and gun barrelsbarrels	626	<b>\$</b> 12, 8 <b>9</b> 1	1, 245	\$36, 7 1, 7
Pistols and revolversdo	239	2,039	208	1,7
Caps: Percussion, detonatorsnumber	150,000	642 1,820	15,000	1. 2° 3, 9
Pistols and revolversdo. Caps: Percussion, detonatorsnumber. Cartridges, rifle and pistoldo. Gunpowderpounds Lead: Shot and bulletscwt. Dynamite and blasting compoundspounds Fuse	10 853	1, 927	74, 100 19, 060	4, 2
Lead: Shot and bulletscwt.	10, 300	949	200	7, 7
Dynamite and blasting compoundspounds	25, 500	5, 913	34,000	15, 7
Fuse		5, 552		8, 6
Bags of all kinds, empty		73, 927		91, 6
Seadspounds	140, 194	16, 590	179, 214	17, 9
		779		2
Bar rod		4, 579		1, 3
Copper wares		14, 531		8, 6
Brush ware		19, 130		23, 7
Copper wares Copper wares Trush ware Sutter, including margarinepounds.	830, 802	187, 113	350, 453	79, 6
abinet and upholstery ware		225, 411		361.8
andles pounds	683, 969	42, 295	1,541,809	105, 4 181, 3
Jement	37, 433	43, 755 55, 556	44, 449	65, 0
heesepounds.	800, 532	42, 295	286, 325	36 2
hicorydo	165, 709	5, 446	812, 990	12, 6
llocks and watches		17, 923		22, 4
loke and patent fueltons	266	2, 647	268	1, 9
logoa and chocolatepounds	39, 886	22, 142	36, 935	19, 0
Coffeedo	1, 653, 099	76, 570	842, 908	94, 4
Oniectionery	380, 419 4, 684	53, 142 22, 887	306. 107 6, 087	41, 0 81, 2
Ordage and rope	7, 361	2, 832	6,703	2, 7
Corn and grain:	.,002	2,002	3,155	-, -
Barleycwt	201	380	954	1, 5
Beans and peasedo	1, 194	2, 672	1,086	1,8
Maizedo	55, 638	46, 120	538, 827	478, 4
Maltdododo	10, 689	46, 524	10, 798	44, 1
Wheet	15, 402	28, 094	11, 462	26, 4 126, 9
Other grain dhall ato	62, 288   11, 452	91, 943 19, 846	65, 323 17, 119	18, 4
Wheatdo Other grain, dholl, etcdo Flour, meal, and pollard, wheatenpounds	28, 345, 949	501, 527	24, 891, 928	514, 3
Brando	3, 165, 255	29, 749	2,011,023	13, 6
Mealie mealdo	617, 400	7,047		
Cotton manufactures:				
Piece goods	2, 162, 462	165, 699	1, 703, 401	130, 7
Blankets and sheetspairs	187, 679	72, 511	222, 562	88, 9 123, 9
Brick and tiles		77, 504 6, 278		1, 2
Fruit:		0, 2.0		-,-
Dried, of all kindspounds	421, 746	19, 174	456, 338	25, 6
Fresh		4, 238		4, 5
lass, window		41,652	<sub>-</sub>	54, 8
liassware of all kinds hee and condiments and stores for coolies		<b>64</b> , 043 48, 577		100, 2 41, 2
Jahardashary and millinary		953, 805		1, 152, 3
Asberdashery and millinery		44, 553		177, 2
Agricance, cutlery, and ironmongery		621, 306		11, 079, 3
Hate of all kindsdozen	10, 399	56, 296	10,510	58, 1
Hoes and picks, katirnumber	31, 920	3, 626	42, 064	5, 7
		16, 035	522	17, 2
Hulls of ships, masts, spars, sails, etc		16, 006		6, 2
India rubber, manufactures		1. 207		3, 2
Mathematical and scientific		4,005		7, 4
Musical		67, 732		76, i
ron:		01, 102		,.
Bartons	975	29, 034	2, 443	77, 8
Hoopdo	125	5, 528	59	1,5
Pigdo	228	5, 489	80	1,7
Sheet and corrugateddo	402	18, 750	1, 018 5, 316	36, 8
Corrugated and galvanizeddo	3, 104	159, 820	5, 310	285, 2 29, 9
Pipes and piping		23, 062 355		1,7
Wire for fencing		47, 930		180, 7
Lardpounds	171, 514	14, 682	102, 553	7,7
Lead:		·	1 '	ı.
Bar and sheetcwt	850	4, 020	1,730	
Teado	27	2, 136	42	8,5
Leather:		510 740	1	<b>202</b> 7
Manufactured, all kinds Saddlery and harness		510, 749 89, 393		693, 7 156, 5
Unmanufactured		B. 5388		1.7
Unmanufactured Linen and linen manufactures		5, 538 21, 456		1,8 29,8

Imports for the six months ended June 30, 1897 and 1898—Continued.

	189	7.	1898.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
fachinery, and component parts of machinery of all					
kinds		<b>\$689</b> , 520		\$1,092,05	
danures		6, 005	·····	10, 15	
fatchesgrossgross	69, 152	19, 0 <del>1</del> 7	71, 509	18, 83	
Beefpounds	626, 050	29, 802		1	
Chilled or frozen muttondo	230, 504	9, 894		1	
Game or poultry	200,002	1, 153	l		
Game or poultry  Salted and cured, not hermetically sealeddo	3, 605	258	11, 036	68	
Offa:					
Paraffingallons	505, 462	65, 742	548, 090	95, 37	
Linseeddo	27, 561 743	11, 967 423	40, 680 13, 240	26, 19	
Larddodododo	346, 925	107, 939	98, 269	6, 33 40, 70	
		46, 816	16, 998	66.91	
*anters colors and pigments		26,031	I	35, 99	
aper for printing, newspaper purposes		24, 201		35, 12	
Perfumery		5, 285	1	6, 52	
ctures		6, 881		8,89	
'late, jeweiry, and plated ware		56, 753		118, 44	
Provisions and oilman's stores:  Fish, salted and driedpounds	114, 262	5, 874	76, 424	2, 92	
Fruits (bottled and tinned), pickles, sances, pre-	119.505	0,014	.0, 020	2, -4	
Fruite (bottled and tinned), pickles, sauces, pre- served vegetables, jellies, etcpounds	586, 161	57, 186	534, 826	56, 18	
Jamsdo	262, 809	21, 344	312, 062	32, 09	
Home and hacon do	445 163	70, <b>60</b> 3	326, 537	46, 14	
Meats, preserved and potted, and tinned fish.do	1, 654, 916	198, 675	1, 727, 937	238, 41	
micase, programs posses, and stilled as a condition of the condition of th	1, 799, 593	146, 939	1, 525, 500	142, 50	
himan's stores, not otherwise specified	342	<b>2</b> 20, 049	E #00	283, 32	
Allegativerpounds	344	102 <b>96, 24</b> 0	5, 600	2, 42 130, 70	
liceowt	161, 257	250, 177	80, 903	193, 22	
1-14 ·	1 1	,	}	1	
Common, in bags tons. Rock dodo	2,598	8, 516	1,337	5, 09	
Rockdo	67	263	29	17	
Other packages		263		56	
icoda:	1	6, 015			
Clauden seeds bulbs and plants Hydro		1, 674		5, 10 2, 10	
Bulbs and plants. Garden seeds, bulbs, and plants, living saltpeter. Sheep dip.	85	453	100	750	
Sheep dip		56, 461		16, 78	
\$11 <b>88</b>		13, 042		13, 02	
Scaps of all kindscwt	18, 084	81, 592	16, 487	74, 4	
Spices	•••••	3, 986		2, 20	
Spirits: Brandygallons	20, 648	55, 556	23, 579	82,00	
Gindo	36, 685	17, 758	60, 617	30.8	
Rumdo	447	1, 027	1,554	2, 9	
Whiskydo	57, 536	88, 030	63, 119	113,94	
Of winedodododo	2,022	623	60		
Perfumed and sweeteneddo	4,908	17, 617	5, 486	17,96	
Stationery Books, music, printed	!!	110, 362		184, 6	
Steel		62, 826 85, 879		51, 50 60, 19	
Sugar:		OU, 019		00,1	
	505, 064	16, 819	255, 017	8, 72	
Unrefinedowt	198	642	38, 783	117, 99	
Tallow and grease		19, 563	4, 300	12,0	
Tar, pitch, rosin, and asphalt		6, 774		12,4	
Unrefined owt. Tallow and grease Tar, pitch, rosin, and asphalt. Toe pounds. Tolegraph materials	127, 815	34, 557	106, 460	28, 3	
		75, 504	·	32, 6	
Blocks and ingoteowt. Plate and sheetdodo	212	3, 664	146	2.6	
Plate and sheetdodo	580	4,078	1,050	8, 5	
Other kinds		9, 158		8, 2	
Toheseo:	1 1		•		
Unmanufacturedpounds.	29, 764	5, 800	26, 530	6, 7	
Cigarsdo	23, 383	33, 482	31,921	69, 6	
Manufactured, including cigarettes and snuff	40, 352	35, 258	68, 127	46.4	
Toys and fancy warepounds.	30, 802	47, 507	00, 127	53, 1	
Uniforms and appointments		11, 801	I	1,4	
Vegetables, potatoes, and onions	1	17, 597		12, 7	
Wine:	1		1	1	
In bottlesgallons	16, 398	49, 984	28, 871	82, 3	
In wooddo	21,652	24, 819	13, 605	21,0	
			1	l	
Wood and timber:	100 000	96 40 .			
Unmanufacturedoubic feet Manufactured, boards and planksdo	102, 665 586, 061	30, 484 180, 425	3, 010, 560 607, 300	575, 5 142, 1	

# Imports for the six mouths ended June 30, 1897 and 1898—Continued.

	18	97.	1898.		
Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Ouantity.	Value.	
Woolen manufactures: Cloth piece goods		\$18, 283 228, 488 32, 348 6, 375 87, 086 646, 013 10, 795, 941 1, 073, 423 11, 869, 364 163, 670 1, 321, 279	310, 610 180, 040 1, 940	\$35, 623 229, 222 24, 493 9, 538 116, 864 247, 043 1, 204, 332 15, 333, 495	

# Value of exports of produce of Natal for the six months ended June 30, 1898 and 1897.

Articles.	18	98.	1897.		
Aerated waters	£380	\$1, 849	£116	\$56	
Agricultural implemente	409	1,990	507	2,46	
Ale and beer	448	2, 156	592	2, 88	
Animals, live:		-,		-,	
Cows	14	68	230	1.11	
Donkeys		l	18	-, -8	
Dogs			18	8	
Horses	1, 584	7,709	10, 428	50, 74	
Leopards	10	48			
Mules	995	4, 842	8, 031	14, 75	
Oxen			1, 872	6, 67	
Pigs	20	97	58	28	
Poultry	89	433	88	42	
Sheep			270	1, 81	
Arms and ammunition:				-,	
Cartridges	83	159	47	22	
Ammunition			130	63	
Detonators		l	9	4	
Dynamite	800	1,460	122	59	
Fuse	58	282	18	8	
Guns	342	1,664	247	1. 20	
Gunpowder			4	-,-1	
Revolvers	10	48			
Apothecary ware	1.668	8, 117	1, 598	7,77	
Arrowroot	12	58	47	22	
Bacon and hams	161	784	275	1, 88	
Bage, empty:				-,	
Grain	616	2, 998	1, 422	6, 92	
Sugar pockets	313	1, 528	290	1, 41	
Wool packs	88	428	182	64	
Bark	14,517	70, 647	12, 389	60, 29	
Beads	813	1,523	803	1, 47	
Books	563	2,740	172	83	
Bicycles	717	8,489	100	48	
Brass	102	496			
Breadstuffs		l	248	1. 18	
Bricks	317	1,543	490	23	
Butter	1, 250	6,083	1, 326	6, 45	
Cabinet and upholstery ware	8, 334	16, 225	5, 294	25, 76	
Candles	154	749	358	1.74	
Carts and carriages	1, 694	8, 244	2, 421	11, 78	
Dement	787	3,820	74	36	
Theese	213	1, 037	157	76	
Chicory	15	73	27	18	
Cocos	90	438	197	95	
Cocoanuts	87	180	20	9	
Clothing	6, 729	82,747	11,878	57, 78	
Coals	60,006	292,019	52, 826	257. 07	
Confectionery	188	915	338	1.64	
Coolie stores	724	8, 523	595	2, 89	
Coffee	7, 409	36,056	3, 897	18, 96	
Cotton, manufactured:	.,		-,,	,	
Blankets and sheets	1, 225	5, 961	1.078	5, 24	
	488	2,132	177		

Value of exports of produce of Natal for the six months ended June 30, 1898 and 1897—Continued.

Articles.	18	98.	1897.		
	<u> </u>	i			
riosities	£230	\$1, 119	£97	\$47	
rthen and stone ware	399	1, 942	2, 219	10, 79	
gine packing	14	68			
gs	17	83	86	17	
ctrical appliances	70	341			
rage	744	3, 621	2, 104	10, 23	
our, meal, and bran:					
<u>Maize</u>	257	1, 250	335	1,63	
Wheaten	8,798	<b>42,</b> 815	10, 010	48, 71	
nite:					
Dried and preserved	62	802	196	95	
Fresh	2,658	12, 935	1, 614	7, 85	
athers, ostrich	. 80	389	90	43	
h, salted and cured	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	····	4	19	
ms	25	122			
188	379	1,844	169	82	
issware	430	2,093	608	2, 95	
ld, raw	12,410	60, 393	10, 323	50, 23	
ound nuts	171	832	104	50	
ain:	f	1		_	
Dholl			13	6	
Beans and pease	64	311			
Millet		[	892	4, 34	
Barley			10	41	
Maize	1, 213	5, 903	9, 907	48, 20	
Oats	622	3, 027	436	2, 12	
Wheat		39			
berdashery	10, 464	50, 923	16, 984	82, 65	
ir, angora	12, 446	60, 568	12,818	62, 37	
les, ox and cow	125, 802	612, <b>2</b> 15	13,832	67, 31	
rdware and cutlery	15, 161	73, 781	26, 440	128, 67	
te:	i		1		
Straw	12	58	184	896	
Felt	129	628	82	399	
rns:	l		1		
Ox and cow	4, 380	21, 315	605	2, 944	
Game			45	219	
n manufactures:	1				
Castings	831	1,611			
Anchors and chains	. 44	214	114	555	
Bar	208	1,061	150	730	
Fencing wire	. 126	618			
Galvanized	237	1, 153	958	4, 662	
Sheets	24	117			
Nails	. 119	579	171	832	
Steel	45	219	l. <b></b> .		
Tanka	. 231	1, 124	224	1,090	
Piping	887	1,883	ļ		
nmongerv	347	1,689	70	841	
rd	40	195	66	321	
M	. 23	112			
ather:	1			1	
Manufactured	1,840	8,954	3, 619	17, 612	
Unmanufactured	233	1, 134	4	19	
ne		l	18	88	
chinery	1, 321	6, 429	3, 172	15, 43	
Dures			9	44	
tches	753	3,664	198	964	
thematical and scientific instruments	79	384	178	860	
sical instruments	215	1,046	541	2, 63	
rble	50	243			
tals, old, copper	125	608	510	2, 48	
ats:	1	1		=, 20.	
Salted and cured	468	2,278	155	754	
Frozen beef	55	268			
Frozen mutton	44	214			
8:	1	l			
Mineral	864	4, 200	615	2, 993	
Lard	84	165	95	462	
Vegetable	637	3,100	383	1, 864	
man'a stores	2, 998	14, 590	4,484	21, 82	
s and minerals, quartz	870	4, 234	1, 363	6, 63	
inters' colors	438	2, 132	505	2, 45	
ks and hoes	63	307	120	58	
	144	701	308	1,49	
tures	197	959	208	1,01	
ints and bulbs		4,867	304	1,47	
ints and bulbste and jewelry	1,000	3,001			
ants and bulbs	1,000 256	1, 246	514	2, 50	
ants and bulbs	256	1, 246	514 4, 630	2, 50 22, 53	
ints and bulbs	256 4,806	1, 246 23, 388		22, 53	
nts and bulbs. te and jewelry tatoes kles, jams, jellies, sauces, etc.	256 4, 806 1, 837 279	1, 246 23, 388 8, 940	4, 630	22, 53; 4, 57	
ints and bulbs	256 4,806	1, 246 23, 388	4, 630 939	2, 501 22, 533 4, 570 2, 170 3, 420	

Value of exports of produce of Natal for the six months ended June 30, 1898 and 1897—Continued.

Articles.	181	98.	1897.		
Sail cloth and sails	£251	\$1, 221	£194	204	
Seeds, garden	171	832	172	83	
Skins:	111	002	112	00	
Calf, sheep, and goat	8, 752	42, 591	2, 343	11, 40	
Game	0, 102	42, 001	2,000	2	
Soap	209	1,017	458	2, 22	
Specimens, natural history	28	136	47	22	
Spices	101	492	146	71	
Sheep dip	400	1. 947	217	1, 05	
Ships, lighters	2, 706	13, 169	***	1,00	
Spirits:	2, 100	10, 100			
Brandy	87	423	1, 919	9, 831	
Gin	149	725	547	2.66	
Rum	7	84	58	25	
	100	487	182	886	
Sweetened	702		2, 325		
Whisky		3,416		11, 31	
Stationery	1, 071	5, 212 146	1, 342	6, 531	
Suction hose	30	140			
Sugar:	0.000	10 704	0.041	10.000	
Unrefined	2, 820	13, 724	2, 641	12, 853	
Refined			23	112	
Molasses			3, 625	17, 641	
Tallow and grease	90	438	136	662	
Tar and pitch	27	131	126	618	
Tents and tarpaulins	241	1, 173	427	2, 078	
Tea	2, 062	10,035	2, 119	10, 312	
Tobacco:					
Manufactured	1, 039	5,056	1, 105	5, 377	
Unmanufactured	87	180	41	200	
_ Cigars	934	4, 545	1, 531	7, 451	
Toys, turnery, and fancy ware	466	2, 268	718	8, 470	
Vegetables, fresh	62	302	104	506	
Wines	360	1,752	699	8, 402	
Wood, manufactured !					
Boards and planks	2, 379	11,577	3, 301	16, 064	
Boats	584	2,842	1, 154	5, 616	
Oars			10	49	
Houses and frames	1, 242	6,044	1, 429	6, 954	
Woodenwares	509	2, 477	840	4, 088	
Timber, unmanufactured	456	2, 219			
Woolen:		1			
Blankets and rugs	1, 859	9, 047	1,572	7, 650	
Cloth	174	847	62	802	
Wool, sheeps'	364, 973	1, 776, 141	329, 401	1, 608, 686	
Zinc	66	321	297	1, 445	
Goods exported in transit overland	<b>263, 09</b> 8	1, 280, 366	324, 312	1, 578, 264	
Minor products			4	1.9	
·  -					
Total (exclusive of coin)	986, 710	4, 801, 824	986, 274	4, 556, 377	

# GOODS IN TRANSIT THROUGH NATAL.1

Articles.	To South African Republic.		To Oran		To other States.	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
Arms: Gunsnumber. Gunpowderpounds. Pistolsnumber. Alc:	142 523 4	101 383 9	45 18	20 160 2		
In bottles gallons In wood do  Bacon and hams pounds  Beads do Blankets:	54, 507 3, 265 334, 432 23, 376	55, 591 5, 391 295, 861 25, 203	3, 906 338 1, 906 1, 100	4, 085 302 674 1, 710	828 4, 731 12, 206	1, 028 1, 690 13, 405
Cotton pairs Woolen do Butter pounds do Candles do	182, 925 118, 793 554, 133 1, 577, 635	76, 050 75, 205 312, 234 1, 741, 383	28, 067 32, 900 818 53, 288	21, 512 29, 574 108 63, 607	51, 456 10, 274 13, 559	47, 929 9, 818 10, 891
Cement         casks           Cheese         pounds           Chicory         do           Cocoa         do	27, 006 388, 008 230, 956 47, 705	13, 619 323, 498 169, 423 117, 585	1, 706 9, 275 18, 112 711	584 8, 704 20, 208 630	122 1, 325 5, 008 528	45 3, 963 1, 870 567
Coke and patent fueltons	1, 169	36	l		l	ļ

<sup>1</sup> From a report dated October 28.

## GOODS IN TRANSIT THROUGH NATAL-Continued.

Articles.	To South African Republic.			nge Free ate.	To other States.	
	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.	1897.	1896.
Confectionery pounds	395, 920	379, 142	37,739	24, 574	5, 289	5, 731
Coffee		1,605,993	347, 862		31,000	72, 534
Fruits, drieddo		402, 333	21, 572		7, 709	6, 122
Grain, mealiescwt	314, 060	721, 606			1,532	156
Jams, jellies, meats, and fishlbs	2, 830, 116	2,760,674	47, 125		2,748	3, 144
Lardpounds	72, 189	20, 392	112			9,720
Matchesgross	208, 625	108, 434	3, 850			11. 569
Oil of all kindsgallons	1, 032, 986	723, 254	87, 109			6, 109
Picks and hoes (Kafir)number	32, 022	42, 894	2,448		1,110	0, 200
Ricecwt.	46, 921	41,643	3, 199		97	534
Sugar:	20,022	1,	0, 200	2,000	•	-
Refinedpounds	320, 142	10,566	35, 067		436	
Unrefined	16, 598				452	
Saccharumcwt	2,600	361				
Spirits of all kindsgallons	120, 211	132, 129	7, 122	4,077	1, 306	1, 971
Shawlsdollars	17, 850, 32	11.869.39			-,	_,
Teapounds	273, 417	424, 875	15, 186	10, 256	7.414	3, 53
Tobacco, unmanufactureddo		21, 785	846	256	2, 837	499
Wines:	10,020	1 22, 100	0.00	1	2, 557	
In bottlesgallons	27, 956	26, 948	509	238	56	. 81
In wood		4, 467	213	219	75	140
Machinery and accessories and other	0,500	1 2,00	1			190
goods admitted freedollars	371, 990, 39	235, 791, 66	316. 32		209. 26	

## VALUE OF GOODS IN TRANSIT.1

The following figures give the value of goods sent under transit duties from Natal to the under-mentioned territories:

	1896.		1897.	
South African Republic Orange Free State Griqualand East. Pondoland Basutoland	30, 369 7, 350 2, 142	\$2, 752, 234 147, 791 35, 769 10, 424 6, 842	£555, 915 27, 303 6, 771 2, 297 770	\$2, 705, 360 132, 870 32, 951 11, 178 3, 747

# RAILWAYS.2

The revenue of the Natal railways in the last two years was:

The working expenditure in 1897 was £583,088 (\$2,837,598). The Webb & Thompson electric staff system has been introduced, and part of main line (833 miles) relaid with 80-pound steel rails (29,893 tons). One hundred high-sided wagons (cars) have been made in the colony, and 100 low-sided wagons (cars) made in England have been bought; these cars carry 22 tons each.

Men employed: Assigned Indians, 1,259; free Indians, 727; natives, 628; total, 2,614.

Total length of railway opened for traffic, 458½ miles.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> From a report dated September 8, 1898.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> From a report dated October 18, 1898.

# Statement of traffic.

- ·	
Passengers carried	1, 031, 171
Receipts from passengers	\$1,021,035
Receipts from horses, carriages, parcels	\$90,055
Receipts from rents, mails, etc	846, 441
Receipts per train mile	\$2.11
Receipts from goods (freight) traffic	<b>\$3</b> , 958, 903
Freight carried:	40,000,000
General merchandisetons	218, 889
Sugardo	21, 653
Coal do do	180, 570
Minerals	110, 669
Timberdo	45, 004
Wool	51, 810
Hidesdo	1,873
Corn, potatoes, etcdo	86, 628
Sugar cane	7, 687
Firewooddo	3, 682
Live stocknumber	67, 650
Rolling stock on hand:	,
Engines	117
Tenders	12
Eight-wheel cars, passenger	
Six-wheel cars, passenger	
Four-wheel cars, passenger.	
Eight-wheel cars, freight	
Six-wheel cars, freight	<b>588</b>
Four-wheel cars, freight	247
the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract of the contract o	

# SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE IN 1897.1

## IMPORTS.

Total imports of South Africa in 1897	<b>\$113, 529, 640</b>
Into Natal	8, 542, 940
Total	113, 529, 640
Of imported goods, there were consumed by— Cape Colony	50, 139, 240 2, 028, 710 44, 047, 230 4, 933, 110 11, 525, 230 856, 120
EXPORTS.	
Total exports of South Africa in 1897	<b>\$98, 297, 325</b>
Cape Colony South African Republic Orange Free State Natal.	36, 209, 660 <sup>2</sup> 54, 481, 510 4, 069, 300 3, 536, 855
Total	98, 297, 325

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> From a report dated November 7, 1898. <sup>2</sup>Includes gold.

The agricultural exports of Cape Colony for the nine months ended September 30, 1898, were \$14,210,665, an increase over corresponding period of 1897 of \$2,495,745, part of which increase was made up as follows:

Hides	\$468, 540
Angora hair	291, 924
Feathers	538, 848
Wool	729, 810
	,

#### CUSTOMS RECEIPTS AND TAXES.

G L. B L. S. L. G G. J	
Contributed to Cape Colony treasury from-	
Orange Free State	\$158, 136, 83
Bechuanaland	14, 595. 00
Basutoland	6, 325, 02
South African Republic	709, 317. 00
Rhodesia	
Natal, received from customs	1, 877, 890.00
Taxpayers paid	882, 090, 00
Contributed to Natal treasury from—	
Orange Free State	418, 390. 00
South African Republic	954, 478, 95
Orange Free State received from customs	788, 130.00
Taxpavers paid	992, 460, 00
Rhodesia received from customs	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Taxpayers paid	68, 110, 00
South African Republic received from customs	6, 207, 740, 00
South African Republic received from customs  Taxpayers paid	6, 207, 740.00

With a white population of 850,000, South Africa paid in taxation in 1897, \$26,712,580. In stamps and licenses, there were paid \$4,130,285, more than £1, or \$4.87, per head.

#### GENERAL REMARKS ON IMPORTS FROM UNITED STATES.

Under date of September 23, 1898, Consul-General Stowe writes:
In the first part of this year, there was a decrease in imports from the United States, due to the war with Spain, etc. An improvement is now visible, and steamers are arriving weekly with full cargoes. Whether this is in part owing to the alleged freight war in the United States I can not say, but I submit the following from the British and South African Gazette of September 2, a London paper that is published in the interests of South Africa and English manufacturers, and is considered the leading journal in that respect:

It is clearly evident that Uncle Sam has put on his thinking cap, and the subject which he is now considering is how to exploit our South African possessions. At the present time, he is rather at a disadvantage, for our manufacturers and merchants have control of the market, and their business arrangements have been perfected by years of trial and experience and common assimilation. There is also a solidarity between the colonies and the mother country which it is difficult to break through. All the same, our Yankee cousin is hopeful and thoughtful. He sees that the freight rates of the shipping "combine" favor his trade, but recognizes that the cash basis, which is a necessity of his business, is inferior as a trade stimulus to the credit system established between the British manufacturer and the South African trader. He might be disposed to accord this advantage were he assured against risk, and he pins his faith to the establishment some day of some distinctively American institution, which will provide him with information of the financial standing of buyers which will give him this assurance. In the meanwhile, he seeks to make up for these disadvantages to his business by all the push and resourcefulness—and it is no mean quantity—which American ingenuity knows.

<sup>&#</sup>x27;I would suggest to manufacturers of the United States interested in South African trade that they subscribe for the British and South African Gazette, from which they will obtain much information and, I trust, benefit.

His study of his customers is unbounded, and his accommodation to their desires knows no limit. He lets no occasion or opportunity pass to bring to their knowledge the merits of his wares, even if no sale results, confident that the future will justify his exertions. By such tactics as these, he is pressing close his British competitor at all trade outlets, and his exertions in many cases are repaid by the orders he is booking right under the noses of his more conservative relations. On several hands, information is daily reaching us of the success which is attending his efforts, which is full of admonition and warning to home firms. When foes are equally matched, war is more disastrous, and our kinsmen across the Atlantic may be reckoned to be our equals, if not sometimes going one better. For these reasons, the need for introspection and circumspection by British traders in all departments—so often enforced in these columns—becomes daily more urgent, if we are to maintain and increase our hold of South African trade.

To show the decrease in British exports to South Africa for the six months ended June 30, 1898, I append the following:

Countries.	18	198.	18	97.
Cape Colony Natal Portuguese possessions	£4, 555, 480 1, 416, 451 632, 770	\$22, 169, 243 6, 893, 159 3, 079, 375	£5, 079, 111 1, 725, 581 667, 561	\$24, 721, 387 8, 397, 540 3, 248, 686
Total	6, 604, 701	32, 141, 777	7, 473, 053	36, 367, 613

A demand for railway material and piping is noticed, and several representatives of American producers are now here. There was recently landed from steamers from the United States a large amount of steel rails, iron piping, and mining machinery; over a hundred windmills, beside pumps for irrigation purposes; also 500 packages of agricultural implements.

In connection with agricultural implements, the following, also clipped from the paper above mentioned, may be of interest to the manufacturers of mowing machines:

Despite the fact that our exhibition show yards are full of home and foreign made mowing machines of every type and almost every design, the perfect machine, capable of tackling the Natal veld with its numberless hollows and inequalities, has, I venture to think, yet to be made. The chief defect of all the machines I have seen lies in the use of the driving-rod principle, which is unable to stand the wear and jolt of our rough veld. What is required is some other method of working, which also allows of the knifeboard being raised at right angles from the ground while the machine is in motion, which is impossible with the driving-rod arrangement. With present machines on our rough ground, the length of working life does not stand at an adequate ratio with their heavy prime cost, and this would be improved by mechanism in the way I have mentioned or otherwise.

A demand for windmills, pumps, and piping is caused by anticipated irrigation legislation, and the present activity in well boring. Pumping engines are also in demand. The Natal government is entering on an extensive scheme of irrigation in the Tugela Valley, at a cost of \$450,000, and will soon have 4,000 acres under irrigation.

During the six months ended June 30, 1898, the imports of piping into South Africa, with the exception of the port of Lourenço Marques, in Portuguese territory, was:

1898	£97, 715 = \$475, 530
1897	49.250 = 240.675

It will also be noticed that while the importation of flour from the United States has decreased in 1898, the import of wheat has increased £12,620 (\$61,415), and I am of the opinion that our labor and flour saving machinery should be exhibited here.

While the importation of vehicles has fallen off, the same is not true of bicycles. The imports in the year 1897 exceeded those of 1896 by 171 per cent. The demand continues and the machine is popular, as the roads are good practically during the whole year.

Salt and preserved (tinned) meats have not fallen off, but have an

increased importation of £15,566 (\$75,752).

The attention of manufacturers of the United States should be called to the stove trade of this country. The stove known as the "F Swedish" is the principal one in use. It is small, with small coal space, and small oven, but the "plate" is heavier than the Americans make. Recently, some sales have been made of American wrought-iron ranges, in the small sizes (4-hole), and they are well liked. Stoves are used only for cooking purposes, as the climate is moderate. I am of the decided opinion that if manufacturers in the United States would produce stoves adapted to the wants of the users in this country, a large trade could be opened up. As they would be shipped "knocked down," the freight would not be excessive, but in order to successfully compete and to produce such goods as are required, it would be necessary to have samples or make a visit.

I desire to call the attention of packers of the United States to the following advice given to the writer by a native. He says, if hams and bacon, such as are cured in the United States with sugar, and which lose their firmness and become soft while crossing the equator and in tropical countries, were first wrapped in impervious paper, surrounded with pulverized charcoal to the thickness of half an inch, and then put in the usual sack or bag, they would keep firm and sweet in any climate. The following paragraphs from British journals may be of interest:

#### AMERICAN TRADE WITH SOUTH AFRICA.

It is necessary to take only a superficial glance over the manifest of cargo of any vessel arriving here direct from the United States, to appreciate the large volume of business now being done with that country. The growth of our import trade with America furnishes one of the most remarkable features of our commerce. The indications are that it will go on still further increasing. We have now in Cape Town, in the person of Colonel Stowe, an American consul-general who is first of all a commercial man, and he is evincing the keenest interest in promoting our trade relations with the country which he represents. Further, with the growth of this business there have settled among us representatives of large American firms of manufacturers, and these gentlemen keep their principals well advised as to the peculiar needs of South Africa. In this connection, it is interesting to note the opinions of Mr. James V. James, of the Colonial-American Importing Company, who, writing from Cape Town to an American trade journal, says that at no time have South African buyers been so prone to examine the claims of anything American. Shipping agents know, but the trade in general will, he says, be surprised to learn, that the combination between the lines of steamers plying between Cape ports and England makes their rates of freight greater than between New York and the same places. It is in fact, cheaper to ship from New York to this British colony than from the mother country to her own offspring. Nevertheless, Mr. James acknowledges that British manufacturers still lead in this market, because they first opened the trade and it is a conservative market. Further, the son still clings to the mother country, though, for ourselves, we are rather inclined to believe that there is so much that is practical about the average South African colonist that he is not over inclined to be patriotic at the expense of his pocket. The trade in American and continental goods has demonstrated that fact. Then, too, it is urged that the British ma

standing of buyers." This very interesting communication concludes with the hope that the day is not far distant when the onward movement of American exports to this country will be assisted by some movement similar to that at Caracas, and the opinion is expressed that the representatives of such an exhibition here could be trusted to keep its exhibitors informed of the financial standing of buyers. We have quoted largely from Mr. James's letter, because it goes to show how keenly alive American representatives are in their efforts to secure a still larger share of our trade. Notwithstanding the drawback in the matter of credit, American goods, and particularly agricultural machinery, have become very popular in South Africa. There is something about the goods which catches the fancy of the colonial buyer, and British manufacturers, warned long ago, have considerable leeway to make up if they would maintain their own.

#### WHAT GERMANY SHIPS TO SOUTH AFRICA.

In the table below are set out South African exports from Hamburg during 1897. We have made a special feature of the complete enumeration of the classes of goods dealt in, for the purpose of showing the extremely diversified character of the German export trade with South Africa, and how industrious our Teutonic rivals are in catering for the requirements of the smaller consumer, the result of the direct trading with whom has led to the almost fractional shipments of the heterogeneous mass of goods which are set out in detail below.

It should be noted that the figures only refer to Germany's direct oversea trade with South Africa in German bottoms via Hamburg, no shipments of any consequence being made to that country from other German ports. They also take no cognizance of goods forwarded to South Africa via Antwerp, Rotterdam, or England, although the figures are doubtless swollen to some extent by the inclusion of Austrian and Belgian goods shipped via Hamburg.

### German exports to South Africa.

Articles.	Cape Colony and Natal.	Trans- vaal.
Articles of food and drink:		
Agricultural produce, varioustonstons	.	28
Barley (pearl), groats, etcdo	. 24	
Beansdo		
Beer gallons.		11, 990
Brandy, cognacdo	. 1, 180	550
Liqueur and other brandydo		748
Buttertons		4
Caviaredodo		
Cheese		6
Chicorydo	. 56	
Chocolate and aweetsdo		7
Coffeedo		1
Coffee substitutesdodo	. 43	
Fish—	i	l
Drieddo	. 1	) a
Other prepareddodo	. 15	۳ -
Fruit pulpdo	874	
Herrings, pickleddo		
Hopsdo		9
Lentilsdo		1
Loavesdo		10
Maltdo		65
Mealdo	. 11	
Mest—		1
Pickled and drieddo		4
Other prepareddo	.  8	10
Milk—	1	į.
Condenseddodo		4
Preserveddo		10
Mineral waterbottles and jars	104, 320	7, 824
Peasetons		
Plums, drieddo	. 20	3
Potato mealdo	. 22	
Potatoesdo		
Preservesdo		82
Ricedo		l
Sardinesdo	.] 6	
Sausagesdo	. 87	8
Spirit, grain and potato, etcgallons	1,842	
Starch	228	

# AFRICA: SOUTH AFRICA.

# German exports to South Africa—Continued.

Artioles.	Cape Colony and Natal.	Trans- vaal.
Articles of food and drink—Continued.		
Sugar— Crystalisedtons	9 149	70
Refined	2, 142 1, 562	75
Refined do Vermoelii and macaroni do	15	
Vinegargallons	4,510	
Winedo	4, 708	4, 598
Champagnebottles	920 1, 660	1, 640
Yeast	1,000	
Articles of personal use or adornment:	-	
Brush waredo	17	6
Buttonsdodo	5	*780
Stearin and paraffindo	10	
Variouspounds	1, 860	
Clocks, bracket and walltons	17	4
Musical instrumentsdo	164	. 8
Pianos, etc., and partsdo Perfumery	357 54	24 7
Pipesdodo	6	*860
Small goodsdo	48	7
Soapdo	22	9
Tobacco—		
Raw	14	
Cigarethousand	6, 662	664
Cigarettespounds.	1, 260	
Toystons	178	17
Umbrellas and partsdo	_1	
Watchespounds	690	146
Horses	4	
Sheep	ā.	
Builders' materials and fuel:	_	
Asbestus goodstons	4	
Asphaltdodo	1, 136	1 946
Coaldodo	8, 82 <b>6</b> 251	1, 245
Coke		206
Colorsdo	7	6
Prepareddo	14	
Coloring materialsdo Felt, roofing, and asphaltdo	16	
Marble and alabaster goodsdodo	4	حد
Stavesdodo.	10	
Stone goodsdo	4	
Timberdodo	262	117
Builders'	2 <b>3</b> 0	1, 073
Drugs and chemicals:	J	
Acidsdo	11	
Baryta, artificialdo	6	
Boraxdo	5	19
Carbolic acid	6 84	782
Drugs and chemicalsdo	88	14
Reservces and extractsdo	25	-3
Etherdo	7	
		645
Glycerindo.		V-10
Glycerindo	2 2	
Glycerindo Medicinal leaves and flowersdo Potashdo	2 8	
Glycerin		65
Glycerin .do.  Medicinal leaves and flowers .do.  Potash .do.  Nitrate of .do.  Quinine and salts of quinine	8	65
Glycerin	8 284	
Glycerin	284 1	65
Glycerin	8 284	65
Glycerin	284 1 95 21 5	65 985
Glycerin	284 1 95	65 965
Glycerin	284 1 95 21 5 172	65 965
Glycerin	284 1 95 21 5 172	985
Glycerin	284 1 95 21 5 172	985 3 250 27
Glycerin	284 1 285 21 5 172 90 54 707 45	985 250 27 88
Glycerin	284 1 295 21 5 172 90 54 707 45 17	985 3 3 250 27
Glycerin	284 1 285 21 5 172 90 54 707 45	985 3 250 27 88

# German exports to South Africa—Continued.

Cape Colon and Nata	У	Trans- vaal.
, carthenware, etc. : arthenware and fine clay goodstons	23	27
lassware— Hollowdo	99	24
Various	50 26	8
eorle extificiel	5 .	19
orcelain	00 .	44
er, and manufactures:	2	* 1, 040
loves, leatherpounds 1. 8		
eather tons. Bellies do	2 }	1
Sole pounds. Various goods tons.	25	1,680 2
inerv. etc. :		1,600
ocomotives and motor cars		37 824
s and minerals, and manufactures:	51 25	7
opper and brass goodsdo	iš  }	15
old and silver warepounds	74 48 .	30
on— Bar and sheet tons Raw and cast do	85 .	100
Finedo1,5	20	145
Roughdodo	11	149
on rails and fittings	00 .	11
3.	32   . 2   .	
etalsdodo	14   14	12 10
Bad goods	97	36 2
elegraph cadie	17	
iudoype, printingpounds 1, 07	14 20	1, 300
Brasstons	3 15	
Iron do 2	12	11
Steeldo 1, 0 in goodsdo dodo dod	19  . 10	
Rawdodododo	6 .	
ar, etc.: oal tardo1	50	
lue and gelatinedo	5. 17	16
arafin and vascline	24 .	
ape-seed oildodo	5 .	
ar oil	12  :	
onery:	34	
ngravinga, etcdo	88	149
aper and pasteboard goodsdo	71	11
aste doencils, lead and colored pounds 1, 6	28 .	
encils, lead and colored	1	* 340
riting materials do  Triting slates do	4 .	
le manufactures, clothing, etc. :	80 .	
ast and straw plaitingtons	9	4
lothing, men'sdodododododo	18	3
otton manufacturesdo	7ō	40

# German exports to South Africa-Continued.

Articles.	Cape Colony and Natal.	Trans- vaal.
Textile manufactures, clothing, etc.—Continued:		
Cotton varnstons.	. <b> </b>	i s
Coverlete, Boulinikondo	. 1	
Hate, all sortsdo	.  2	* 940
Horsehairdo		] 1
Lace manufacturesdo		* 520
Linen and cotton underweardo		1 7
Linen manufacturesdo	. 3	14
Raw and partly manufactured materials	.	j
Ready-made clothing and appareldo	. 14	8
Sacking doSail manufactures do	. 2	
Sail manufacturesdo	. 2	
Sailclothdo	.  8	1
Sail yarn		
Silken and partailken goodsdo	. 61	* 1, 240
Stockingsdo	. 66	} 8
Textile goodsdo	·	
Woolen and part woolen goodsdo	. 27	
Woolen and part woolen yarndo	. 4	* 1, 660
ohicles and vehicular materials:	26	16
Carriages and partsdo		1 16
Railway carriages		14
Wooden goods, etc.:	. 18	14
Barrelsdo	5	
Basket ware		
Cigar-box boards		
Coopers goods	] 15	i
Corkdodo	j š	7
Cork ware, finedo		•
Furnituredo		101
Wooden goodsdo		89
Wooden waredo		
ther articles:	1	
Gum goods, variousdo	. 10	1
India rubber manufacturespounds.		860
Industrial productstons.	.	
Mathematical and other scientific instrumentsdo	. 8	7
Natural history objects and curiositiespounds.	1,740	600
Passengers luggagetons.	. 82	29
Seeds, field and gardendo	. 18	
Telegraph apparatusdo	. 19	l

<sup>\*</sup> Pounds.

# SHIPPING.

In a report dated October 18, 1898, Mr. Stowe says:
The following vessels and tonnage entered into the ports of South
Africa during the six months ended June 30, 1898:

Port.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
Cape Colony	1, 135 340 262	3, 164, 431 603, 667 96, 108
Total		3, 864, 206

Of these 7 were American, registered at 21,112 tons.

#### The classification is as follows:

#### NATAL.

Nationality.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
American Argentine Ropublic Austrian British Danish Dutch French German Italian Norway and Sweden Russian Total	1 1 1 287 1 3 9 1 34 1	659 1, 221 298 552, 124 1779 1, 311 3, 606 15, 598 664 26, 760 1, 247
DELAGOA BAY.		
British French German Italian Norwegian Portugese Swedish	151 19 26 1 22 41 2	96, 108]
CAPE COLONY.a		
United Kingdom United States Dutch French German Italian Norwegian Russian Swedish	967 12 1 19 47 7 64 5	2, 983, 444 9, 857 290 47, 141 59, 934 5, 896 44, 741 5, 258 5, 718 2, 152
Total	1, 135	3, 164, 431

a This table is from a report dated October 27.

While only seven American vessels entered all ports of South Africa, with a registered tonnage of 21,112 tons, there was an approximate tonnage of over 600,000 tons of American products landed, the balance above the 21,112 tons being shipped in foreign bottoms; and it will be remembered that registered tonnage does not mean cargo tonnage, as vessels carry more than the registered. I also, in this connection, desire to call attention to the fact that other American productions come through other countries. The system of agencies of American manufactures and products in London and other cities for export distribution, is to be deprecated. While it means more work and some sacrifice in profits for a time to deal direct, in the end it will be more remunerative, and have a better tendency to hold the trade acquired.

I do not desire to depreciate the work of the foreign export connections, for they have done good service in introducing American productions in foreign countries; but is not the time near at hand when American producers should have their trade direct?

A merchant marine, protected by a subsidy system (without which it would seem there could be no competition with the subsidized mer-

chant marine of other countries), would bring maritime independence, and the ocean freights would realize very large and satisfactory returns, not only to the shipowners but to the United States as well.

#### DECLARED EXPORTS.

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consular offices in British South Africa during the year ended June 30, 1898.

Articles.		Quarter (	ending—	Quarter ending—		
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.	
CAPE TOWN.						
Algoes	<b>8</b> 573, 11	\$895, 43	1		\$1, 468, 54	
Argol	1.21	l	\$2,575.37	\$1, 380, 99	8, 957, 57	
Buchu leaves	. 12	l	2, 948, 91	347. 85	3, 296, 88	
Cream separators	l		l	812.06	812.00	
Eggs, crystallized	<b></b>	l	l <b></b>	340.79	340.79	
Feathers, ostrich	29, 237, 63	36, 276, 59	31, 612, 58	29, 725. 88	126, 852, 66	
lowers, everlasting	86.98		553.03		590.0	
Jum, chewing			816. 32		816. 32	
Hidea			7, 665. 20	10, 819. 58	18, 484, 78	
Hides Horns			1,000.20	30. 21	80, 21	
Lobsters, canned	1 284 71	701. 17	1, 839, 45		6, 630, 93	
Mohair	27 73		2,000. 20	2,000.00	27. 72	
Oil. whale (manifest)				15, 000, 00	15, 000. 00	
Skins:				10,000.00	10, 000. 00	
Calf	l	ł	1	847.51	847. 51	
Sheep				2, 004. 91	2, 004, 91	
Cash		0 760 04	4, 755, 96	2,003.31	7, 525, 80	
Goat		54, 965, 69			118, 353. 92	
Wool, grease	32. 25	54, 905. 09	03, 300. 98		116, 503. 92	
Total	••••				295, 540. 6	
DURBAN.						
Hides		18, 561, 00		42, 779, 00	61, 840, 00	
Cottolene			17, 556, 00	6, 662, 00	24, 218, 00	
			21,000.00	0,002.00	#1, #20, U	
Total					85, 558. 00	
20002					30, 000. 00	
EAST LONDON.	ŀ		ĺ			
Hides, dry	1, 810. 51	108, 160. 00	100 904 50		218, 675, 01	
Skins, goat	2,010.01	100, 200.00	2 205 22		2, 295. 2	
Wool		22, 742. 00	2, 200. 22		22, 742. 00	
** ************************************		22, 192.00			20, 110. U	
Total					243, 712. 23	
PORT ELIZABETH.						
7 4-3-4			0.404.00	4 000 10	40 440 ==	
Goatskins		21, 239. 93	8, 481. 69	4, 983. 16	48, 418. 77	
Hides	3, 699. 16	5, 796, 40	15, 397. 46	5, 394. 20	80, 287. 23	
Old iron	624. 39				624. 39	
Sacks	252. 20	····			252, 20	
Wool	46, 289. 88	<b>69</b> , 018. 30	60, 093. 16	863. 60	176, 264. 94	
Total					255, 847. 54	

# SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

Consul Macrum sends from Pretoria, November 12, 1898, copy of a report on the gold production in the South African Republic, including that of the Rand (Johannesburg), for the month of October and the first ten months of 1898, compiled by the Chamber of Mines. Extracts are given below:

The Rand has at last achieved and surpassed an output of 400,000 ounces of gold as the production for a single month of twenty-eight working days. Every twenty-four hours, then, witness the recovery of 14,250 ounces of gold, worth rather over £50,000 (\$243,325).

With yesterday's declaration, the gold winnings of the whole Republic come wellnigh to three and three-quarter millions, or, to give the exact figures, 3,700,908

ounces. At the rate we are now going, the total for the whole of 1898 would be over four and a half millions. But it is well to qualify this forecast. Many of the mines are running short of that most necessary provision—water. Already we have the richest mine of the Rand, the Bonanza, with its stamps hung up on their catches, for want of water for the amalgamation and the cyaniding processes. This shortness of water has already affected the October schedules, for neither the Stanhope nor the Geldenhuis Main Reef are able to record an ounce of gold, while the New Modderfontein ran half time only.

It is indeed wonderful that the companies have been able to continue crushing operations with such vigor. To-day, the Rosherville dam is dry. The lake at Vogelfontein is also at very low water mark. It is to be feared that unless there are heavy showers during the next few days, the "water question" will largely affect

the output returns for November.

The value of October's 423,000 ounces, being the production from all the gold mines in the State, is just upon £1,500,000 (\$7,299,750), which may be compared with £11,653,725 (\$56,712,853), the gross value for 1887, and £12,208,411 (\$59,412,232), the value of the gold production of the United States in the same year. Although the combined mines of Colorado, California, Dakota, Montana, Alaska, and Nevada put out more gold last year than did the South African Republic—the 35 miles of Rand and the "scrapings" of Barberton, Lydenburg, and Klerksdorp—it is not likely that the Transvaal will take second place this year. Deep levels continue on the up grade, as their production in October was 106,426 ounces. It is the first time that the hundred thousand has been exceeded. No less than 1,134 stamps were employed, compared with 1,017 in September. Perhaps, before the end of the year comes, the deep levels will be found to have contributed upward of a million ounces to the 1898 total. It is about time that the significance of this was felt by investors. Yesterday's record was in greater measure attributable to the longer running time of the mills, for the stamping power was merely augmented by 67 stamps. It is not likely that November will see an improvement on the October figures, but the December return should prove a fitting final declaration for the year. It is noteworthy that not only is the number of stamps at work being increased, but the rate of increase is increasing. When the continuation of the main reef to the east is exploited, as it soon will be, when the miles and miles of neglected gold reef are ringing under the sluices, these figures will seem insignificant except to the reminiscent.

The total Witwatersrand outputs for the months of September and October compare in this manner:

From	September.	October.
Milla Concentrates Tallings Slimes Banks	Oz. Dwt. 241, 609 10 10, 909 16 122, 877 0 7, 900 3 783 11	Oz. Dwt. 253, 320 9 11, 285 12 126, 741 16 9, 115 6 327 17
Total	384, 080 0	400, 791 0

The outside districts (De Kaap, Lydenburg, and Klerksdorp) produces 22,426 ounces, against 24,422 ounces in September, 21,374 ounces in August, and 22,663

ounces for the month of July.

The details above given of the October output show that the largest proportion of the increase was from the mills, which show an improved yield of about 12,000 ounces. From concentrates, there is only an advance of 375 ounces. The gross yield from tailings is practically 4,000 ounces, while the gold won from slimes is 1,200 ounces more than in September. The net Witwatersrand increase is 16,711 ounces.

As regards the outside districts, there is a decline of a couple of thousand ounces. The aggregate of the deep levels is 106,426 ounces. For the first time, as was predicted, the aggregate of the 100,000 ounces has been surpassed.

<sup>\*</sup>Note by Bureau of Foreign Commerce, March 13, 1899: In a report dated January 21, 1899, Consul Macrum says that the output for the year 1898 amounted to 4,555,000 ounces, valued at over £17,000,000 (\$82,722,000). The output for the last fifteen years was valued at £71,000,000 (\$345,480,000).



The comparative figures for the months of September and October, with the names of the controlling houses, are appended:

Controllers.	Controllers. Company.		October.
Eckstein		Ounces. 8, <b>54</b> 5	Ounces. 8, 450 3, 372
Rand mines Do Do	Durban Roodepoort Deep Geldenhuis Deep	4, 383 14, 191	14, 317 5, 358 14, 704
Do	Glen Deep	7, 509 5, 844	5, 988 8, 742 4, 693
Consolidated Gold Fields   Ro	Rose Deep	8,783	17, 379 10, 787 12, <b>6</b> 36
		97, 594	106, 426

#### Ten months' output.

Month.	Com- panies.	Total output.	Stamps running.
January February March April May June July Angust September	7 7 8 8 9 10	Ounces. 51, 524 48, 375 59, 060 64, 353 73, 297 74, 636 81, 332 90, 602 97, 603	580 590 697 705 757 781 850 931 1, 017
October	11	106, 426 747, 205	1, 134

The aggregate of production for the ten months past, it will be noticed, is just upon the three-quarter of a million ounces. It may be that during November and December such totals will be secured by companies of this class that the level million for the year will be approached or even exceeded. But it seems doubtful. The Bonanza is closed down, its mill is silent, and this is a most serious factor. On the other hand, the Crown Deep may find it possible to couple up a few more of its stamps, and the Robinson Deep will gradually bring more heads into operation. So with the French Rand, which in October had 15 stamps idle. It would be both remarkable and noteworthy if this record were secured, but as far as one can see at present, it is not likely that more than a close approach will be made. Even that will demand the most favorable incidental circumstances.

The relation of the deep production to the Rand total works out at 261 per cent,

against 25 per cent in September.

September saw, for the first time, the number of stamps being operated on the deep-level properties exceed 1,000. This month there is a larger increase (117 stamps) than in any previous month this year.

#### PROMINENT COMPANIES.

In the subjoined table are classed the leading companies, those producing over

7,500 ounces of bullion, representing roughly £25,000 in value.

Until the chamber's analysis is published, it is only practicable to give the figures of bullion output, and the companies are perforce arranged on that basis. It must, however, be remembered that, owing to the variation in the bullion, the positions may not be the same as those according to the fine-gold standard. Undoubtedly the best way to compare is on a value basis, which is a principle followed by the State Mining Engineer's Department, besides being common with American and other mining companies. It would, we are inclined to urge, be a vast improvement if the chamber made the declaration in pounds sterling. The present crude-ounce basis is most unsatisfactory, because it is an indefinite unit. The quantity factor is basis is most unsatisfactory, because it is an indefinite unit. The quantity factor is definite, truly, but an element of indefiniteness is introduced in the quality of the gold. There is, besides this, another great advantage which would ensue on a value basis of declaration. People are accustomed, as it were, to think in pounds, shil-

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lings, and pence—"the £ s. d. of life," as someone has called it. Few, however, obtain a proper idea of the output when it is declared as so many thousand ounces. But the greatest advantage of all is in respect of international comparisons. A crude ounce here may be of quite different value to a bullion ounce in America, in Australia, or in India. With the declaration in pounds sterling, these difficulties would be swept away. It is certainly a radical alteration, but radical alterations are frequently beneficial even if they are not absolutely necessary.

### Leading companies for October, with figures for the preceding month.

	Bullion.			Bullion.			
Company.	October.	Septem- ber.	Company.	October.	Septem- ber.		
Simmer & Jack	14, 704 14, 317 12, 636 12, 560	Ounces. 19, 400 17, 427 16, 772 14, 190 14, 831 12, 628 12, 539 11, 358	Crown Reef	10, 340 8, 742 8, 450 7, 745	Ounces. 11, 496 8, 783 10, 091 10, 305 7, 508 8, 545 7, 148 2, 765 7, 776		

# Yearly aggregates.

Year.	Ounces.	Year.	Ounces.
1888	369, 577 494, 819 729, 238 1, 210, 869	1894	2, 277, 685 2, 279, 827 3, 034, 678

The following statements as to the trade of the Transvaal are from a report by Consul-General Stowe, dated September 8, 1898:

#### Value of importations from Europe to the South African Republic.

Year.	Via Cape Colony.	Via Natal.	Via Delagoa Bay.
1897	\$19, 581, 055 27, 948, 082	\$10, 513, 226 7, 001, 891	\$11, 939, 675 7, 786, 848
Increase	a 8, 416, 977	8, 511, 885	4, 152, 827

#### FROM OTHER PLACES NOT SPECIFIED.

1897	\$832, 517	\$825, 816	\$996, 562
1896	1, 425, 773	562, 728	859, 824
Increase	a 593, 256	263, 088	636, 738

#### a Decrease.

#### FROM OPEN STOCKS, COLONIAL PRODUCE, ETC.

Year.	Cape Colony.	Natal.	Orange Free State.	Delagoa Bay.
1897	\$6, 946, 671 9, 642, 040	\$6, 232, 181 7, 039, 908	\$4, 242, 318 4, 595, 558	\$3, 948, 847 2, 197, 283
Decrease	2, 695, 869	807, 727	353, 245	a 1, 751, 064

A summary of the foregoing figures shows the total value of Cape Colony with the Transvaal in 1897 to be as follows:	the trade
Direct importations from over sea.  Bought in the Colony	\$20, 363, 572 6, 946, 671
Total	27, 310, 243 11, 705, 602
The total value of the trade of Natal with the Transvaal in as follows:	1897 was
Direct importations from over sea	\$11, <b>339</b> , 042 6, 232, 181
Total in 1897	17, 571, 223 14, 604, 527
Increase	2, 966, 696
The total value of the trade of Lourenço Marquez in 189 Transvaal was as follows:	7 with the
Direct importations from over sea.  Bought from Delagoa Bay	
Total in 1897	
Increase	6, 540, 630

#### SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

I inclose a list of the dividends paid by the mining companies of the

South African Republic during the year 1898.

It must be remembered that this has been a remarkably dull year, so far as ordinary business is concerned, and the mining companies, it is freely said, are not working up to their full capacity; but, nevertheless, the production and profits have been greater this year than ever before. When the differences that are said to exist between the government and capital have been removed or adjusted, the Transvaal, it is predicted, will see a most wonderful boom.

It would appear that the payment of such enormous dividends should produce a marked business activity, until it is realized that fully 90 to 95 per cent of these profits go to Europe, leaving but a small fraction

to be put in circulation at home.

CHAS. E. MACRUM, Consul.

PRETORIA, December 31, 1898.

# Mining dividends in 1898. WITWATERSRAND MINES.

Company.	Num- ber of divi- dend.	Date.	Rate per cent.	Issued capital.	Amount.	Total per cent.	Total dis- tributed.
Angelo	1	Jan		£273, 734	£68, 424		
Bonanza	2 3	Dec	20 50	275, 000 200, 000	68, 750 100, 000	50	£137, 174
City and Suburban.	ă	Oct June	50		100,000	100	200, 000
Crewn Deep.	1	Dec Dec	7	300, 000	102,000 150,000	15 50	204, 000 150, 000
Crown Reef	20	Mar	100	120,000	120,000		
Driefontein	21 22 1 80 31 82	Sept Dec Mar June Sept Dec	20	275, 000 125, 000	108, 000 60, 000 68, 750 25, 000 25, 000 25, 000	240 25	288, 000 68, 750

# Mining dividends in 1898—Continued. WITWATERSRAND MINES—Continued.

Company.	Num- ber of divi- dend.	Date.	Rate per cent.	Issued capital.	Amount.	Total per cent.	Total dis- tributed.
Ferreira	15 16	June Dec	150 150	£90, <b>00</b> 0	£135, 000 135, 000	800	£270, 000
Geldenhuis Deep	2	June	80	300,000	90,000		
Geldenhuis Estate	12	Mar	45 50	200, 000	135, 000 100, 000	75	<b>225</b> , 000
	13 14	Sept	60 37		120, 000 75, 000	147	295, 000
Ginsberg	2 3	June Dec	20 20	160,000	82, 000 82, 060	40	64, 000
Glencairn	6	June Dec	15 10	500,000	75, 000 50, 000 93, 750	25	125, 000
Henry Nourse	5	June Dec	75 50	125, 000	93, 750 65, 500	125	156, 250
Johannesburg Pioneer	21 22	Mar June.	125 150	21, 000	26, 250 81, 500		
	23 24	Aug	100 150		21,000 81,500		
	25 26	Nov Dec	100 50		21, 000 10, 500	675	141, 750
Jubilee	61 62	Mar June .	25 25	50, 000	12, 500 12, 500		
	63 64	Sept	25 25		12,500 12,500	100	<b>60 000</b>
Jumpers	12	June .	30	100, 000	30,000	100	50,000
Lancaster	13	Dec	50 10	289, 950	50, 000 28, 995	80 10	80, 000 28, 995
Langlaagte Estate	24	June . Dec	15 15	470, 000	70, 500 70, 500	30	141, 000
Langlaagte B B	5	Dec	7 <u>1</u> 15	632, 500 275, 000	47, 437 41, 250	7± 15	47, 437 41, 250
Meyer and Chariton	21 22	June . Dec	25 35	85,000	21, 000 29, 750	60	51, 000
New Heriot	1	Dec Mar	124 25	225, 000 111, 864	28, 125 27, 966	124	28, 125
		June . Sept	25 25		27, 966 27, 966		
New Kleinfontein	3	Dec	25 10	231, 250	27, 966 28, 125	100 10	111, 864 23, 125
New Primrose	16 17	June . Dec	25 80	800, 000	75, 000 90, 000	55	165, 000
Rietfontein "A."	1 2	June . Dec	15 74	317, 500	47, 625 23, 812	224	71, 437
Robinson		June . Dec	7	2, 750, 000	192, 500	16	
Roodepoort United Main Reef	9	June .	9 25	150, 000	247, 500 87, 500		440, 000
Rose Deep	10	Dec	15 40	425, 000	22, 500 170, 000	40 40	60, 000 170, 000
Salisbury	i	Dec	10 34	100, 000 4, 700, 000	10,000 164,500	10 8	
StanhopeTreasury	1	Jan Apr	10 10	84, 000 540, 000	3, 400 54, 000	10	8, 400
Village Main Reef	1 1	Oct	20 20		27, 000 50, 000	15	81,000
Wemmer	17	Dec May	40 75	400, 000 80, 000	160,000 60,000	60	210, 000
Witwatersrand	18	Oct June .	75 15	825, 000	60,000 48,750	150	120,000
Wolhuter	2,3	Dec June .	15 71	880, 000	48,750 64,500	30	97, 500
Windsor	4	Dec	20	100, 000	21,500 20,000	10 20	86,000 20,000
Worcester	32 33	Feb May	15 15	95, 772	14, 360 14, 360		
	84 85	Aug	15 15		14, 860 14, 360	60	57, 440
Total					4, 833, 997		4, 838, 997
	OUTSI	DE DIS	rrici	rs.	•	•	
Shelus		Mar June	84	£1, 075, 000 1, 075, 000	£40, 312 26, 875		£67, 187
Barrett	ļ	Jan	2 3 3	120,000	4,000	61	
Glynn's Lydenburg	1	June Sept Aug	10 10	120, 000 167, 852 604, 225	4, 000 16, 875 60, 422	10 10	8, 000 16, 375 60, 422
Total				Dio	151, 984 tized by	1000	151, 984

#### Mining dividends in 1898—Continued.

#### MINING OR FINANCE CORPORATIONS.

Сомрану.	Num- ber of divi- dend.	Date.	Rate per cent.	Issued capital.	Amount	Total per cent.	Total dis- tributed.
Benoni claim	1	Dec Jan Nov Mar Dec Jan Jan Dec Apr	12± 100	£60, 000 187, 250 c 1, 450, 000 1, 100, 000 337, 136 250, 000 250, 000 225, 000 300, 000	£228, 000 396, 528 362, 500 137, 500 337, 136 62, 500 15, 000 11, 250 15, 000	380 2113 25 124 100 31 5	362, 500
Total					1, 565, 414		1, 565, 414
	COAL	COMP	ANIE	8.			
Caseol	5	Anr	5	£350 000	£17 500		

Cassel	5	Apr Nov	5	<b>£350</b> , 060	£17, 500	<u></u> .	
Clydesdale	1	May	5	140, 000	7,000 7,000	10	l
Great Eastern		Apr	5	376, 660	18, 833	,,	14, 000 18, 833
Total		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••	866, 660	67, 833		67, 833

a Bonus equals 380 per cent.
b Bonus equals 2112 per cent. One Rose Deep share for 3.24709 Consolidated Deep Levels. The value of Rose Deeps in calculating the equivalent distribution is taken at 61. The bonus represents a partial distribution of assets and can not be considered wholly as a dividend.
c The dividend is payable on this "old" capital, the 550,000 shares created for the absorption of the Gold Fields Deep not ranking for dividend until after July 1, 1898.

#### SUMMARY.

Witwatersrand mines	151, 984
Mining or finance corporations	1, 565, 414 67, 833
Grand total	

#### BANKING IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

Consul Macrum sends from Pretoria, under date of January 21, 1899, a condensed statement of the National Bank of the South African Republic, published in the Government Gazette; also a tabulated statement of the business done by the Postal Savings Bank, branches of which, says Mr. Macrum, have been established at each of the postoffices in the State. The statements are as follows:

#### NATIONAL BANK OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC, LIMITED.

### Condensed statement on December 31, 1898.

Assets: Gold and silver money and bullion Notes of other banks	£ 591, 727 6, 605	8. 2 0	<b>d</b> . 0 0	£	8.	đ.
Deposits with other banks and correspondents.	917, 740	18	7	598, 332		_
Deposits in other banks in South American I Government, railway and municipal securities and obligations	3 <sup>-</sup>		10	917, 740	18	7
Covering of the reserve fund	37, 600	Ó	0	507, 536	7	10

Assets: Discounts Bank buildings Furniture, stationery, and stamps. Sundry accounts Bills receivable, per contra	54, 680 25, 610 206, 442	8. 6 6 2 2 9	d. 5 7 0 3 7
Liabilities: £ s. d.	4, 190, 651	15	3
Liabilities: £ s. d. Authorized capital	4 000 000	_	^
		0	Õ
Reserve fund	37, 600	0	0
Bank notes in circulation		0	0
Deposits, accounts—current and other accounts	2, 624, 033	0	6
Bills payable		2	0
Sundry accounts	46, 990	0 0 2 3	2
Bills for collection		9	7
	4, 190, 651	15	

#### POSTAL SAVINGS BANK IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

# From January 1, 1893, to December 31, 1898.

	D	eposits.	posits. Withdrawals.		Delemes due	<b>Average</b>	A	ccounte	١.
	Num- ber.	Amount.	Num- ber.	Amount.	Balance due depositors.	amount to credit of each.	Open- ed.	Closed.	Now open.
7 1009	7 E24	£ s. d. 73,807 11 6		£ s. d. 25, 292 2 8	£ s. d. 48,515 8 10		2, 259	406	1 052
Year 1893 Year 1894	7, 534 16, 205	165, 166 10 10				28 6 10			1, 853 2, 021
Year 1895	₹3, 955	265, 279 2 7	7, 205		172, 124 1 10		4, 648	2, 183	2, 465
Year 1896	24, 374	294, 574 4 4				24 19 8			1, 779
Year 1897	30, 461	372, 350 9 8				26 2 7	6, 114		
Jan., 1898	3, 088	40, 227 11 8				26 14 4	677	262	315
Feb., 1898	2, 799	33,080 6 2				27 9 6	484		166
Mar., 1898	2, 875	32,034 5 8				26 5 6	463	880	83
Apr., 1898	2, 715	32, 238 16 3				26 2 1	470	861	109
May, 1898	2. 751	31, 789 18 8				25 16 0			191
June, 1898	2, 745	31, 388 17 4				25 12 10		846	102
July, 1898	2, 958	33, 270 3 8				25 14 5		270	249
Aug., 1898	2, 844	32, 168 4 11	979			25 11 7	524	293	231
Sept., 1898	2, 864	82, 807 11 7	1,019	25, 992 19 1	309, 639 17 8	25 13 6	493	270	222
Oct., 1898	3,014	35, 195 10 8				25 11 3	533	289	244
Nov., 1898	2, 788	30, 925 4 4	1,051			25 9 9			125
Dec., 1898	2, 654	30, 824 13 7	1, 171	25,505 0 8	322, 128 17 1	25 13 7	420	805	115
Total.	136, 624	1, 567, 129 3 2	45, 677	1, 245, 000 6 1	<b>3</b> 22, 1 <b>2</b> 8 17 1	25 13 7	27, 728	15, 184	12, 544

# ZANZIBAR.

# Value of exports declared for the United States at Zanzibar during the year ended June 30, 1898.

Articles.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.	
Cloves		\$19, 393. 75	\$5, 964. 44	\$42, 545. 60	<b>\$67, 903, 79</b>	
Clove stems		800.00	2, 475. 98	2, <b>76</b> 3. <b>0</b> 0	6, 038. 98	
Gum animi		3, 360. 00		1, 255. 00	8, 221. 35	
GoatCattle		10, 256, 15	6, 244. 86	11, 730, 30 8, 250, 60	81, 962. 41 8, 250. 60	
Ivory		760, 30 821, 25	57, 976, 78 735, 28	43, 473. 50 792. 00	102, 210, 58 2, 348, 53	
' Total				<del></del>	226, 936, 24	

# NORTH AMERICA.

# DOMINION OF CANADA.

#### REPORT FROM CONSULATE-GENERAL AT OTTAWA.

The year past has been considered by Canada an exceedingly prosperous one. Business in all branches has been good, and in certain lines, the development has been rapid.

#### TRADE.

Statistics show that the total imports into Canada for 1897 amounted to \$119,218,609, and the exports to \$137,950,253, or an excess of exports over imports of \$18,731,644. Of the imports, \$111,294,021 was for home consumption, and the total imports and exports amounted to \$257,168,862. These figures do not include exports and imports of coin and bullion. Of these amounts (including coin and bullion) there were imported from the United States, \$70,766,316, or 59.36 per cent of the whole, and exported thereto \$49,373,472, or 35.79 per cent. Great Britain and colonies sent \$31,562,855, or 26.47 per cent, and took from Canada goods to the amount of \$82,238,023, or 59.61 per cent. The balance of the world took from Canada the remaining 4.60 per cent of her exports.

The dutiable imports averaged \$14.29 per head of population, and the free imports \$8.70 per head. The exports averaged \$26.60 per head, and the total trade \$49.59 per head. The duties collected on imports were \$19,891,997, an average of \$3.84 per head. The percentage of duty on imported goods, dutiable and free, was 16.69 per cent.

The total imports of dutiable goods for 1897 was \$74,108,590, a reduction of about \$150,000 from the previous year. Free goods amounted to \$40,433,825, or 62 per cent of dutiable goods. Those entered for home consumption amounted to 60 per cent of the whole.

The total value of imports for home consumption was \$111,294,021. Of this, Great Britain furnished \$29,412,188, or 26.43 per cent, and the United States \$61,649,041, or 55.39 per cent. The duties collected on imports from Great Britain were \$6,205,367, and from the United States \$8,147,075.

The following table gives articles imported for home consumption under groups or classes:

Dutiable goods.	Free goods.	Per cent of duty on dutiable goods.	
\$13,655,482	<b>\$5, 137, 678</b>	23.75	16. 30
4, 042, 226	19, 806, 964	25. 57	5. 19
10, 420, 183	8, 125, 421	24.40	12. 78
30, 284, 115 7, 818, 7 <b>59</b>	6, 854, 958 472, 031	28. 19 58. 01	42. 91 22. 82
	\$13, 655, 482 4, 042, 226 10, 428, 183 30, 284, 115	\$13, 655, 482 \$5, 137, 678 4, 042, 226 19, 806, 964 10, 420, 183 8, 125, 421 30, 284, 115 6, 854, 958	Dutiable goods. Free goods. of duty on dutiable goods.  \$13,655,482 \$5,137,678 23.75 4,042,226 19,806,964 25.57 10,420,183 8,125,421 24.40 30,284,115 6,854,958 28.19

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The percentage of each of the above classes to total imports is: A,

17.62; B, 22.37; C, 17.40; D, 34.84; E, 7.77.

Canada imported from the United States the following goods to the amount of \$500,000 or over: Bicycles and tricycles, \$732,812; books, etc., \$535,946; grain of all kinds, \$590,009; carriages of all kinds, \$510,366; coal, \$8,909,803; cotton and cotton manufactures, \$1,119,147; drugs, dyes, chemicals and medicines, \$1,558,886; fruits, green, \$583,080; iron and steel and manufactures therefrom, \$8,805,060; leather and leather goods, \$1,193,730; oils, kerosene, etc., \$613,188; paper and manufactures therefrom, \$686,172; seeds and roots, \$524,794; sugar, \$804,991; tobacco and manufactures therefrom, \$2,053,942; wood and manufactures therefrom, \$511,173; lumber and timber, \$1,520,824; hides, \$2,106,718; wool, unmanufactured, \$507,473; cotton wool, \$3,097,843; crude rubber. \$1,038,200; coin and bullion, except United States coin, \$4,625,699; indian corn, \$718,381.

Canada exported during the year the following values under the different headings (sawed lumber being classed as "manufactures"):

	Total.	To Great Britain.	To United States.
Produce of the mine	10, 314, 323 6, 066, 585 39, 245, 252 17, 982, 646 34, 715, 480	\$354, 769 4, 366, 081 2, 381, 626 33, 600, 891 13, 507, 342 15, 295, 087	\$10, 532, 689 2, 998, 655 8, 651, 606 5, 081, 811 2, 419, 814 14, 998, 722

Of the products exported to the United States, lumber is, of course, by far the most prominent, followed by coal, gold and silver quartz, fish, hides, wool, hay, sheep, cattle, wood pulp, and whisky, in the order named.

In all the foregoing figures I have given the comparative figures of the trade with both the United States and England (or Great Britain, which term includes colonies as well), and the result, notwithstanding preferential tariffs, etc., can not be other than gratifying to us.

#### TRANSPORTATION.

The first season of the new lake and rail line between United States ports on the lakes and Montreal, via Georgian Bay and the Parry Sound and Canada Atlantic railways, mention of which has been made in previous reports, has proven a success beyond expectations. This line was inaugurated to divert shipments of grain, etc., from United States ports to Montreal, reaching deep-water ships by a much shorter haul than by any United States port.

The following table represents approximately the tonnage handled

over this line during the past season:

Description.	Quantity.
Grain exported via Montreal bushels. Grain shipped to New England ports	8,500,000 404,000 40,000 4,800 20,000

There is also considerable grain, flour, etc., now in the elevators and warehouses of this line, to go forward in bond during the winter.

All of the above was drawn from the United States via Chicago, Milwaukee, and Duluth, and the rush of freight was so great as to tax the facilities of the rail part of the line to its utmost limit. The handling capacity of the port of Montreal was unequal to the task, and for a time a serious blockade existed there. It was reported that between 300,000 and 400,000 bushels of grain were handled with shovels, as the elevators could not take care of it. There is no doubt but that the war scare, and the consequent stoppage of shipments from United States ports, turned a large amount of this freight in this direction, and it remains for another season's business to show whether or not the volume will be kept up. The fact exists, however, that, with the exception of inadequate harbor facilities at Montreal, the line will prove to be a factor of no small power in moving the Western grain crop, and some steps should be taken by the United States lines of transportation to prevent the diversion of so much traffic from United States ports to this line. Preparations are being made to remedy the lack of facilities at Montreal, so as to be ready for another season.

The Georgian Bay canal scheme is being agitated all along the line of the canal. Meetings are being held to discuss and indorse the project, and an English syndicate has been formed to build the canal, provided the Canadian Government will guarantee the interest at 2 per cent on bonds to the amount of \$17,000,000 to run twenty years. The outlook is considered bright for the early commencement of the work.

#### MINING.

The Klondike excitement temporarily lulled the mining boom in the more easterly regions of Canada, but interest is again being roused in the possibilities nearer home, and a number of rich finds during the past season have helped to stimulate it. There is no doubt but that the Province of Ontario is rich in minerals, but the development has been comparatively slow, there being in many cases a reluctance on the part of capital to go into these fields.

#### LUMBER.

Lumber, which has for years been the leading and in fact almost the only industry of Ottawa, is slowly declining, owing to the increasing distance from the forests where the logs are cut. The magnificent water power, which is almost in the center of the city, is expected, however, to make Ottawa a manufacturing center, as room for such establishments is acquired by the decrease in the number of lumber mills. This, however, will be gradual, and Ottawa will be the lumber center for many years to come.

CHARLES E. TURNER, Consul-General.

OTTAWA, December 23, 1898.

# REPORT FROM CONSULATE-GENERAL AT MONTREAL.1

Business conditions in the Province of Quebec during the six months ending June 30 have been generally favorable. There has been a steady growth of activity in many branches of the distributing trade,

and the movement promises to gather force during the balance of the year. The export trade has been good, particularly in agricultural and dairy products. Bank clearings indicate the largest volume of business ever done at this port and in this Province. Additional evidence in the same line is furnished by some figures supplied by Hon. Mr. Fielding, minister of finance. The circulation of the small Dominion notes of the denomination of \$1 and \$2 is justly regarded as a very good indication of the volume of business that is being done. When trade is slack, the demand for these small notes falls off. When trade is brisk, the circulation increases.

A statement of the circulation of these small notes on June 30 last showed an increase of \$632,192 above the figures at the close of the previous fiscal year. Large and gratifying as this increase was, the figures for the past three months afford even stronger evidence of the expansion of trade. The increase of circulation from July 1 to September 30, 1898, was \$789,169. The amount of these notes in circulation on September 30 was \$8,367,000, an increase of nearly a million and a half dollars in fifteen months.

A new and vast enterprise has been projected, is now under discussion in business circles, and will doubtless be presented at the next session of the Dominion parliament, to secure for the port of Montreal a share of the immense trade of Lakes Superior and Michigan. The proposition is to build what is called the Georgian Bay Canal, so as to shorten the communication between the Great Lakes and this city by 365 miles, and have a waterway to the interior of the country, which would not be equalled by any other similar enterprise in the world. The projectors of the scheme are full of energy, and it is believed it will have a favorable reception when presented to parliament.

#### TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The course of the trade of the United States with Canada has for some years been one of expansion. Variations in its amount have occurred, owing to tariff changes and the lower or higher capacity of the Canadian people to purchase foreign goods, but these variations have been only temporary in their effect, when they restricted the imports into Canada of goods from the United States.

Separated as the two countries are by only an imaginary line, the most friendly relations should be cultivated between the two people. A year's observation convinces me that the largest reciprocity in trade practicable should be arranged for by mutual reductions of duties on

many articles.

The United States duty on lumber, hay, live stock, and barley is wellnigh prohibitory. This in a great measure restricts trade and turns away many purchases of American goods. It is more convenient for Canadians to purchase in the United States than from any other country; but to obtain their custom to the fullest extent, they must be allowed to enter their products into our markets without excessive By a larger reciprocity, I feel confident the United States would be greatly the gainer.

A comparison of the statistics of imports of manufactured goods from the United States into Canada, from 1893 to the close of the last fiscal year, ending June 30, 1898, with the statistics of imports from Great Britain into Canada for the same period, shows with striking clearness the fact that the United States has been gradually but steadily capturing more and more of this trade, while Great Britain during the same

period has been losing its hold.

The following is a list of the goods imported from Great Britain into Canada, the import of which in 1897 was less than in 1893, while the import of the same class of goods from the United States exceeded that of 1893:

Articles.	Increase of imports from United States into Canada in 1897 over 1893.	from Great	Articles.	Increase of imports from United States into Canada in 1897 over 1898.	from Great
Braces and brushes	\$18,500	\$7,500	All other iron goods	\$1,541,000	\$3, 613, 000
Carpets	81,000	44,000	Tin goods	61,000	103,000
Carriages	1, 300, 000	181,000	Sundry metal goods	310, 000	323,000
Watches and cases	110, 700	8, 300	Scientific instruments.	2, 900	37, 000
Cordage	54,000	35,600	Paints and colors	76,000	79,000
Cotton goods	15, 000	752,000	Silks and ribbons	84, 400	146, 400
Glass and crockery	87, 000	138,000	Dress and piece goods.	81, 000	171, 100
Hats, caps, etc	176,000	265,000	Umbrellas	800	173, 000
Jewelry, etc	74,000	82,000	Wood, and manufac-		
Agricultural imple-	1 3,000	32,000	tures of	785, 000	30,000
ments	356, 000	3, 300	Wool and woolen goods	18,000	4, 438, 600

The above list practically includes the great bulk of the manufactured goods imported into Canada from the United States and Great Britain. It shows in what classes of goods the American manufacturer has been successful in his competition with the manufacturers of Great Britain in the markets of Canada. In builders' and cabinetmakers' hardware, the goods made in the United States have almost achieved a monopoly, as have also brass tubing and other brass goods. This has resulted from the fact that our manufacturers have made a close study of the tastes and requirements of the Canadian consumer. Canadian dealers show their appreciation of United States goods by confining their imports to them. It is the opinion of importers of such goods from the United States as come more or less into competition with those from Great Britain, that the discrimination in favor of British goods of a 25 per cent reduction in duty will have only a trifling effect, if any at all, upon the volume of imports from the United States.

Canadian consumers of the leading articles made of iron or steel, or a combination of them, and of other metallic goods, show such a decided preference for those made in the United States that they will not take British goods, even if the preferential duty cause them to be proportionately lower in price. At the same time, they consider it would be well for United States manufacturers to avoid presuming upon the advantage they have acquired by indifference to the quality of the goods they send to Canada, by less careful packing, or by neglecting to keep in close and constant touch with importers, whose ideas as to local tastes and requirements should be carefully studied and met as far as Although the present tariff in favor of British goods is not sufficient to change the current of trade to any marked extent from the United States to Great Britain, a much greater reduction of the duty on British goods might have some effect in that direction, especially if British manufacturers awoke to the necessity of catering more skillfully to the needs of the Canadian consumers. The possibility of such changed conditions arising needs to be considered by United States manufacturers, who will show wisdom in preparing to meet a more active competition from British-made goods that may arise in the future. The more thoroughly we satisfy the Canadian importers in quality, price, terms, and other details, the more assured will be the prospect of our keeping and advancing our hold on the Canadian market.

In all articles of clothing, such as costumes made up, etc., there is a likelihood of the imports from Great Britain developing considerably. A large trade in this class of goods could be done if prices could be fixed at a moderate percentage in excess of those made in England.

Although in the article of bells the United States has made great advances, there is great room for improvement, a preference still being

given by some buyers to bells cast in England.

In the line of scissors English goods are preferred, and if this class of articles is ever to be supplied on a larger scale from United States factories, close attention will have to be paid to the patterns and the qualities of those made in England, which now hold this market.

Pocketknives of English make are also preferred, the combination of low prices with excellent quality and attractive patterns giving them an advantage in competition with those of the United States. It may be well to note that in all kinds of edged tools the prime requisite for popularity among consumers is good quality, which insures durability and reliability for steady wear, as upon these conditions the earning power of the workman who uses the tools largely depends. many cases impracticable for a workman to exchange a defective tool for a better one, as his work is being done at a distance from any hardware store; and if he should be unlucky enough to have a bad tool, the mark on it is noted and both he and his fellow-workmen acquire a prejudice against the goods of that maker which is difficult to remove. If all edge-tool makers would remember that every tool they turn out will either enhance or damage their reputation, they would take the utmost precautions against allowing an inferior article to be shipped from their factory.

Some retailers are of opinion that brass and iron bedsteads, or those having a combination of these metals, might be made in the United States and imported into this district with a fair profit. The prices of this class of goods here are so much higher than they are in Great Britain that there would certainly seem to be an opening if they can be produced to sell in competition with those made in this district. The matter is worth looking into. One requisite for success would be the production of a metal bedstead of a more attractive appearance, something in color and design more agreeable to the eye than the ordinary goods, the patterns of which are very old fashioned and their appearance

not pleasing as articles of furniture.

In regard to (1) packing goods, (2) conditions of transportation, (3) exchange, (4) banking, (5) credit terms, (6) manufacturing certain patterns and quantities of goods, and getting them up in attractive shape to meet local peculiarities and customs, the importers in this district have no criticisms to make. There are occasional differences between individual merchants and the United States supply houses, but they find no difficulty in having these adjusted to their satisfaction. The remarkable success of American manufacturers in securing almost a monopoly of the supply of builders', cabinetmakers', and other classes of hardware shows that the peculiarities of this market have been carefully studied, and an earnest and intelligent effort made to meet them.

As to port regulations, wharfage dues, and harbor facilities, these have little bearing on the imports from the United States, which come by railroad mainly. This port is commencing large improvements of its harbor, with the express object of competing in facilities with the ports of the United States for the accommodation of shipping. For

new docks, at least \$4,000,000 will be expended within the next year and a half.

Commercial travelers from the States are not required to take out a license in this district to do business, nor are they subject to any charges as such, or special supervision by the authorities.

The customs regulations require all goods which claim the differential reduction to be certified as to country of origin and manufacture, but this does not apply to any imported from the United States.

There are no taxes or excise affecting United States trade, other

than those covered by the tariff.

As to canals, the Government is expending large sums in deepening those which terminate in this district; that is, the St. Lawrence system. It is expected that with the opening of navigation next spring there will be a depth of 14 feet of water in these canals. One main object of the improvement is to increase the facilities for transporting wheat and other produce from the northwest for shipping via the St. Lawrence to Europe. It is anticipated that this work will be of considerable advantage to the port of Montreal.

#### IMPORTS.

The following table shows the imports at the port of Montreal from January 1 to June 30, 1898, as compared with a corresponding period in 1897:

Articles.		From the United States.		From Great Britain.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	
lolta	. \$7,590	\$11, 717	\$4, 428	<b>\$1</b> , 011	
Bella	4,600	4, 093	40	44, 444	
Books, paper, posters, etc	- 70,000	63, 876	41, 800		
hotos, pictures, etc	- 10,000	11, 275	22,000		
oot laces		8, 261	16, 846	16, 880	
Taces		4.063	2, 686	5, 257	
rass goods	41,500	53, 180	5, 100	5, 254	
Nacuita		825			
			1, 249	1, 300	
ollars		1, 284		6, 946	
ombs		4, 602		7,000	
opper goods	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	21,961		1, 180	
Cotton goods	- 82,500	139, 448	194,700	357, 034	
lewing thread	9,459	23,700	67, 561	161, 08	
Handkerchiefs		1,605		7, 62	
Blonses	-	9, 236		31	
Curtains	4, 809	9, 925	14, 339	6. 400	
Nothing		4, 889	17, 855	21.80	
Plax, linen, etc	1.616	7.480	252, 356	241, 30	
forks and drills		6,066	202,000		
dowing machines		19,000			
cythes	8, 274	5, 280			
Butte and hinges	7 613	5, 442			
Iardware				******	
		40,083	2, 889	4, 40	
locks	10, 178	21,720	958		
Total iron goods	740, 555	510, 987	<b>26</b> 8, 787		
Sewing machines	11,455	80, 111			
Other machines		144, 193	10, 452	12, 54	
Lead and leaden goods		47,800			
Sole, calf, and upper leather	170, 807	193, 856	4,500	8, <b>0</b> 0	
Boots and shoes	26,592	44, 150	786		
Leather belting		4, 499	5,700	19.84	
Spirits and wines	3, 500	4,967	50, 600	47.94	
Watches and parts	146,000	159, 585	00,000	1 19	
Webbing	8,600	11.020	10, 790	8, 17	
Tin goods		20, 906	10, 150	158, 70	
Galvanised iron	·- - <b></b>	12, 541		100,10	
Brass wire.		5, 973			
Water att			101 000		
Hate, etc.	117, 800	99, 085	181,000	5, 21	
Varnish and paints	47, 500	5, 306	60,000	1,04	

#### WOOD PULP AND PAPER.

The wood pulp and paper industry of this province, and, in fact, throughout the whole of the Dominion of Canada, which started only a few years ago, is advancing with giant strides. English and Canadian syndicates are being organized, with immense capital, to erect new mills and purchase vast areas of spruce timber lands. The extent of the pulp-wood resources of this country is enormous. From Hamilton Inlet, on the northeast coast of Labrador, one might travel southwest around James Bay and then northwest to the valley of the Yukon River and never in that great distance be out of the region of spruce forests. Or a journey might begin near the southern boundary of New Brunswick and continue northwest to Portland Promontory, more than halfway up the east coast of Hudson Bay, and thence across the country again in an easterly direction to Ungana Bay, and still the traveler would never be out of a spruce-bearing territory. In these vast reserves of spruce timber many citizens of the United States have already secured large holdings and are engaged in the pulp industry, and the water power utilized in connection therewith is unsurpassed in the world. By far the greater part of the product of the pulp mills now goes to the United States, but England is beginning to stretch out eager hands to lay hold of a share of it. The consumption of paper is greater in the United States than in any other nation on earth. In order that our country may continue to be benefited by receiving a supply of pulp from Canada, many who have given careful attention to the matter contend that the duty now imposed by the United States for the importation of pulp should be materially lowered.

#### THE DRY-GOODS TRADE.

The fall trade in dry goods, which opened in September, is reported as the best ever experienced in the Montreal market. The feeling in all departments of the dry-goods trade was never more hopeful than it is at present. Another reassuring feature in the trade is the firmness of prices. Most of the home mills are very stiff in the matter of quotations. A good many refuse to accept orders for prompt delivery at any price. This is true of certain lines of cottons and blankets and knitted goods. Some lines of white and bleached cottons are scarce. Local firms would doubtless import them from the United States, but owing to the tariff conditions an element of uncertainty would be involved, which they do not care to take on large lots. The policy of the Canadian manufacturers is to keep out foreign products, and market conditions in the case of imported goods might be found, after purchases had been made, to be unfavorable to them.

#### THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

The manufacture of cotton fabrics is growing rapidly in Montreal and vicinity. Enormous new cotton mills are now in the course of erection. All the mills are kept running on full time, and the owners declare they are making satisfactory profits. The rapid increase of this important home industry must ere long cause a considerable decrease in the importation of cotton goods from the United States. By far the greater portion of the raw material, of course, comes from our country. The wages paid operatives are considerably below the scale demanded in the United States.

In regard to the technical information asked for in reference to cotton textiles, that is, "the number of picks to the inch, giving the warp first and the number of yards to the pound," it will be apparent that such information can only be given by local manufacturers, who are not willing to disclose what they regard as business secrets for the advantage of their competitors in eastern markets.

#### THE BICYCLE TRADE.

The bicycle trade in Canada is growing in volume from year to year. Better street paving now in progress in Montreal and other leading cities of the Dominion, together with improvements of the country roads in the vicinity of cities and towns, causes an increased demand for the bicycle. Retail dealers say that, according to the present outlook, the coming year will be more profitable than the present, not only on account of increased sales, but from experience, which will enable them to economize in various ways in handling and selling. The bicycle manufacturers of Canada are making vigorous efforts to push their wheels into foreign markets. There are no manufactories in the province of Quebec; all or nearly all are located in Toronto. A few weeks ago a consignment of Canadian bicycles, aggregating in value \$34,000, was sent from Toronto to Australia. About 10,000 men are employed in Canadian bicycle manufactories, and the capital invested is \$5,000,000.

The makes of American bicycles generally sold here are the Cleveland, Crescent, Dayton, Columbia, America, Columbus, etc. I am assured that the American makes are gaining in popularity. There is a good demand for American bicycle sundries. The popular prices of bicycles are \$50 to \$65. The Canadian tariff on American bicycles, and

bicycle parts, tires, saddles, lamps, etc., is 30 per cent.

#### CANADIAN PRODUCE.

Determined efforts have been made for the last three years to secure a larger market for Canadian produce—particularly butter, cheese, poultry, fruits, etc.—in England. These efforts are now more than ever intelligently directed by the commissioner of agriculture, who, by a series of lectures and practical work on experiment farms, has taught farmers how to produce articles that will compare with the best of similar products of other countries. In addition, through the influence of the commissioner of agriculture, all the steamship lines leaving the port of Montreal furnish ample cold-storage room in their vessels, so that the shipments from here now reach the English market in perfect condition. The Canadian railroads, also, supply refrigerating cars. Cold-storage warehouses have been provided at this port ample in capacity to meet A new enterprise to advance Canadian trade is just now being promoted. It is called "The Canadian Produce Corporation, Limited," and is incorporated in England, with a capital of \$10,000,000. While the headquarters are to be in London, Canadian branches will be in Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, and Winnipeg. The enterprise has been organized "for the purpose of providing better facilities and opening up larger markets for Canadian produce, to abolish the system of intermediate profits, and to furnish the British markets with an abundant and regular supply of pure Canadian food at moderate prices."

The corporation has made arrangements to construct and operate a large number of wholesale and retail establishments in the city of Lon-

don, dealing exclusively in Canadian products, such as dairy products, fruit, meat, bacon, fish, canned goods, flour, eggs, etc. These stores will be divided into departments for the different classes of food, and thoroughly equipped with mechanical refrigeration and all other modern improvements. Contracts are pending to meet the requirements of cooperative stores, army and navy contractors, hotels, and other large consumers throughout Great Britain, and arrangements have been made for holding periodical auction sales at the central wholesale warehouses of the corporation.

Arrangements have also been made on the Canadian side for securing a large and regular supply of fresh products, carefully selected from

the best and most reliable brands.

Special refrigerating facilities have been established by the government, whereby perishable products can be transported and preserved in refrigerator cars and cold-storage steamers all the way from the source of supply in Canada to the leading seaports of Great Britain. This new corporation will obtain full advantage of them. It has adopted the most improved methods of cold storage for its own warehouses and stores, and the services of experts in produce and refrigeration have been secured. The shipments will of course have to be made in bond through United States ports between the middle of November and the middle of May—the closed season of navigation by the St. Lawrence river route.

#### SHIPPING.

The following statement of the number and tonnage of seagoing vessels arrived at this port from the opening of navigation up to September 1, in the following years, has been furnished by the harbor master:

Year.	Steam- ships.	Tonnage.	Sail.	Tonnage.	Total vessels.	Total tonnage.
1895	465	824, 561	34	9, 890	499	834, 451
	521	926, 286	32	15, 223	553	941, 503
	573	1, 037, 858	38	10, 019	611	1, 047, 879
	660	1, 242, 949	27	11, 404	687	1, 254, 357

Increase over last year, 76 seagoing vessels and 286,478 tons.

#### CLASSIFICATION.

Year.	Steam- ships.	Ships.	Barques.	Brigs.	Brigan- tines.	Schoon- ers.	Total vessels.
1895 1896 1897 1898	521	5	8 6 8 9		6 8 6	20 13 24 12	449 553 611 687

Number of inland ressels arrived in port from the opening of navigation up to September 1, 1895-1898.

Yoar.	Vessels.	Tons.
1895	8, 771 8, 854	1, 184, 286 1, 425, 592

# Depth of water in the channel through harbor on October 1, 1895-1898.

#### [274-foot channel.]

Year.	Feet.
1896	
1897	27. 4 28

#### LIVE STOCK SHIPMENTS.

The following table shows the total shipments of live stock from the port of Montreal for the season to date, with comparisons:

Year.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Horses.
1898	21, 447	72, 416	4, 909
	42, 423	91, 396	7, 938
	56, 789	75, 075	8, 858
	112, 165	75, 870	9, 832
	90, 703	69, 880	3, 988
	905	70, 541	1, 310
	15, 967	86, 877	1, 505

#### TRADE OF THE WHOLE DOMINION.

The official trade returns for the whole Dominion for the fiscal years 1897-98 show that the twelve months ending June 30 constituted the banner year in Canadian trade. The figures are herewith given:

# Aggregate trade.

Year	Amount.
1898	\$289, 536, 996 245, 297, 114
Increase	

#### IMPORTS.

Description.	1897.	1898.	
Dutiable Free goods. Coin and bullion.	\$66, 220, 765 40, 397, 062 4, 676, 194	\$74, 542, 947 51, 698, 125 4, 389, 123	
Total Duty collected		130, 630, 915 21, 830, 260	

#### EXPORTS.

Canadian produce. Foreign produce. Coin and bullion	10, 825, 163	14.691.911
Total	134, 003, 123	158, 726, 801

#### PROVINCE OF QUEBEC FINANCES.

The following is the official statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Province of Quebec for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898:

Dominion of Canada	\$1, 266, 413. 48
Danus, 1010808, and negeties	
Colonization and mines	
	1, 094, 915. 19
Administration of justice, law stamps, fees, etc	229, 410, 66
Licenses—hotels, shops, etc	564, 488. 86
Direct taxes on commercial corporations	194, 312. 36
Direct taxes on commercial corporations	
Tax on transfers of property	2, 055. 81
Manufacturing and trading licenses	29, 846. 74
Duties on successions	163, 455. 26
Direct taxes on certain persons	1, 380. 18
Maintenance of insane	65, 672, 48
Main condition of the same of	
Reformatory and industrial schools	36, 386. 84
Quebec Official Gazette	20, 958. 55
Legislation	8, 780. 12
Registration stamps	66, 413, 95
Interest on price of Q. M. O. & O. Railway	300, 833, 34
Interest on long and deposite	40, 452, 29
Interests on loans and deposits	
Minor revenues	26, 761. 19
	4, 112, 547. 30
Proceeds of inscribed stock issued in conversion of debt. \$738,676.28	-,,
Trust funds	
Trust funds         58, 358. 79           Reimbursement railway subsidies fund         1, 516. 72	
Reimbursement railway subsidies fund	
	798, 551. 79
Total receipts	4, 911, 099. 09
EXPENDITURES.	
	\$1 591 177 <b>0</b> 9
Public debt.	\$1,591,177.03
Public debt.	\$1,591,177.03 210,910.19
Public debtLegislation Civil government.	210, 910. 19 282, 585. 08
Public debtLegislation Civil governmentAdministration of justice	210, 910, 19 282, 585, 08 618, 379, 65
Public debt	210, 910. 19 282, 585. 08 618, 379. 65 434, 260. 00
Public debt	210, 910. 19 282, 585. 08 618, 379. 65 434, 260. 00 307. 476. 97
Public debt	210, 910. 19 282, 585. 08 618, 379. 65 434, 260. 00 307. 476. 97
Public debt	210, 910. 19 282, 585. 08 618, 379. 65 434, 260. 00 307. 476. 97
Public debt.  Legislation Civil government.  Administration of justice Public instruction Agriculture, immigration, and colonization Public works and buildings: Ordinary  \$127,483.73	210, 910, 19 282, 585, 08 618, 379, 65 434, 260, 00 307, 476, 97
Public debt.  Legislation Civil government.  Administration of justice Public instruction Agriculture, immigration, and colonization Public works and buildings: Ordinary  \$127,483.73	210, 910, 19 282, 585, 08 618, 379, 65 434, 260, 00 307, 476, 97
Public debt. Legislation Civil government Administration of justice Public instruction Agriculture, immigration, and colonization Public works and buildings: Ordinary Extraordinary 50, 683.70	210, 910, 19 282, 585, 08 618, 379, 65 434, 260, 00 307, 476, 97
Public debt. Legislation Civil government Administration of justice Public instruction Agriculture, immigration, and colonization Public works and buildings: Ordinary Extraordinary 50, 683.70	210, 910, 19 282, 585, 08 618, 379, 65 434, 260, 00 307, 476, 97
Public debt. Legislation Civil government Administration of justice Public instruction Agriculture, immigration, and colonization Public works and buildings: Ordinary \$127, 483. 73 Extraordinary \$50, 683. 70  Charities, including lunatic asylums Miscellaneous services	210, 910, 19 282, 585, 08 618, 379, 65 434, 260, 00 307, 476, 97
Public debt. Legislation Civil government Administration of justice Public instruction Agriculture, immigration, and colonization Public works and buildings: Ordinary \$127, 483. 73 Extraordinary \$50, 683. 70  Charities, including lunatic asylums Miscellaneous services	210, 910, 19 282, 585, 08 618, 379, 65 434, 260, 00 307, 476, 97 178, 167, 43 339, 375, 75 388, 429, 89
Public debt.  Legislation Civil government Administration of justice Public instruction Agriculture, immigration, and colonization Public works and buildings: Ordinary \$127, 483.73 Extraordinary \$50, 683.70  Charities, including lunatic asylums Miscellaneous services Q. M. O. & O. Railway traffic expenses	210, 910, 19 282, 585, 08 618, 379, 65 434, 260, 00 307, 476, 97  178, 167, 43 339, 375, 75 388, 429, 89 1, 016, 06
Public debt.  Legislation Civil government Administration of justice Public instruction Agriculture, immigration, and colonization Public works and buildings: Ordinary Extraordinary  Charities, including lunatic asylums Miscellaneous services Q. M. O. & O. Railway traffic expenses Repayment of railway guarantee deposits  237, 471.86	210, 910, 19 282, 585, 08 618, 379, 65 434, 260, 00 307, 476, 97 178, 167, 43 339, 375, 75 388, 429, 89 1, 016, 06
Public debt.  Legislation Civil government Administration of justice Public instruction Agriculture, immigration, and colonization Public works and buildings: Ordinary Extraordinary Charities, including lunatic asylums Miscellaneous services Q. M. O. & O. Railway traffic expenses Repayment of railway guarantee deposits Redemption of debt and premium (conversion). 738, 676, 28	210, 910, 19 282, 585, 08 618, 379, 65 434, 260, 00 307, 476, 97  178, 167, 43 339, 375, 75 388, 429, 89 1, 016, 06
Public debt.  Legislation Civil government Administration of justice Public instruction Agriculture, immigration, and colonization Public works and buildings: Ordinary \$127, 483. 73 Extraordinary \$50, 683. 70  Charities, including lunatic asylums Miscellaneous services Q. M. O. & O. Railway traffic expenses Repayment of railway guarantee deposits 237, 471. 86 Redemption of debt and premium (conversion) 738, 676. 28 Trust funds 33, 675. 10	210, 910, 19 282, 585, 08 618, 379, 65 434, 260, 00 307, 476, 97  178, 167, 43 339, 375, 75 388, 429, 89 1, 016, 06
Public debt.  Legislation Civil government Administration of justice Public instruction Agriculture, immigration, and colonization Public works and buildings: Ordinary \$127, 483.73 Extraordinary \$50, 683.70  Charities, including lunatic asylums. Miscellaneous services Q. M. O. & O. Railway traffic expenses Repayment of railway guarantee deposits. 237, 471.86 Redemption of debt and premium (conversion) 738, 676. 28 Trust funds. 33, 675. 10 Railway subsidies 196, 284. 24	210, 910, 19 282, 585, 08 618, 379, 65 434, 260, 00 307, 476, 97  178, 167, 43 339, 375, 75 388, 429, 89 1, 016, 06
Public debt.  Legislation Civil government Administration of justice Public instruction Agriculture, immigration, and colonization Public works and buildings: Ordinary \$127, 483. 73 Extraordinary \$50, 683. 70  Charities, including lunatic asylums Miscellaneous services Q. M. O. & O. Railway traffic expenses Repayment of railway guarantee deposits 237, 471. 86 Redemption of debt and premium (conversion) 738, 676. 28 Trust funds 33, 675. 10	210, 910, 19 282, 585, 08 618, 379, 65 434, 260, 00 307, 476, 97  178, 167, 43 339, 375, 75 388, 429, 89 1, 016, 06
Public debt.  Legislation Civil government Administration of justice Public instruction Agriculture, immigration, and colonization Public works and buildings: Ordinary \$127, 483.73 Extraordinary \$50, 683.70  Charities, including lunatic asylums. Miscellaneous services Q. M. O. & O. Railway traffic expenses Repayment of railway guarantee deposits. 237, 471.86 Redemption of debt and premium (conversion) 738, 676. 28 Trust funds. 33, 675. 10 Railway subsidies 196, 284. 24	210, 910, 19 282, 585, 08 618, 379, 65 434, 260, 00 307, 476, 97  178, 167, 43 339, 375, 75 388, 429, 89 1, 016, 06

Amounts collected and paid by revenue collectors and sheriffs are not included in the above statement.

#### DEBT.

The statement of the public department on June 30 last shows that the total funded debt was \$34,283,841.53; the sinking fund invested amounted to \$10,004,577.78, leaving the net funded debt at \$24,279,163.75; the temporary loans and deposits amounted to \$1,166,706.46, making the total net debt \$25,445,870.21.

#### CANADIAN BANK CLEARINGS.

For the nine months, clearings in Canada have reached the enormous total of \$1,014,245,062, a gain over last year of \$190,565,963, or 23.2 per cent. These are the largest figures on record. For the month of September the clearings were \$112,405,324. The figures undoubtedly reflect the great expansion of trade throughout the country.

The three most important cities in the volume of clearings, Montreal, Toronto, and Winnipeg, show gains ranging from 24 to 27 per cent, while Hamilton shows an increase for the nine months of 6.7 per cent. Somewhat less active trade in the maritime provinces is reflected in a decrease of 1.1 per cent at Halifax and of 1.6 per cent at St. John, New

Brunswick. The clearings for the month of September and for the nine months ending September are given as follows:

	Septer	mber.	Nine months.		
Clearing houses.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	
Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Halifax Hamilton St. John, New Brunswick	6, 414, 551 4, 919, 463 2, 773, 218	\$55, 080, 459 22, 766, 644 8, 035, 201 5, 164, 866 2, 971, 888 2, 620, 804	\$541, 970, 674 318, 512, 752 59, 144, 194 46, 121, 886 26, 052, 127 22, 443, 429	\$426, 176, 176 255, 822, 066 47, 808, 694 46, 641, 926 24, 407, 296 22, 822, 956	
Total Canada	112, 405, 584	96, 639, 862	1, 014, 245, 062	823, 679, 09	

#### DEPOSITS IN CANADIAN BANKS.

The public deposits in Canadian banks have now reached the enormous total of \$234,279,101, the largest on record. Of this amount \$84,306,117 is payable on demand and \$149,972,984 payable after notice. The figures are taken from the bank statement for the month of August, and are therefore official.

Current loans of the Canadian banks at present amount to \$218,077,369, an increase over August last year of \$15,620,182, while call loans show an increase over last year of \$4,869,068, amounting to

**\$21,475,172.** 

Another very important item in the bank statement, which illustrates the vast expansion in Canada's foreign trade, is the balance due to Canadian banks from foreign agencies. This amounts to \$25,533,817. At the end of July the total was only \$19,327,662. Balances due from agencies in the United Kingdom amounted to \$11,483,170. In July, the month before, the balance was only \$10,513,602, while in August last year it was \$12,249,663. The circulation of the banks continues on the increase, and has now reached the record figures of \$37,299,496, or an increase over the same time a year ago of \$2,845,110. The specie holdings have increased during the year by \$931,967, and the Dominion note holdings are \$17,579,203, or \$34,160 less than a year ago. The holdings of government debentures and stocks are \$40,016,696, or an increase of over ten millions.

#### THE PUBLIC DEBT OF CANADA.

There is a good deal of criticism in journals opposed to the present party in power in the Dominion on account of the increase of the public debt during the past year. The following are the principal statistics bearing upon the debt for 1896-97:

Gross debt	\$332, 530, 131
Cash assets	
Net debt.	261, 538, 596
Yearly increase	3, 041, 164
Interest	10, 645, 663
Interest from investments	1, 443, 004
Interest on gross debt	10, 645, 663 1, 443, 004 3.20 p. ct.
Interest on investment	2.00 p. ct.
Net interest on debt	2.00 p. ct. 2.76 p. ct.

'The financial statement for the year 1897-98 has been made public by the finance department, and the feature is that the net debt of the Dominion has risen from \$261,291,776 on June 30, 1897, to \$264,086,357, an increase of \$2,794,589. The revenue for the year was \$40,275,704 and the expenditure \$38,699,823, an increase in the former of \$2,466,357 and of \$364,737 in the latter, as compared with last year. The expenditure on capital account was \$5,546,293, an increase of \$1,834,682 over last year.

The following is the revenue on the consolidated fund:

Items.	1896-97.	` 1897-98.
Customs Excise Post-office Public works and raiways Miscellaneous	\$19, 478, 236 9, 170, 765 3, 226, 482 3, 570, 571 2, 363, 293	\$21, 731, 238 7, 871, 562 3, 528, 809 3, 872, 478 3, 271, 617
Total	37, 809, 347 38, 335, 086	40, 275, 704 88, 699, 823

# The expenditures on capital account for the two periods are as follows:

Items.	1896–97.	1897-98.
Public works and railways	\$2, 179, 986 91, 421	\$3, 841, 772 127, 118
Railway subsidies	384, 955 745, 963	1, 414, 984 157, 740 1, 279
Total		5, 546, 293

The net increase of the debt since confederation has been \$188,809,955. No doubt all of this has not been wisely expended, but considering that during that period there has been expended \$167,314,384 on canals, railways, public buildings, wharves, and other public works, and that, besides this, the Dominion has assumed provincial debts to the extent of \$30,743,392, it is palpable that the margin of waste has not been a large one. These provincial debts, like that of the Dominion, were incurred by local expenditures upon public works of permanent value, as is also true of the main portion of the \$93,046,051 assumed at confederation, and these may fairly be set down as assets. From some of them a direct revenue is derived, while others benefit the commerce of the country to an amount far exceeding in value the annual cost of that portion of the debt incurred in their construction. Indeed, the industrial existence of Canada is largely dependent upon the public works, whose cost is represented in the Dominion debt.

Canada has much to show for her large expenditure on canals, rail-roads, and other public works. No other 5,000,000 people on earth have a better transportation system. The expansion of her trade and the development of her vast natural resources may be largely attributed to the facilities afforded by canals and railroads for traffic in the products of the country.

#### CHANGE IN POSTAGE RATES.

Canada is about to make an important change in her postage rates. After the 25th of December next there will be three rates of postage on letters, viz, 2 cents for Great Britain and her colonies, 3 cents for Canada and the United States, and 5 cents for foreign countries. If the experiment proves satisfactory the postmaster-general, it is understood, will then reduce letter postage for Canada and the United States to 2 cents.

The post-office department has recently sent to all newspaper offices throughout the dominion a circular telling publishers that after the 1st of January postage at the rate of one-fourth of a cent per pound will be imposed upon newspapers. After the 1st of July next the rate will

be half a cent per pound.

The act of the last session of Parliament, which reimposed postage upon newspapers, does not apply to weekly and monthly publications addressed to places not more than 20 miles distant from the place of publication, or included within a circular area 40 miles in diameter.

JOHN L. BITTINGER, Consul-General.

MONTREAL, October 14, 1898.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

#### VANCOUVER.

The imports into this consular district during the year ending June 30, 1898, were very much larger than during any preceding year. A greater quantity of goods has been imported from the United States than heretofore. The following table gives the imports from the United States, approximately. There are undoubtedly considerable quantities of goods purchased from the United States in Eastern Canada and shipped from there to this Province, but I have no means of ascertaining the amount of such importations.

The very rapid development of the mining industry in this Province is increasing the demand for food supplies, machinery, and other articles which ought to be largely supplied from the contiguous States of the

Union, and are so supplied to a very considerable extent.

Imports from the United States to British Columbia, as nearly as it is possible to ascertain them, have been:

Foreign goods passing through the United States in bond	\$157, 865
Foreign goods purchased in United States markets, imported in bond	75, 246
Foreign goods otherwise than in bond	37, 394
Goods the product of the United States	3, 923, 076

On the 1st of July last the Canadian preferential tariff went into operation. This tariff provides for a reduction of 25 per cent upon the duties on goods brought from Great Britain and her colonies and other

absolutely free-trade countries. This preferential tariff has not been in operation long enough for anyone to know what effect it will have upon

importations from the United States.

Fruits and vegetables are brought into this Province from the Pacific States in very considerable quantities. The demand for such supplies is constantly increasing. There is a difficulty in regard to the importation of fruits and vegetables and similar commodities, which is the cause of much complaint in this city and in all portions of the Province, except in Victoria and the near vicinity. In the British North America act, under which British Columbia came into the Dominion, it is provided that—

The Dominion will provide an efficient mail service fortnightly by some communication between Victoria and San Francisco, and twice a week between Victoria and Olympia, the vessels to be adapted for the conveyance of freight and passengers.

Under our navigation laws an American vessel may not discharge freight at two Canadian ports. These vessels are required by the Dominion act to call at the port of Victoria, and the cargo, including fruit and vegetables, is discharged there and transferred to a Canadian vessel to be brought to this port, and thence to be transported by rail to the places in the interior. The importers of our fruits and vegetables complain bitterly of this, as they think there is unnecessary handling and delay, and the people of Vancouver in general feel there should be some arrangement by which importations of this character should be brought directly to this city. I am informed that if such an arrangement could be made the importation of this class of goods would be very largely increased.

I find the merchants of the city reluctant to give full information in regard to their importations, and it is not easy to obtain such accurate data in regard to the amount of American goods consumed here as I

would like.

I have suggested in former reports that American merchants and manufacturers make greater effort to canvass the trade in this Province. I think this could be done with profit, especially in regard to food supplies, furniture, mining machinery, tools, hardware, etc., and especially

agricultural machinery.

I do not find there is any prejudice worthy of mention against American goods. The merchants here seem desirous of making their purchases in the market where they can secure them at the most advantageous prices. As an offset to the very heavy Canadian tariff, the States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and California have the advantage of lower freight rates than Eastern Canada.

Exports from British Columbia.

Countries.	Mines.	Fisheries.	Forests.	Animals and produce.	Agricul- ture.	Manufac- tures.	Miscella- neous.	Total.
British Empire	8, 852, 368	\$3, 272, 888	\$385, 209	\$125, 843	\$92, 158	\$35, 638	\$61,550	\$4, 031, 510
Other countries		127, 796	356, 964	182, 002	11, 586	212, 078	446	9, 743, 310
United States		123, 137	33, 618	179, 896	1, 199	133, 998	446	9, 233, 518

The exports from this consular district during the last year were very much larger than during any preceding year. They consist chiefly of ores and precious metals. The exports of fish and lumber to the United States are very small, while the products of the mines nearly all go to the United States.

The people here are very anxious for the removal of the United States duty upon lumber. If this were done it would largely increase the exportation of lumber from this district to the Pacific coast States. The hope is expressed by many people here that the Joint High Commission, now in session, may make some reciprocal arrangement which will promote trade and commerce between British Columbia and the contiguous States of the Union.

The city of Vancouver has shown a most phenomenal growth during the past year. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has erected a very magnificent station, exceptionally fine for a city of this size. It is estimated that new buildings to the value of \$1,254,000 have been completed during the past year, and other very substantial stone blocks

are in process of construction.

The increase in imports is \$1,450,518. There is a decrease in exports, owing to the destruction by fire of the largest sawmill here, of \$218,608. There has been an increase in the inland revenue at this port of

**\$315.819.** 

The tonnage in port and cleared here amounted to 1,807,356 tons, an increase of 371,100 tons. There was an increase in general mail matter of 33½ per cent; in Oriental mail matter of 33½ per cent; in Australian mail matter of 100 per cent; an increase in the revenue of the post-office of \$15,000, and an increase in the deposits of the Government savings bank of 25 per cent.

The estimated increase in population is 30 per cent, and in school population, 312. The population is estimated at 26,000. The revenue

of the city increased \$57,057.

During the year, four of the large Canadian banks have opened branches in this city. Two of them are erecting very large substantial buildings. A clearing house has been established by the banks.

Vancouver has now seven chartered banks, and another has secured

premises and will shortly open a branch.

A marine railway is being constructed and will soon be completed. Two hundred and seventy thousand square feet of streets were block-paved during the year. I am informed that applications for permits to erect 200 dwelling houses have been filed with the city clerk. Work will be commenced on the buildings as soon as spring opens. It is thought by some that there is danger of carrying building to an excess which might result in disaster, but it seems that at present every house and store in the city is rented, and every new building is taken as soon as it is ready for occupancy.

Vancouver is the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is also the terminus of a branch of the Great Northern Railway, by which it is connected with the cities of Puget Sound, and there seems to be every prospect for a substantial and rapid growth of the city. The site of the city is very beautiful; it lies on a peninsula, and a range of mountains, snow-clad nearly all the year, runs along opposite the city,

and the view across the inlet is very fine.

#### MINES.

Mining is at present the principal industry of British Columbia. During the past year a number of mines have been developed to the point where they have become dividend paying, and work is going forward, not only upon these, but upon others which are believed to require development only to make them productive and paying. Gold, silver, copper, and lead are all found in great abundance. Most of

these minerals are in quartz ledges, and large capital is required to

develop them and put them into working order.

Quite recently, a very productive placer mining district has been discovered in the northwest portion of this Province, the Lake Atlin district, and it is expected a large number of persons will go into that district early in the spring. The mining laws governing placer mining in British Columbia are different from those in the British Northwest Territory, or the Yukon district. The claims which a placer miner may locate in British Columbia are smaller than those in the valley of the Yukon, each claim extending only 100 feet along the bed of a stream, running back to the hills. The claim must be recorded within three days after its location. The provincial parliament has just enacted a measure in which it is provided that none but British subjects shall be permitted to locate and work placer mining claims. Citizens of the United States will be shut out from the Lake Atlin district, as it lies wholly within the Province of British Columbia.

About 150 miles east of this city there is an enormous deposit of gypsum (plaster of paris). This is said to be of the very finest quality and is situated so that it can be mined with little difficulty and at slight expense. At present there is not sufficient demand to warrant the working of the mine, but it is expected by the owners that a market will be created within a short time and the mine put in full

operation.

Small quantities of platinum are found at different points in the Province, but thus far the amount exported has not exceeded in value \$15,000 a year. Owing to the increased demand for platinum, a number of persons have been prospecting with a view to discovering

larger deposits.

Coal mining is a very important industry. There are large mines worked extensively at Nanaimo and Wellington. At Cumberland the Comox coal is produced in large quantities. This coal differs from that of Nanaimo and Wellington, and is not so well adapted for stoves. It is better adapted for steam coal, and it is used by all the steamers that come into Victoria and this port, and large quantities are shipped to California. The company has lately opened a new shaft so as to increase their output. It has also erected 200 coke ovens, and provided apparatus for utilizing the by products—coal tar, etc. The Canadian Pacific Railway has placed a transfer boat on the line and takes twelve or fourteen freight cars to Union, a distance of nearly 200 miles; these cars are then loaded with coke, and the barge transporting the cars is towed to this port, where the cars are run upon the railway track and the coke is conveyed to the mining districts in the interior.

There are, in the eastern portion of the Province, considerable deposits of a very fine quality of coal, which is called anthracite. It is a very free burning coal, more resembling the Franklin coal than any other we have in the East. This coal is consumed to some extent in this city, although it is a long haul from the mine to this point. The town near

which these mines are situated is called Anthracite.

There is no question that this Province is one of the richest mining districts in all the world. New mines are being discovered constantly, and the development of the mining resources continues, giving employment to large capital and to large numbers of men. A very large proportion of the persons employed in these mines are citizens of the United States, and most of the mines have to a greater or less extent been developed by American citizens and American capital. The most important mine in the Kootenay district, the "Le Roi," was sold a short

time ago to an English syndicate. Previous to that time it had been owned in large part by Americans, and had been developed by them. The general feeling of Canadians is in favor of inviting American citizens and American capital to aid the development of the country. Americans find themselves treated in this Province, I think, as fairly as the Canadians themselves.

The only exception is the feeling given expression by the act excluding aliens from the placer mines.

#### Wholesale prices in Vancourer market.

#### MEATS.

Dressed beef, 64 to 7 cents per pound; mutton, 9 to 94 cents; pork, 74 cents; veal, 10 cents.

#### FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Current quotations are as follows: Lemons, California, \$3.75 to \$4 per crate; oranges, navels, \$4 per crate; seedlings, \$3; apples, local, 50 cents to 80 cents; Oregon, \$1.35 to \$1.50.

Vegetables are quoted as follows: Potatoes, local, \$9 to \$12; potatoes, Ashcroft. \$16; onious, silver skins, \$1.25 per 100 pounds; cabbage, \$1; turnips, \$1; carrots, \$1; marrows, 40 cents per dozen.

#### GROCERIES.

Current quotations by the sugar refinery are as follows:

Sugar, powdered, icing and bar, 6; cents per pound; Paris lumps, 6 cents per pound; granulated, 5 cents per pound; extra C., 4; cents per pound; fancy yellow, 41 cents per pound; yellow, 41 cents per pound.

Above prices are for barrels or bags or 100-pound kegs; half barrels, 50 pounds,

and 10-pound bags \(\frac{1}{2}\) cent more; boxes \(\frac{1}{2}\) cent more.

Sirup is quoted as follows: Finest golden, in 30-gallon barrels, 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) cents per pound;

10 gallon kegs, 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) cents per pound; 5-gallon kegs, \$1.75 each; 2-gallon pails, \$1.15 each; 1-gallon tins, \$4.50 per case of 10; \(\frac{1}{2}\)-gallon tins, \$5.25 per case of 20; 2-pound tins, \$5.25 per case of 48.

#### FLOUR, GRAIN, AND FRED.

Jobbers' quotations are: Flour-Hungarian, \$4.90 per barrel; Strong Bakers', \$4.60; Portland City Trade, \$4.50; Graham in 50s. per barrel, \$4.25; in 10-10s. baled, \$2.75. Okanagan flour is quoted as follows: Columbian Flouring Mills, Enderby, Two Star, \$4.10; One Star, \$3.50; Okanagan Roller Mills, Armstrong, Hungarian, \$4.75; Best Pastry and XXXX, \$4.60; Strong Bakers', \$4.10; Economy, \$3.70; Superfine, \$3.80 per barrel.

Rolled oats, 90s., \$3; National, in 45s., \$3.10; in 22 12s., \$3.30; in 10-7s., \$2.50. Grain—wheat, \$25 to \$26 per ton.

Feed—chopped, \$25 per ton; bran, \$18; hay, \$8 to \$10; shorts, \$20; straw, 65 cents per bale; oats, \$18 to \$20.

#### PROVISIONS.

Hams, 12 cents per pound; breakfast bacon, 12; to 13 cents; backs, 12 cents; dry salt, 9; to 10 cents; eastern creamery, 23 to 24 cents; dairy, 17 to 18 cents per pound; lard, 9 cents per pound in pails and tubs, and 9; cents per pound in 3 and 5-pound tins; cheese, 11 to 11; cents per pound, for large, 11; cents for small; Ontario eggs, 18 to 19 cents; local eggs, new laid, quoted at 55 cents per dozen; Australian canned meats, \$2.75 per dozen.

#### HARDWARE.

Bar iron—base, \$2.75; bar steel, Jessop's best, 14 cents.

Horseshoe nails, discount 40 per cent; horseshoe, keg, \$4.75; screws, discount 75

per cent; carriage bolts, 50 per cent discount.
Nails—base price: Cut, \$3; wire, \$3.25; rope, Manila, 121 cents; boiled oil, 68 cents; white lead, \$7; putty, \$3.50; barbed wire, \$4 per 100 pounds; glass, first break, \$4.25.

#### RETAIL PRICES.

Vegetables are quoted as follows:

Potatoes, local, 60 cents per 100 weight; onions, 3 cents per pound; white turnips, 20 cents per dozen; carrots, 20 cents per dozen; cabbage, 3 for 10 cents; green peppers, 20 cents per pound; beets, 1½ cents per pound; horse radish, 20 cents per pound; cauliflower, 10 cents each; green onions, 20 cents per dozen; cucumbers, 10 cents for 2; tomatoes, 20 cents per pound; beans, 5 cents per pound; celery, 35 cents per dozen; marrows, 5 cents each; Hubbard squash, 3 cents per pound; corn, 20 cents per dozen; Globe artichokes, 3 for 25 cents; Egg peanut, 4 for 25 cents; brussels sprouts, 19 cents per pound; Savoy cabbage, 3 for 10 cents.

Quotations for fruits are: Lemons, 25 cents; oranges, 35 cents; Japanese oranges,

75 cents per box; canteloupes, 40 cents; pears, 4 pounds for 25 cents; plums, 5 cents per pound; pineapple, 15 to 30 cents; grapes, 45 cents per basket; Concord grapes, 75 cents per box; bauanas, 35 cents per dozen; Cape Cod cranberries, 90 cents per

gallon; local, 40 cents.

gallon; local, 40 cents.

Prices for fish are: Spring salmon, 10 cents; codfish, 8 cents; smelts, 5 cents; flounders, 5 cents; fin, 20 cents; sea bass, 5 cents; soles, 8 cents; whiting, 8 cents; tommy cod, 5 cents; rock cod, 5 cents; crabs, 5 cents; halibut, 10 cents; smoked salmon, 12½ cents; salmon bellies, 10 cents; smoked cod, 10 cents; smoked halibut, 12½ cents; salt colichans, 7 cents per pound; skate, 6 cents; trout, 12½ cents.

Hens, live, \$6.50 per dozen; chickens, live, \$4.50; ducks, \$6 per dozen; turkeys, 22 cents; records.

cents per pound.

Ducks, mallards, 65 cents each; widgeons, 40 cents; teal, 25 cents; rabbits, 40 cents; New Zealand hares, 121 cents per pound; venison forequarters, 5 cents; hind-

quarters, 6 to 8 cents; leg, 8 cents.

Meats are quoted by butchers as under: Beef, roasts or steak, 10 to 16 cents per pound; veal, roasts, 121 to 18 cents; pork, 121 cents; mutton, leg or loin, 15 cents per pound; mutton, shoulder, 12½ cents per pound; mutton, stewing, 8 cents per pound; pork sausage, 121 cents per pound; beef sausage, 10 cents per pound.

#### FISHERIES.

Salmon.—The salmon fisheries in this Province yielded a very much smaller catch than in other years. The salmon caught in the streams here are packed and shipped to Europe and Australia, very few going to the United States. The government of this Province is making strenuous efforts to restock the streams and to keep up the supply. Province has a hatchery on the Fraser River, which turns out about 6,000,000 salmon fry each year. There is a great deal of complaint made here that the people of the State of Washington, near a point where the Fraser River flows into the Straits of Juan de Fuca, have placed traps, and in consequence the salmon have been caught and the run up the river greatly diminished. It is said here that the people of Washington catch in their traps a much larger quantity of salmon than they can utilize, and the fish are left to decay and go to waste. Just how much ground there is for this complaint I am unable to say, as I have not visited the section where these traps are said to be located. It seems to me that a conference might be had between the parties in interest on both sides of the line that might result in an arrangement satisfactory and profitable to both.

Halibut.—The halibut fisheries are being conducted in a manner which must undoubtedly yield a profit to those engaged in that industry. The halibut are very abundant in and about Queen Charlotte Sound. Steamers go from here, carrying a considerable number of boats and fishermen. One steamer a few days ago went out with about thirty fishermen, was gone only a week, and returned with 180 tons of halibut. This halibut is the finest I have ever seen. The fish are so plentiful that they do not fish in deep water for them, and therefore catch only the smaller fish, or the "chicken halibut," as they call them. Ice is taken on the steamer, and the fish when brought here are immediately trimmed and packed in ice and forwarded to the markets in our Eastern

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States. The fish company has an arrangement with the railroad by which cars containing their fish are attached to passenger trains, thus going through in the shortest possible time. The New England Fish Company, which carries on the halibut fishery, has made arrangements with the Canadian and United States Governments so that it catches its fish beyond the 3-mile limit, and they are brought here and shipped through to points in the United States without the payment of duty to either Government.

Sturgeon.—Sturgeon fishing is carried on quite extensively. The fish are packed in ice and shipped to the Eastern States. They are quite different from those taken along the Atlantic coast, being without the

thick, heavy scales.

There are large quantities of other food fish in the waters adjacent to this Province. Codfish are found in great abundance, and there seems to be an opportunity for someone to make the business of packing the codfish profitable in a manner similar to that employed in the halibut fishery, or the fish could be taken and cured here. Undoubtedly a ready market could be found for them upon this coast, as well as in the East.

In the salmon, halibut, and sturgeon fisheries there is a very considerable waste of the heads, tails, fins, entrails, etc., that could be utilized at a profit. There is a company represented here now that has been formed for the purpose of utilizing the offal from the fish to make glue, fertilizer, etc. Just how far this company has succeeded I am unable to say. If it should go forward, it will afford a market for considerable quantities of the gypsum that lie in the interior of the Province, as quantities of plaster of paris are needed in the preparation of fertilizer from fish offal.

#### LUMBER.

There is a great abundance of lumber in this Province, quantities being close to navigable waters. The Douglas fir, or Oregon pine, is the most important. The trees of this variety grow to an enormous size, many to a height of nearly 400 feet, with a circumference at the base of more than 50 feet. The growth of timber is very great. It is not at all uncommon to cut 500,000 feet of lumber from an acre, while 20,000 feet is regarded, I believe, as a good cut in the East. The Douglas fir has about the same specific gravity as oak. It stands a very heavy strain, and is therefore well adapted for bridges and similar work. It is used here almost exclusively for building purposes. It is claimed that this wood is well adapted to making pulp.

The red cedar grows in great abundance and to very great size. In this section of the Province it is used extensively for making shingles and for inside finish. It takes a very high polish and is very beautiful. In the northern portion of the Province the yellow cedar is found. This has not been cut to any extent, although it is regarded as very valuable timber for many purposes, and it will undoubtedly come into

market at an early date.

In the interior of the Province the aspen poplar is found in considerable abundance. This and the white spruce, also found in the same

region, are both well adapted to making pulp.

The exports of lumber to the United States have been very small during the year on account of the tariff, and of course there is a strong desire for modifications, so that the market of the United States may be reopened to the lumber of this section. Several American vessels have loaded lumber at this port during the year for China, Australia, and South America.

## AGRICULTURE.

The agricultural productions of this Province are much less than are required to supply the people employed in the mines and other industries. A large portion of the Province is mountainous, very poorly adapted to agriculture, and all the land is so heavily timbered that it is extremely expensive to clear it. There are some valleys in the interior that are producing good crops, but the people of British Columbia must be dependent upon other communities for a large portion of their food supplies. Naturally the food supplies should come from the Pacific States. Meats, flour, fruits, and vegetables are coming in from the States in considerable quantities, but owing to the tariff the larger portio of such supplies is brought from eastern Canada. At present the mutton sold in this market is chiefly brought from Australia.

## PAPER.

There are three daily newspapers published in this city, several weeklies at different points in the province, and some weeklies and monthlies published here. I find that a considerable portion of the paper consumed here by these publications is imported from the United States. There is no paper manufactory in this Province, although there is abundant material, excellent water power, and facilities for manufacturing paper of all kinds, and these advantages would seem to invite some

capitalist to establish such an industry here.

I have made considerable effort to ascertain the source of the supply of stationery and other facts regarding that class of paper, but I find there is no wholesale paper dealer in this Province, and those engaged in the retail business are very reticent in regard to all questions relating to their business. I am satisfied, however, that a considerable portion of the better class of stationery comes in from the United States. There is a very large consumption of the coarser papers, used by the retail dealers for wrapping purposes, and also by the fishery and fruit-packing concerns. This class of paper also comes in large part from the United States. It seems to me that there is an opening for a wholesale paper concern, as well as for a manufactory of paper.

# THE KLONDIKE MINING DISTRICT.

During the past year a large number of people have passed through this city en route to the mining fields in the valley of the Yukon. Many were citizens of the United States. At the very beginning of the year these began to come in very considerable numbers. They all came to the consulate for information in regard to the mining laws, the routes by which the mining districts might be reached, and general information. At that time there were almost no mail facilities in that region, and I opened a registration book and arranged to take charge of the mail matter arriving here for citizens of the United States who had gone north, and for several months the office was overrun with inquiring On one day the number of persons who came to the office reached 200. I employed an extra clerk at my own expense, and gave him charge of the registration book and care of the miners' mail. This was attended to very methodically and with the very best results, and we have received thanks from large numbers of our Am rican miners who were in the far north. The improvement in transportation and mail facilities has been so great as to relieve us of much of the work which we were obliged to do during the early part of the year.

The "Lake Atlin district," already referred to, is much more easily reached than the valley of the Yukon, the climate is much milder, and

the facilities for working the mines much greater than in the more northerly district. The district is, however, closed to citizens of the United States. The provincial parliament has just enacted a law that none but British subjects shall be permitted to engage in placer mining within this Province. Of course, the quartz mining is still open to our citizens, but this will not invite such a large number of persons as would have gone if the placer mining had remained open to citizens of the United States. I regret the enactment of this law very much indeed. I fear that it will revive, to some extent, the hostile feeling which existed between the citizens of this Province and those of the cities on Puget Sound when I first took charge of the consulate. For more than a year that feeling has almost entirely disappeared and the most friendly relations have existed between the people on both sides of the border. At the time I first came here there was considerable complaint on the part of Canadians in regard to the customs regulations in Alaska, but that matter was soon adjusted and the treatment of our miners in Canada resulted in the most friendly feeling. I hope that the new policy will be altered.

#### FAILURES.

The failures of business firms in this Province during the past year were as follows: Number, 59; assets, \$560,247; liabilities, \$543,795.

## STEAMSHIP BATES.

At a meeting of the representatives of the various coast shipping firms, in the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's office in Seattle, the following schedule of charges for steamers operating with the Alaskan ports was fixed. The rates from this port will probably not vary very greatly from those given in the following statement:

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For passengers, first and second class:	
To Wrangell and points south	7 \$10
	0 12
	5 15
Wrangell to Skagway.	0
General merchandise, per ton:	.0
To Wrangell	#R 00
To Juneau	9.00
To Skagway and Dyea	10.00
• •	
Horses and cattle, in lots of less than three, to all Alaskan points, \$22.50 a in lots of more than three, \$20 a head; dogs, to all points, \$5.	head;
Dressed meat, two and a half times the rate on merchandise, i. e.:	
	\$25,00
To Juneau	22, 50
To Wrangell	20.00
Live hogs, four times the merchandise rate, i. e.:	-0.00
To Skagway and Dyea	40,00
To Juneau	36.00
To Wrangell	32.00
Sheep, merchandise rate, estimated at 500 pounds each:	02.00
To Skagway and Dyea	2, 50
To Juneau	2. 25
To Wrangell	2.00
Lumber, per thousand feet:	<b>2.0</b> 0
To Skagway and Dyea	9.50
To Juneau	8,50
To Wrangell	7.50
Hay, per ton:	
To Skagway and Dyea	15.00
To Juneau	14.00
To Wrangell	12.00
•	,

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	Customary	189	<b>26.</b>	189	7.
	measures.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Gold, placer Gold, lode Silver Copper Lead Coal Coke Other materials	Ounces Ounces Pounds Pounds Tons Tons	615	\$544, 026 1, 244, 180 2, 100, 689 190, 926 271, 384 2, 688, 666 3, 075 15, 000	25, 676 106, 141 5, 472, 971 5, 325, 180 38, 841, 185 882, 854 17, 832	\$513, 520 2, 122, 820 3, 272, 836 266, 258 1, 390, 517 2, 648, 562 89, 155 151, 600
Total			7, 507, 946		10, 455, 268

The above figures are for the two years ending December 31, 1897. The figures for 1898 will show a considerable increase over those for 1897, but they are not now obtainable.

# CONCLUSION.

Almost the entire mineral product of this country goes to the United States. The people of this Province need the productions of the Pacific coast States, and but for the Canadian tariff these supplies could be furnished more cheaply by the States than by eastern Canada.

I am hopeful that the Joint High Commission, now in session, will arrive at some reciproca' arrangement by which the farmers, manufacturers, and merchants of the Pacfic coast States may find a larger market for their goods in this Province than at present.

It seems to me that the merchants and manufacturers should make a much more earnest canvass in this market than they have yet done. I think that with proper effort trade between the United States and British Columbia could be very largely increased.

There are many opportunities for the investment of capital in developing the mining and other interests here, and these are open to citizens of the United States on equal terms with the citizens of Canada.

L. EDWIN DUDLEY, Consul.

VANCOUVER, January, 1899.

#### VICTORIA.

Referring to circular of August 5, 1898, I beg to state that since the report made from this consulate October 13, 1897, there have been no material changes in the commerce and industries of this consular district, save such as have been noted in reports forwarded from time to time during the past year. No variation has been made in charges for wharf privileges or licenses of any kind, and the general status remains the same as in 1897.

The looked-for prosperity and general business revival anticipated this year did not materialize. The travel incident on the discovery of the Klondike gold fields set in with the beginning of the year in immense volume, and for three months seemed to increase day by day. Every vessel that could be purchased, or leased, or patched up, was pressed into the service to carry enthusiastic prospectors and their

impedimenta. Not only were the transportation companies overburdened with business, but the merchants of Victoria enjoyed an immense trade, which was largely increased by the fact that the miners' licenses were to be obtained at the custom-house in this city, necessitating the calling at Victoria of many who would otherwise have "passed by on the other side." But with the spring the rush subsided as quickly as it had started, and trade fell off proportionately, while the vessels so lately crowded to excess were actually compelled to withdraw from the service owing to the lack of business. However, a fair amount of travel has been going north all through the summer months and a number of steamers are engaged regularly in plying between Puget Sound and this port and Alaska.

Victoria has daily connection with the United States by means of a first-class steamer of the Northern Pacific Railroad line, which makes the run to Seattle in five hours, to Port Townsend in three hours, and to Tacoma in seven hours. Numerous other steamers also touch here en route to the cities of Puget Sound, which with San Francisco steamers furnish regular service every fifth day. The service to Alaskan

ports averages twice a week.

## HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS AND SHIPPING.

No important improvements have been made during the past year in the Harbor of Victoria, which, while accommodating coasting steamers and sailing vessels of fair proportion, has not sufficient depth of water for deep-sea vessels. A comprehensive plan to deepen and improve Victoria Harbor and its approaches and reclaim tide-water land in the heart of the city, involving an expenditure of \$4,000,000, has been prepared by a local architect, and is strongly indorsed by the local press. But the scheme requires substantial aid from the Dominion Government, which has not been secured; consequently, nothing has been done in relation thereto, although strong hopes are indulged that the plan will ultimately be consummated.

Extensive improvements have been made to what is known as the "Outer wharf," situate at the entrance to Victoria Harbor, during the past year. Additions have been made to each of the wharves situate at this point, till now eight ocean steamers can dock there at the same time. The depth of water is always ample at low tide for the largest steamships that traverse the Pacific Ocean. The eastern wharf is now 120 feet wide and 1,000 feet long, and has a freight warehouse 60 by 721 feet. The western wharf is 100 feet wide by 750 feet long, and the freight warehouse thereon is 60 by 550 feet. It is claimed that these warehouses are now the largest and most complete on the l'acific coast.

The clearances at the port of Victoria during the year ended June 30, 1898, were as follows:

Where registered.	Number of vessels.	Tonnage.
Great Britain	286 928 7	Tons. 228, 945 716, 221 10, 286
Total	1, 221	955, 452



It will be seen that three-fourths of the vessels clearing outward

from this port carry the flag of the United States.

In addition to the above, during the same period, 1,491 British or Canadian vessels, with a tonnage of 533,889 tons, cleared from Victoria for different ports along the coast.

The clearances of vessels from Victoria during the past four years

ending June 30 were:

Year.	Number of vessels.	Tonnage.
1895. 1896. 1897. 1898.	1, 286 1, 386 1, 336 1, 221	Tons. 843, 878 927, 669 917, 608 955, 452

The past year shows a decrease in the number of vessels, but an increase of tonnage.

The clearances of vessels from Nanaimo, the great coal port of the

coast, during the past three years have been as follows:

Year	Number of vessels.	Tonnage.
1896	390	Tons. 803, 371
1898		824, 542 348, 918

## IMPORTS.

The imports into this consular district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, reached the total of \$3,504,757, of which \$1,844,276 came direct from the United States. The records of the custom-house show how dependent Vancouver Island is on the United States for its daily food. All the live stock, animals, eggs, hay, cocoa, plaster, salt, condensed milk, etc., imported, come from the States, and as the population increases this fact must become more prominent, as agriculture is not and probably never will be an important element in the economic condition of this island.

The importations of bicycles, furniture, tinware, etc., present a notable increase this year. United States manufactures of these articles are preferred as superior in essential respects and, despite the tariff, are almost universally used. Especially is this true in regard to bicycles, and the trade is steadily increasing. The same may also be said of musical instruments, mattresses, electric-light apparatus, gunpowder, sporting goods, etc.

The printing presses and type used on the island are almost entirely of United States manufacture, and as population and business increase this must prove to be a good field for the type founders of the United

States.

# Imports into consular district of Victoria during fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

le, beer, and porter	\$5, 671 104, 088 25, 498 25, 901 4, 388 13, 579 10, 654 167, 092 997 15, 396 7, 446 3, 687 7, 682 1, 759 4, 744 1, 313 1, 399 4, 744 1, 313 1, 399 4, 666 6, 340 9, 376 22, 687 7, 682 1, 790 9, 181 4, 790 9, 376 22, 687 9, 376 23, 687 9, 376 24, 790 9, 376 24, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 416 2, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 790 9, 79	\$15, 890  282  2, 855 215 236 2, 845 2, 562 235 8, 195 18 3, 927  152 75 75 75 75 33 56, 569 14, 034 6, 696 17 7, 107 5, 386 17, 279 8, 286 17, 279 8, 286 6, 026 236 1, 208 15, 859 10, 694	\$21,104,105,106,100,100,100,100,100,100,100,100,100
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oce	2, 480	654	3,
alt arbie, stone, and manufactures of arbie, stone, and manufactures of attresses for all other manufactures of usical instruments lik, condensed ustard ustard	74	6, 861	7,
alt arbie, stone, and manufactures of arbie, stone, and manufactures of attresses for all other manufactures of usical instruments lik, condensed ustard ustard	5, 415	3,618	9,
ats and rugs, n. e. s attresses etals, all other manufactures of usical instruments usical condensed ustard	11, 379 24, 176	9, 325	51, <b>24</b> ,
ats and rugs, n. e. s attresses etals, all other manufactures of usical instruments usical condensed ustard	4, 459	9,786	14,
attresses — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	2, 263	770	8,
usical instruments ilk, condensed ustard	2, 053		2,
ilk, condensedustard	13, 797	1,734	15,
ustard	2, 056 7, 676	477	2, 7,
la	403	3, 492	á,
	19, 496	6,514	30.
l silk and cloth  tical instruments and supplies	55	6, 140	6,
otical instruments and supplies	3, 069	458	
ints and colors	2, 866 20, 262	457 9, 661	10. 81.
ckles	2, 381	7, 365	9.
inting presses	3, 593		8,
ovisions	194, 243	18, 232	219,
lt	4, 305		4,
edsips and vessels, and parts of	7, 042 45, 277	95 13, 359	7, 67.
k and manufactures of	1, 563	27, 055	70.
aD	6, 528	7,426	14,
ices	1, 191	1,558	4,
irite, wines, etc	9, 867 10, 920	119, 907 1, 934	170,
gar, sirup, etc	5, 276	1,934	61, 5,
nware	1, 634	103	1,
phaceo	21, 983	21, 854	44,
phacoo pipes	391	3, 420	4.
oys urpentine	1, 392	2, 149	4,
arnish	3, <b>9</b> 80 3, 385		3, 3,
egetables	39, 296	2, 527	47,
ogotables ood, manufactures of	23, 032	1,050	24,
ooien goods		100, 423	107,
ii other goods	6, 895	61, 240	166,
<u> </u>		1, 1	100,

Imports into consular districts of Victoria during fiscal year ending June 30, 1898-Cont'd.

Articles.	From the United States.	From Great Britain.	Total.
FREE GOODS.			
Animals for improvement of stock	\$4,785	1	\$1,785
Books, etc	1,746	\$2,601	5, 836
Coin, gold and silver	. 605	50,000	50, 605
Coffee	.l <b></b>	l	22, 791
Cotton waste	1, 294		1, 294
Drugs, dyes, etc		23, 984	65, 394
Fruits			5, 376
Furs undressed		9	1, 349
Goods for Dominion government		571	2, 987
Goods for army and navy		391, 830	393, 238
Grease		002,000	5. 180
Hides and skins	16, 557		16, 557
Indian corn			13, 816
Metala		128, 293	171, 122
Note and seines		5, 295	10, 532
Oakum.		0, 200	3, 318
Oil cake			2, 674
Salt	1 -, -, -	5, 283	5, 287
Settlers' effects		3,400	47, 666
Tea.		3, 200	24, 182
Wood manufactured			38, 831
		F 964	26, 153
All other free goods	10, 262	5, 364	20, 100
Total free goods	242, 435	616, 630	918, 962
Total dutiable goods		682, 658	2, 585, 795
Grand total	1, 844, 276	1, 299, 288	3, 504, 757

## EXPORTS.

The bulk of the exports from this island consists of coal and gold dust. The former is mined on the island, where most extensive deposits exist. The exports of coal for 1898 reached \$2,525,337, of which \$2,433,757 were disposed of in the markets of the United States. The gold bullion and dust exported were brought here by miners and others from the Klondike regions, and nearly \$300,000 was sent to the United States for assaying and coining.

Exports from consular district of Victoria during fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

Articles.	To the United States.	To Great Britain.	Total.
Sooks, pamphleta, etc	\$1,560	\$1,259	\$4, 690
Breadstuffs			6, 193
Bullion			28, 183
Clothing	1,605	38	1,750
الموني	2, 433, 757		2, 525, 337
oin—gold and silver		99	22, 124
oke	4,746		7,000
Drugs, dyes, etc		5	1, 644
lish oil		2, 100	2, 100
Furs, skins—land		111, 924	148, 890
Furs, skins—marine	4, 021	366, 119	870, 140
lold—quarts, dust, etc	252, 728	1,012	253, 894
Hides	69,566	5, 390	74, 976
Порв	1	108	2, 808
Horses			2, 210
Household effects	14, 721	5, 004	20, 299
ron and steel, manufactures of	16, 416	80	16, 554
Lumber			161, 626
Metals, other than iron	4, 282	161	6, 065
Musical instruments		580	1, 773
Naval stores		23, 710	23, 710
Salmon, smoked canned, and pickled	8, 281	555, 794	592, 363
Shipe, eto	4, 300	000,102	52, 500
Sugar			912
Tar			1. 334
Ma	7, 463		7. 46
Fin. Wood, manufactures of	6,786	654	7, 463
All other goods	24, 793	2, 287	30, 220
Total	2, 948, 228	1, 076, 264	4, 373, 823

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#### NOTES.

The salmon pack of British Columbia, in which many business men of Victoria are largely interested, amounted this year to scarcely one-third the catch of 1897. That was an exceptionally good season, the pack amounting to 1,115,477, while this year the yield was 408,085 cases.

No changes have been made in quarantine regulations during the

past year.

Several stern wheel steamers were constructed here during the early spring for navigation on the Stikine, Skeena, and other rivers to the north, leading to the Klondike region. More were planned, but the rush north stopped almost as soon as hostilities were declared between the United States and Spain, and the result has been an almost total cessation of boat building for the present.

ABRAHAM E. SMITH, Consul.

VICTORIA, October 8, 1898.

# **ONTARIO**

## AMHERSTBURG.

I find, from figures furnished me through the courtesy of the collector of customs at this port, that the imports for the year 1897 were as follows:

# Imports into Amherstburg district, 1897.

First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	14, 555
Total for 1897	100, 542

This shows a decrease from the preceding year of \$31,760.

# Imports for Amherstburg district, first half of 1898.

First quarter Second quarter	\$14, 108 33, 975
Total	48, 083 29, 373
Increase for 1898	18, 710

The above imports are from the United States. Those from other

foreign countries are very light.

The imports are varied, and cover nearly every class of manufactured goods. By far the largest single item is iron and steel, and articles manufactured therefrom. In spite of the high duties, the manufacturers of the United States have sold in 1897 over \$25,000 worth of iron and steel bars, tubing, fittings, stoves, builders' hardware, etc., in this district, containing a population of about 30,000, and I consider that the trade can be still further improved.

The importation of cotton goods, cordage, millinery, and fancy goods, hats and caps, articles of manufacture in which wood enters largely, is

also on the increase. Imports of bituminous coal are falling off, and those of trees and plants (amounting to about \$3,500 in 1897) are now prohibited on account of the San Jose scale.

# Exports to the United States from Amherstburg, 1897.

First quarter Second quarter Third quarter Fourth quarter	51, 851 41, 331
Total for 1897	280, 214

This is a decrease from the preceding year of \$109,725, largely in lumber and other forest products.

# Exports to the United States from . Imherstburg, first half 1898.

First quarter Second quarter	\$20, 481 52, 619
Total first half 1898	73, 100 60, 029
Increase for 1898	13, 071

This district being in such close proximity to the United States, the lines of goods on sale are practically the same as are sold at home. While the excellence of many of the articles manufactured in the United States is recognized, the Canadian duty impedes their importation. This is particularly true of boots and shoes, bicycles, textiles, etc.

No means of transportation have been opened in this district since the last annual report, and there are no regulations or laws that dis-

criminate against United States vessels.

This district is almost purely an agricultural one, the only manufacturing that amounts to anything being the making of elm staves, which industry is on the decline. There is one woolen mill manufacturing blankets and tweeds, but the product is all sold in Canada. There are several cheese factories, but none of the product is exported to the United States. All the surplus goes to England.

There was a mistake made in last year's report of cheese made in this district in 1896. The official report shows that, instead of 1,165,000 pounds, worth \$932,000, as reported from this consulate, the amount was 519,309 pounds, worth \$42,042. I have not been able to obtain the

1897 official report.

CHESTER W. MARTIN, Consul.

AMHERSTBURG, August 30, 1898.

# BELLEVILLE.

Considerable interest is being manifested in the mineral deposits which are known to exist in this consular district, but which have attracted little attention for the past twenty years.

Several gold mines are being worked, it is believed successfully; but as they are controlled by large English syndicates, who give out no information, it is not possible to state the results. The mineral deposits

In response to circular of August 5.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See Commercial Relations, 1896-97, Vol. I, p. 359.

which contain the gold consist chiefly of mispickel, with a large percentage of arsenic. The chief difficulty has been in reduction and separation. It is believed that lately this has been successfully accomplished.

Iron ore, hematite, and magnetic, as well as some bog ore, also exist here, the iron mines at Madoc and Marmora, about 40 miles north of this city, shipping several carloads daily to Hamilton, Ontario, to be smelted.

Mica is known to exist at several points in this consular district, but with the exception of a small industry at Birds Creek, 80 miles north of here, it is not developed.

Actinolite, which is used for roofing purposes, is produced to a limited

extent, a portion being shipped to Buffalo and Chicago.

A large deposit of lead is being worked near Queensboro, about 40 miles north of this city, and the owners, The Calumet Company, of Ottawa, I understand, are about to begin operations on a large scale.

Extensive quarries at Crookston, 18 miles north of this city, at Foxboro, 7 miles north, and at Point Ann, 4 miles east of Belleville, produce excellent limestone in courses from 1 to 6 inches in thickness, which is extensively used by the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific railways and the canals and other public works throughout Canada. At Point Ann quarries, blocks 100 feet square could be taken out if they could be handled.

Silver, copper, zinc, molybdenum, and other minerals also exist in this consular district, and I am collecting data for a comprehensive report on the products of this mineral field, to be forwarded in the near future.

## IRON WORKS.

Frank A. Mitchell, of Norwich, Conn., has entered into an agreement with the corporation of the city of Belleville to transplant his rolling mills (known as the Thames Iron Works) and consolidate with the Messrs. Abbot's rolling mills of Montreal, and begin the manufacture of merchant iron, railroad spikes, nails, spikes, and horseshoes. The new industry will be established in this city under the name of the Abbot-Mitchell Iron and Steel Company of Canada, Limited.

Charcoal iron smelting works, recently constructed by a local company at Deseronto, in this consular district, will commence operations within a few days. The ore which will at first be used has been procured from the Lake Superior region of the United States, but preparations are being made to smelt the ores which exist in abundance in the northern townships of this and adjoining counties, within 30 miles of the furnace and on the lines of railroad which penetrate the interior from Belleville, Deseronto, Trenton, and Kingston.

#### TRADE.

Statistics of the various lines of imports and exports for the fiscal year 1898 can not be procured in advance of their official publication, which has not taken place; however, the following unrevised statements have been procured, covering four out of the six customs districts in this consular district, as follows:

Imports from the United States to the port of Belleville for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898.

Produce of the United States	\$161,529
Foreign goods in bond via United States	32, 187
Foreign goods purchased in bond in United States	3, 963
	.,

197, 679

# Exports to the United States from the port of Belleville.

Products of mines Products of fisheries Products of forest Animals and their produce Animals and their produce in bond en route to Europe Agricultural products in bond en route to Europe	6, 666 47, 043
Manufactures	
Total	267, 633

The total exports of the port of Belleville were \$977,274, of which \$709,641 (mostly butter, cheese, and eggs) went by the St. Lawrence River.

# Port of Deseronto, for the year ended June 30, 1898.

#### IMPORTS.

	United States.	Great Britain.	Total.
Free	\$23, 808 20, 813	\$329 6, 284	\$24, 137 27, 061
Total	44, 621	6, 577	51, 198

#### EXPORTS.

	United States.	Great Britain.	South Africa.	Total.
Manufactured goods	2, 749 2, 663	\$240, 427 1, 650		\$258, 507 150, 775 2, 749 2, 663 22
Total	164, 736	242, 077	7, 903	414, 716

# Imports entering the port of Picton, for the year ended June 30, 1898.

	United States.	Other countries.	Total.
Dutiable Free	\$16, 176 30, 621	\$24, 356 14, 074	\$40, 532 44, 695
Total	46, 797	38, 430	85, 227

The exports to the United States were \$64,149; other countries, \$58,941; total, \$123,090.

# Imports entering the port of Trenton, for the year ended June 30, 1898.

	United States.	Other countries.	Total.
Dutiable Free	\$17, 985 23, 734	\$10,748 4,144	\$28, 733 27, 878
Total	41, 719	14, 892	56, 611

Of the \$14,892 of imports from other countries than the United States the value of goods imported in bond through the United States amounted to \$6,747; via the St. Lawrence, \$4,001; total, \$10,748.

The exports to the United States were \$150,367; to other countries, \$52,986; total, \$203,353.

## MANUFACTURING IN CANADA.

During the past twelve months there has been a marked increase in the manufacturing industries of Canada, and particularly in the Prov-

ince of Ontario. The causes appear to be-

First. Following the accession to power of the Liberal party in 1896, the manufacturers, fearing a reduction in the tariff, curtailed production; but that fear was not realized, the tariff not being materially changed. In consequence the manufacturers are now pushing work to

replace depleted stocks, and great activity is manifest.

Second. Public works are being energetically prosecuted, notably the work on the Soulanges and Trent Valley canals, the deepening of the St. Lawrence canals, the purchase of the Drummond County Railway, the reconstruction of the Victoria Bridge at Montreal, the construction of new railways in Nova Scotia, and the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway. These and other public and private enterprises have entailed a vast expenditure of money and given a great stimulus to various lines of industry.

Third. Preparation of supplies for the Klondike gold fields and extensive mining operations in British Columbia and different portions

of Ontario.

MICHAEL J. HENDRICK, Consul.

Belleville, November 1, 1898.

# HASTINGS MINERAL DISTRICT.

The geological formation of the "Hastings mineral district," which extends northward from the Bay of Quinte—on which Belleville is situated—for a distance of about 160 miles, and eastward and westward across this entire consular district, consists of the Trenton limestone formation, extending from navigable water to the vicinity of Moira Lake, a distance of 28 miles, where occurs a narrow belt of "bird's-eye" or Black River limestone, more shaly than the Trenton, the region beyond, consisting of Huronian formation, quartzites, conglomerates, dolomites, slates, etc., interspersed with syenites, crystalline limestone, gneiss, and granites, in which orthoclase feldspar is the predominating constituent.

The whole district has been subject to glacial action, and the valleys are, in most cases, covered with alluvial soils and gravels. The mineral deposits are found at or near the conjunction of the igneous rocks with the metamorphic, and generally within 50 miles of Belleville, with

railroads extending within a few miles of the mines.

GOLD.

The first discovery of gold in quartz, in the Hastings mineral region, was made in the summer of 1863, in the township of Belmont, county of Peterborough. For some time previous the existence of the precious metal in the Huronian rocks of this district had been known to the officers of the geological survey, but from such assays as had been made there was reason to doubt its occurrence in paying quantities, and the Government suppressed the fact, in the public interest; hence this discovery passed virtually unheeded.

In the autumn of 1866, however, the aspect of affairs was completely changed by the discovery of an extraordinarily rich deposit of gold in a

hill on the farm of John Richardson, in the township of Madoc. This property was, in July of that year, leased by local miners named Herbert Powell and Nicholas Snider, who some weeks later commenced to sink a shaft for copper. At a depth of 4 feet from the surface they found a pocket of black sand, and, not knowing what it contained, they took it to a jeweler in Madoc, who found it rich in gold. At a depth of 16 feet a much larger pocket containing the same material was struck, in a sort of cave 12 feet long 6 high and 6 wide. From this deposit 1 gallon of the sand was taken and was sold for \$2 to two men, who extracted from it gold to the value of \$200. From a soap box filled with a portion of the contents of the pocket \$1,000 in gold was taken. Other pockets of the same character were found, and here and there the rock was literally studded with gold, but no vein could be found, although successive lessees expended large sums of money in the attempt, and finally, after two years of fruitless labor, the Richardson hill was abandoned, after fortunes had been spent and ruin brought to many in vain attempts to gather wealth from its elusive riches. Subsequent attempts, made by small operators, with nothing but local knowledge to qualify them for their task, resulted in an equally disastrous manner; but, no doubt, further efforts will be made in years

The result, however, of the discovery of the historic Richardson mine, although disastrous to all who invested their means in its development and productive of considerable loss to thousands who flocked from all parts of the world to the new "El Dorado" on its fame being spread abroad, was of solid advantage. It caused the spread during the two succeeding years of an army of prospectors over Madoc and other townships east, west, and north, in which a number of prospects of gold-bearing quartz, in veins of from 4 to 12 feet in width, were located. What has proved to be the most important of these discoveries was made in 1868, on lot 6, in the eighth concession of Marmora, where pieces of quartz containing nuggets of gold were found on the surface. A vein of over 6 feet in width was developed by excavating a few feet below the surface, and traced for a long distance. The late Mr. W. J. Gatling (a brother of the inventor of the Gatling machine gun) about this time purchased a location on this vein, long known as the "Gatling Mine," and for several years worked it, but, owing to the refractory character of the ore, without pecuniary success. Specimens of these ores were exhibited at the Centennial Exposition, at Philadelphia, in 1876, and there awarded a medal and diploma.

The cause of failure in Mr. Gatling's operations was the presence of a large percentage of arsenic in the ores, which assayed from \$30 to \$40 per ton. In or about 1875 Mr. Richard P. Rothwell, editor of the Engineering and Mining Journal, of New York, headed a syndicate which purchased the Gatling mine and some properties adjoining, worked them extensively, and for three years labored unsuccessfully, their separation process—the chlorination process—proving inefficient, the greater portion of the gold going into the tailings, from which, after the company ceased operations, a large percentage of gold was recovered by hand working. At present the property is the seat of the chief gold-mining industry in the Hastings mineral district, and will be

spoken of more particularly in its proper place.

Following the discovery of gold-bearing quartz veins, a large number of prospects were opened and worked contemporaneously with the Gatling, but all proved unprofitable, although equally rich, and for the same reason. Of these may be mentioned the Dean and Williams, the

Feigel (now the Crescent), which was worked for three years by John McFee, of Belleville, the Gillen, the Dale, the Gladstone, the Bloomfield, the Hawkeye, the Cameron, the Pearce, and the Toronto Company's mine in Marmora, the Bannockburn, in Madoc, and the Barry, in Elzivir. These, together with the Craig mine, in Madoc, and other recent discoveries, are at present dormant. Prospecting has been going on actively during the past two seasons, and it has been found that gold exists in the townships of Rawdon, Huntington, Hungerford, Madoc, Marmora, Elzivir, Grimsthorpe, Tudor, Lake, Wollaston, Limerick, Cashel, Dungannon, and Faraday in the county of Hastings, in the township of Kaladar, in Addington County, in Belmont and other townships in Peterborough County, and in the county of Haliburton, a region of some 80 by 30 miles. As the district is penetrated by several railroads, with a fine farming country to the south, and even within its borders a large area of cultivated land, and as labor and fuel are abundant and cheap, the conditions are as favorable as could be possibly desired for the economical operation of the mining industry.

#### MINES AT PRESENT OPERATED.

In 1896 a new era dawned on the gold-mining industry in the district, when the Canadian Gold Fields Company (limited), an English company, leased the properties formerly held by the Consolidated Gold Mining Company, in Marmora. After testing the ore by the bromocyanide process of extraction, by which they found they were able to secure 92 per cent of the gold, leaving metallic arsenic to the value of about \$25 per ton in the crushings to be extracted from the tailings, they erected the necessary works and not only proceeded to operate on a large scale, but to purchase all the desirable gold properties they Their investment up to date, according to the most could secure. reliable authority, amounts to about \$750,000. In April, 1898, their reduction works were destroyed by fire, and since that time they have been occupied in replacing them. The new works, which are nearly completed, will differ in some respects from those which they will replace. They include a 10-stamp mill, to which another of the same capacity will be added in the coming spring. They will secure the coarse gold, most of which was lost by the former method of separation, by amalgamation, and the tailings will be put through the bromo-cyanide process for the fine gold, while apparatus for extracting the arsenic will form part of the plant. The company is at present employing 200 men, which number will be doubled when the works are in operation. The veins (now sunk to a depth of 180 feet, showing an increase in width as the level is lowered) consist of quartz which carries a mispickel containing 10 per cent of metallic arsenic. It assays from \$11 to \$30 in gold, averaging \$16 to the ton, of which \$11 per ton has been secured by the process heretofore in use.

The Cordova Exploration Company, another English concern, is operating what has been known as the "Belmont Mine," in the township of Belmont, Peterborough County, a few miles west of the village of Marmora and in the vicinity of where gold was discovered in 1863, as above related. The ore is a low-grade quartz, carrying 15 per cent of sulphurets, and yields \$8 per ton. The concentrates, which carry much gold, have not yet been worked up. I am told that the product is \$1,200 per week. A 10-stamp mill and 65 men are employed. What is known as the "Diamond mine," in the township of Madoc, has been worked for some time by Mr. D. E. K. Stewart, of Madoc, the

owner. Mr. Stewart states that the ore is quartz, containing a large percentage of mispickel, with free gold in nuggets visible in the quartz and in the mispickel, and that out of eight samples from the vein which he had assayed by the Trail Smelting Company, of Trail, British Columbia, the lowest assayed \$28 and the richest \$900 per ton, and that the provincial assay office in this city found similar results. Reports are rife at present of a very rich deposit of gold having been found on this property, but as yet I have not been able to verify their truth, and state the fact for what it is worth.

With the object of assisting miners in their quest for gold and other minerals in this region, the government of the Province of Ontario has established in the city of Belleville a public assay office and information bureau, under the direction of Mr. J. Walter Wells, B. Sc., which has proved to be of great assistance to those who have had occasion to call on him for information and assays. In a former report I gave infor-

mation of this, together with tariff of charges for assays, etc.1

Another establishment of a useful and beneficial character is the Toronto Smelting Company's reduction works at Madoc, under the management of Mr. W. A. Hungerford, who has been engaged in mining in this district since 1867. Custom crushing and assaying are done in these works, which are also turning out arsenic, matte, and mineral wool.

Of the diffusion of gold in numerous quartz veins throughout this district there can be no doubt, and it has been demonstrated with equal certainty that it exists in the great majority of the veins in paying quantities, provided a process suitable to its extraction from its matrice is used. The deepest sinking, so far, is 180 feet, in the old "Gatling;" others range from 90 feet to mere surface blastings. The truth is, as no doubt has been noted throughout this report, that this can not be called a "poor man's" gold field, as the production of gold requires large operations and considerable capital to make it successful financially.

ARSKNIC.

The extensive deposits of mispickel, or arsenical pyrites, offer inducements to investors, especially to those having practical experience in the manufacture of arsenical products and a thorough knowledge of the demands of the trade. The mispickel contains 46 per cent of metallic arsenic combined with iron and sulphur, and the deposits are mixed with gangue minerals, so that the deposits run from 12 to 40 per cent of metallic arsenic. The area in which deposits of arsenical pyrites are found extends from Flinton on the east to Marmora on the west, a distance of 40 miles, and several miles north and south, all within Hastings County and in this consular district, being about 30 miles from navigable waters, with three or four railroads running through it. Several deposits containing gold have been worked, and in the "Gatling," as related above, the mispickel is still abundant at a depth of 180 feet.

Arsenical pyrites is the raw material utilized in the manufacture of white arsenic, realgar, orpiment, paris green, used as vermin destroyers for cattle and sheep, potato bugs and plagues on vegetation. It is also considerably employed for hardening lead shot, as well as in other manufactures too numerous to mention.

The cost of extraction of white arsenic and other commercial products from the ore depends, as elsewhere, on the technical skill and

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See Consular Reports No. 220, January, 1899. Advance sheets No. 273.



business ability of the managers. This district has the distinct advantages of cheap labor, abundant supply of wood, water, and farm products, and convenient railway facilities to navigable waters and the American markets. No attempt has been made to work the deposits for arsenic, as the German and English products have heretofore controlled the markets, but as the supply from those sources is falling off and is short of the demand, there is apparently an opening for the industry here, and it is claimed that this is the largest deposit of arsenical pyrites in the world.

#### SILVER.

Although the existence of silver in promising quantities in some of the gold-bearing veins discovered in the Huronian rocks and in some of the deposits of galena has long been known, no attempt has been made to mine this metal in the Hastings district. In the northern part of the township of Madoc is a vein of quartz carrying argentite, which assayed 122 ounces to the ton. This vein—in the Bloomfield gold mine, a mispickel prospect—carries silver to the value of from \$40 to \$60 to the ton. The Rhodes vein, in Elzivir, carries from \$16 to \$18 per ton in silver and from \$12 to \$18 per ton in gold. A deposit of galena, the extent of which has not yet been determined, in the township of Barrie has tested 60 ounces of silver to the ton. The galena elsewhere in this district contains generally a certain amount of silver, from 4 to 16 ounces to the ton.

### IRON ORES.

There are numerous deposits of magnetic iron in both the Laurentian and Huronian rocks of this district, the extent of several of which has been tested by diamond-drill borings and by actual mining. The ores vary from 46 to 70 per cent metallic iron, many being of grade suitable for Bessemer steel manufacture, while others contain small percentages of sulphur and phosphorus. Hematite and bog iron also exist and are being produced in this district.

As early as 1820 in Marmora, and 1837 in Madoc, charcoal furnaces for the treatment of the ores in these localities were erected, and produced both pig and bar iron of excellent quality, but the cost of transportation, viz, \$4 per ton over rough roads to Belleville, the nearest point on navigable waters, proved too high for profitable working, and

the furnaces were abandoned.

In 1880 and successive years shipments were made from the Madoc mines via Belleville, and from Coe Hill mines via Central Ontario Railway and by vessel from Wellers Bay, to the New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio furnaces, but the imposition of 75 cents per ton duty by the United States in 1890 (now 40 cents per ton), along with the production of ore in the Lake Superior region of the United States, put an end to the trade.

In 1896 the Hamilton (Canada) coke blast furnace began purchasing ores from this district, and steady shipments have been made since, averaging 300 tons per week at present. Hematite and bog iron ores are known to exist in Madoc Township and elsewhere, but have not been worked to any extent, until recently, since 1885.

The Deseronto Iron Company is completing works for the production of charcoal iron which will have a maximum capacity of 70 tons per day and will be under way by January, 1899. At present the company is bringing its supply of iron ore from the Lake Superior region

of the United States, but the development of the iron mines in this section of Ontario and tributary to this point, by way of the Bay of Quinte Railway, the Kingston and Pembroke Railway, the Madoc branch of the Grand Trunk Railroad via Belleville, and the Central Ontario Railway via Trenton will eventually lead to the use of Canadian ores to the full requirements of the furnace.

Shipments are being made from the following mines in this district to the Hamilton furnace, viz: By Arthur Coe from the Welch mine (hematite) and the St. Charles mine and another property (both magnetic), all in the township of Madoc; the Wallbridge mine (hematite)

in Madoc, and the Dufferin mine (magnetic) in Marmora.

#### T.RAD.

A very large deposit of galena in Madoc is being worked by the Calumet Company, of Ottawa, Ontario, preparations having been made on a large scale. Galena exists in the townships of Barrie, Tudor, Lake, Marmora, and Limerick.

COPPER.

Purple, yellow, and gray deposits of copper have been discovered in Marmora, Madoc, Elzivir, Lake, Chandos, Barrie, and Methuen townships, but although they range from 7 to 33 per cent their reduction has never been engaged in otherwise than experimentally. One mine in Barrie is at present shipping the gray sulphite to New York in small quantities.

MICA.

Some deposits of mica have been found in Hungerford and Faraday; in the latter township a mine is being worked in a small way. I have heard that a gentleman from New York State has several properties in the Kingston consular district, county of Frontenac, which are being worked at a handsome profit; but although I have written to him asking information regarding them he does not seem to wish to give it. Other properties, I have heard, are being profitably worked in that county.

MARBLE.

Quarries at Bridgewater and Madoc were worked for some years, but are now idle, although the product was of good quality for building purposes and for the manufacture of lime. Marble beds also exist in Belmont, Marmora, and Limerick.

# ACTINOLITE.

This mineral is found in the townships of Hungerford, Elzivir, Grimsthorpe, and Kaladar in veins and bodies found in a band of serpentine which traverses that locality for many miles. The only workings of any considerable extent are at the village of Bridgewater and in the township of Kaladar. At the former place an opening was made on a vein 4 feet in width, and at a depth of 40 feet the vein had widened to 10 feet, while the quality has improved with the depth. For several years a mill for the grinding of actinolite and other fibrous material has been in operation at Bridgewater, and its product is shipped to the United States for roofing purposes. The product of the Kaladar mine is sent in its crude state to Staten Island, New York, and part of it is used, I understand, for wainscoting, its fireproof qualities, together with its very handsome appearance when polished, making a very fine material for this purpose.

#### CORUNDUM.

Corundum is the hardest substance found in a native state next the diamond, and is valuable as an abrasive. The deposits in this neighborhood extend over an area of 300 square miles and are nearly all controlled by the government of Ontario, which has withdrawn it from sale, and it can only be acquired by lease. This was done with a view of creating a home industry, and any person showing that he has sufficient capital to operate will, I understand, be given special privileges. The rental for the first year will be 60 cents per acre and for subsequent years 15 cents per acre. Full information can be procured by addressing Mr. Archibald Blue, director of the bureau of mines, Toronto, Ontario, or J. Walter Wells, B. Sc., assayer of the bureau of mines, Belleville, Canada.

#### LIMESTONE.

Limestone of the best quality abounds in this consular district. Large quarries are being worked within a few miles of this city, from which stone is taken for building purposes, canal and railroad construction, etc.

#### ASBESTUS.

In but two localities in this district have there been discoveries of asbestus, viz, in Elzevir and Marmora. The former is owned by the Standard Asbestus Company of New York, of which ex-Governor Campbell, of Ohio (now of New York), is president, and the latter by the North American Stone and Asbestus Company of New York. The mineral in the latter vein is of the chrysotile variety and the fibers do not exceed one-third of an inch in length. In the former it is about 1 inch long and is white and strong, but is harsh to the touch. No work is at present being done on these properties.

#### TALC.

Massive tale, or steatite, occurs in Elzevir and Kaladar, and the foliated variety has been discovered in Grimsthorpe in large veins. No extensive workings of these minerals have as yet been attempted.

# APATITE.

Deposits of apatite, or phosphate of lime, of superior quality are numerous, but all the mines are idle, as the products of the Carolina and Florida mines have control of the market, rendering operations here unprofitable.

#### ANTIMONY.

A considerable quantity has been found in the northeast corner of Hungerford.

## OTHER METALS.

Zinc has been discovered in the townships of Lake and Hungerford. Bismuth, molybdenum and nickel have also been found, the latter being a mere trace usually, excepting in Chandos, where it seems to exist in paying quantities.

# LITHOGRAPHIC STONE.

A belt of this mineral, which is found in Marmora township, has been at times worked by various individuals and companies, chiefly Americans, but is at present dormant. In 1893, a quarry 100 feet long and 50

feet wide was sunk to a depth of 25 feet by the North American Stone and Asbestus Company of New York, and was favorably pronounced upon. Stones 6 feet square, without a flaw, have been taken out.

#### PETROLEUM.

It has been believed by practical operators that petroleum underlies the Trenton limestone in the southern portions of this county, and surface indications have been pronounced by them favorable. Borings have accordingly been made from time to time, but without success. At present the Uanadian-American Oil Company of Philadelphia, Pa., is making a test in the city of Belleville. The drill has penetrated to a depth of over 600 feet and the company's experts pronounce themselves well satisfied with the prospects. At the depth of a little over 100 feet, a granitic rock was struck and through this the drilling has since been continued.

#### MARL.

Marl beds, which are practically inexhaustible, exist in this consular district, being situate about 30 miles north of Deseronto on the line of the Bay of Quinte Railway. These beds are practically controlled by two companies, the Rathbun Company of Deseronto and the Beaver Portland Cement Company of Ottawa, the former of which has a manufactory for the production of Portland cement, located at Napanee Mills, clay for the purpose being obtained near the mills. This mill has a capacity of 125,000 barrels per annum. The Beaver Company is building works at Marlbank which, I understand, will have a capacity of 400 barrels per day of Portland cement of 350 pounds net.

MICHAEL J. HENDRICK, Consul.

Belleville, December 23, 1898.

# CHATHAM.

In conformity with instructions contained in Department circular dated August 5, 1898, I submit the following:

This being what is termed an inland consulate, and there being nothing in the line of jobbing and wholesale houses within its bounds, my report will partake of an outline of the general business and industries

of Kent County, Ontario.

In the matter of exports the tariff act approved July 24, 1897, has had the effect of shutting out from our country such commodities as barley. beans, apples, hay, wool, and other products of the farm. And while this has been a detriment in one way to the Canadian farmer, it is not without its benefits in that it has taught him there is such a thing as diversified farming, which, in turn, has been the means of inducing capital to seek investment by starting new enterprises to consume the resulting produce. For example, prior to the enactment of the tariff law of 1897 large quantities of apples were exported to the United States. They are now purchased by three evaporating and fruit drying companies recently established in this city, which consume hundreds of bushels daily. The best grades of the hardier varieties are, however, packed for export to England, in which market, I am informed, they command a good price.

There is one extensive canning establishment located here which, as to tomatoes alone, has a capacity of 600 bushels per day. The output of this one article will reach 500,000 cans. In addition to tomatoes, corn, beans, and peas are canned by this same concern. Nearly the entire product of this plant finds a ready market at home. Some small shipments have been made to England, and as a result the demand exceeded the output, and this plant will be enlarged next year. Importations from the United States in this line are materially reduced.

Kent County is noted for its edible beans, which were largely exported to the United States before the enforcement of the 1897 tariff. The loss of this market is replaced by the heavy demands made from the mining districts of the great Northwest, as also from France and England.

Tobacco is being extensively cultivated in this district, probably more than in any other part of Canada. While the crop of last year was large and satisfactory, that of this season will be at least 100 per cent greater. Next season will see a greater acreage set apart for this industry. An effort will be made to grow the plant used in manufacturing cigars and smoking tobacco, though it is held that the climate will not permit it.

Exports from this consular district for the six months ending June 30, 1898, as compared with the same period in 1897, show a falling off in round numbers of \$41,000. At least \$34,000 of said amount is accounted for in beans, hides, and wool, shipments of which ceased with the 1897 tariff law. But for the three months ending September 30, 1898, as compared with the corresponding three months in 1897, there was an increase of \$28,808.85, owing to a larger export of staves and bolts, lumber, live stock, fanning mills, and bran.

With regard to imports, I can say but little, as the merchants of this city and district purchase from wholesalers in Toronto and Montreal. There is one exception, however. Dealers in glassware purchase their lamps, lamp chimneys, and table glassware from American houses direct, acknowledging that they get better prices as well as better goods than

in any other market.

The tendency of trade seems to be in the direction of Great Britain. This, in my opinion, is largely due to a feeling of jealousy of and unfriendliness toward the United States, and such tendency has been recently augmented by the preferential duty extended Great Britain on

the part of Canada, which took effect August 1 of this year.

The spirit above indicated is summed up in the expression, "Let us show the United States that we can get along without her and her goods, wares, and merchandise." There is no disguising the fact that this feeling is more extensive than is generally understood or admitted on the part of those in authority, who would doubtless have it other-

wise were it in their power.

I have frequently heard this statement made: "If you want a pair of boots or shoes of good quality, fit, and finish, you will have to go to Detroit to get them." In this city of some 10,000 population not one store carries boots or shoes of United States manufacture. The result is that thousands of purchases are annually made in Detroit by Canadians. Again, a short time ago a farmer called at this consulate and asked the duty on pumps. Having a copy of the Canadian tariff, I gave the desired information. After figuring a while the farmer said: "I want a pump of a certain kind, and they charge me \$50 for one made in Canada; but I can and will go to Detroit and buy one of American manufacture, which suits me better, pay the duty, and lay it down in Chatham and save \$14."

There is a mixture of prejudice and jealousy which is supposed to be loyalty to Canadian interests. The best element here, however, are in full accord with the United States.

CHAS. E. MONTEITH, Consul.

CHATHAM, October 22, 1898.

#### CLIFTON.

There has been a remarkable increase in the volume and value of importations from the United States to this port during the past year. For the year ending June 30, 1897, the total importations from the United States at the port of Niagara Falls, Canada, amounted to \$144,177. For the year ending June 30, 1898, the imports from the United States reached a total of \$678,728, an increase of over 400 per cent.

There are two causes for this great increase. The first undoubtedly lies in the new era of prosperity that Canada in general, and the Niagara frontier in particular, is now enjoying, and which dates from the spring of 1897. The second cause lies in the energy with which United States firms are cultivating territory that has for various causes been neglected in recent years. Firms that have never attempted heretofore to develop a foreign trade are now sending representatives across the border. The increase is not specially marked in any one line, but applies to all.

Previous to this year the importations and exportations have closely approximated each other. The exports from this consular district to the United States for the year ending June 30, 1898, are \$150,432.64. The exportations are growing, however, the total for the quarter ending October 31, 1898, being the largest for any quarter in the past seven

years.

The principal industries of the district are canning and the manufacture of paper and wood pulp, cotton goods, haircloth, saws, bicycles, incandescent lamps and transformers, suspenders, and acetylene gas machines. All report a decided and healthy growth within the past year. The increase in output ranges anywhere from 10 to 30 per cent. The canning industry reports an increase of 40 per cent. The bicycle works report a marked decrease in prices, but the increased output seems to compensate. Canada has made great strides in the past year in the manufacture of wheels, and the imports of bicycles from the United States has been somewhat checked in the past few months. There is one make of wheel in particular which dealers claim is the equal of the best made in the United States, and as it is sold 25 per cent lower, it has a decided advantage. Labor and materials are cheaper here and a number of American houses are establishing branches in Canada to better compete with the home manufacturers.

Canadians demand a good strong wheel, and many of the cheap bicycles that have been rushed on the market from the United States

have injured the reputation of all makes.

For bicycle parts and fittings Canada will for some time to come be

dependent upon the United States.

The output of the cotton mills is about the same as it has been for two or three years past, but a healthier tone in the business is reported. I have been making a special effort to discover some line in which I

could recommend greater activity on the part of United States manufacturers; but being right on the border, I find that there are now few openings that have not been recognized and taken advantage of. There is, however, one line which can be developed with very satisfactory results. There are two grades of flour on sale in this Province— Ontario flour and Manitoba flour. The former sells for about the same price as the standard grades of United States flour, while the Manitoba flour averages \$1 more per barrel. But while there is little difference in price between Ontario flour and United States flour, there is no comparison as to quality. Ontario soil is not adapted to the raising of wheat, and the flour is uniformly damp, almost sticky. The quantity of gluten is so much smaller that it takes from 30 to 40 per cent more flour to make the same amount of bread. This is not a theory, but has been demonstrated by actual tests. The Manitoba flour is much better, but is not the equal of standard United States brands and is higher in price. The difference in quality is explained in part by the superior mills in the United States.

Those who have discovered this great advantage are importing single barrels, the duty being 60 cents a barrel. All that is needed to build up a large trade is intelligent advertising of the great saving in flour

that can be effected. The bread is also of superior quality.

The Welland Canal, Canada's great artificial waterway, passes through this consular district. The past season has been the most successful in its history. The growth in the volume of traffic is uniform and steady, and it is now about self-supporting. The total cost of construction, up to date, has been \$24,173,352. A minimum depth of 14 feet, via the Welland Canal and the St. Lawrence, is promised for the navigation season of 1899, and that will permit of the passage of vessels carrying 75,000 bushels of wheat clear from Port Arthur and Duluth to the Atlantic. The largest cargo that can be taken by that route at present is 18,000 bushels. During the past year, only one bushel of Manitoba wheat out of five reached the sea by the St. Lawrence route, the great bulk of the crop going by way of Buffalo. If Canadian expectations are realized, the Welland and St. Lawrence route will be a much more serious competition for through traffic than it has been in the past.

The results of the British preferential tariff, which went into effect on August 1, 1898, have been watched with interest all over the Dominion. While Great Britain is granted a 25 per cent differential rate, the trade of the Dominion with the United States is not being seriously affected. In breadstuffs, coke and coal, hog products, dairy products, seeds, tobacco, and lumber England does not and can not compete with the United States. These items alone reach a total far

greater than England's entire exports to Canada.

Concerning railway supplies and rails, the following table, taken from the Canadian Year Book (just issued), is significant:

	1894.	189 <b>5</b> .	1896.	1897.
Imports from Great Britain	\$2,011,890	\$941, 285	\$727, 000	\$721, 217
	132,891	48, 846	421, 313	880, 029
Proportion: Great Britainper cent United Statesdo	93. 8	95. 1	68. 8	44.4
	6. 2	4. 9	36. 7	54.2

Such a record as that in four years, in a line in which England for years was supposed to be impregnable, gives evidence that even a preferential tariff will not turn the tide that has set in so strongly toward the United States. I am informed, on excellent authority, that the Grand Trunk Railway officials have decided to discontinue the building of their own engines, as they can buy them cheaper in the United States than they can make them.

The preferential tariff has, however, taken considerable trade in woolens away from Germany and returned it to the British manufacturer. Germany is making heroic endeavors to retain the Canadian trade, and in many cases is making a cut in prices for goods laid down in Canada which fully meets the advantage Great Britian has gained through the preferential rate. The Germans are very enterprising, and after they have once gained a foothold in new territory they will go to almost any length to retain it.

H. W. BRUSH, Consul.

CLIFTON, October 31, 1898.

#### COATICOOK.

#### SITUATION AND RAILWAYS.

The consular district of Coaticook lies along the eastern part of the boundary line between Vermont, New Hampshire, and Cauada. The territory is traversed by four railway systems, viz: The Grand Trunk Railway, the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Boston and Maine Railway, and the Maine Central Railway. No new railway lines have been constructed the past year, nor have any been projected. As this entire subject was quite fully covered in my report (published in Commercial Relations, 1896-97), it seems unnecessary to here repeat the information.

# IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The foreign trade in this consular district is entirely with the United States and Great Britain. The statistics embraced in this report are compiled from the official records at the principal customs ports, Coaticook and Stanstead. A comparative statement of the values of the imports and exports for each port, separately, is given, during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1897, and June 30, 1898, respectively, including a comparative summary showing the total volume of such business.

A consolidated comparative statement is submitted, showing the increase and decrease of the values of the various articles exported to the United States and Great Britain at the above-meutioned customs ports, for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1897, and June 30, 1898. There is also a comparative statement showing the values of the imports and exports for each of the above-mentioned ports, separately, for the first six months of 1897 and 1898, respectively, with a summary giving the total values of same.

In respect to the imports and exports at the port of Coaticook, the information is given in considerable detail, while at the port of Stanstead it was not possible to secure as complete information.

There is no marked change in the volume of the importations to this consular district from the United States and Great Britain for the year 1898. The total value of importations from the United States for the

fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, was \$514,179; for the fiscal year ending

June 30, 1897, \$496,566, total increase in 1898, \$18,613.

There was quite a noticeable increase in the value of some articles imported from the United States, such as animals, agricultural products, cotton, wool, iron and steel and manufacturers of same, machinery, oils, and settlers' effects. There was a decrease in the value of importations of drugs, dyes, and chemicals, and wood and manufactures of same.

The total value of importations from Great Britain for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, was \$70,175; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, 48,355; total increase in 1898, \$21,820. The principal articles showing such increase were animals, cotton, iron and steel and manufactures of, wool, and worsted yarn. A decrease is noted in the value of the importation of oil, none having been imported from Great Britain this year.

The total value of exports to the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, was \$655,833; to Great Britain for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, \$423,879. There was quite a noticeable percentage of decrease in the value of exportations to the United States of animals, hay, bark, and lumber and other products of the forest, and an

increase in the values of asbestus, sheep, and wood for pulp.

The total value of exports to Great Britain for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, was \$2,457,681; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, \$960,545; total increase in 1898, \$1,497,136. This enormous increase in exports to Great Britain consisted chiefly of wheat and grain, in bulk, and wheat flour, all for transshipment at Portland, Me. By reference to the accompanying statement of "increase and decrease of exports to the United States and Great Britain," it will be observed that the increase in the value of exportations to Great Britain of wheat alone reached the large sum of \$1,241,945, while the increase in the value of exportations of other grain and wheat flour amounted to \$371,155. The increase in the item of butter was \$18,293, and in eggs \$24,824.

This enormous increase in the value of exportations to Great Britain via this port is due to the additional facilities provided by the Grand Trunk Railway system. All the exports to Great Britain via this port (amounting to \$2,457,681) were carried by this railway line. Extended improvements, in the way of elevators and other railway facilities, were established by this company at Portland, Me. I understand that a very large proportion of this business, now cleared at a United States port, was formerly routed via Halifax and St. Johns. To reach the port this railway line passes through about 175 miles of United States

territory.

I have not attempted to compile any figures to indicate the direct financial or other benefits, direct and indirect, accruing to the United States from this increased business, but have pointed it out as a matter which I believe worthy of special consideration and examination.

# GENERAL.

During the past year there has been no material change in industrial conditions in this consular district. Wages, banks and banking, commercial discounts, credits, and extension of sale of American goods were treated in my report last year, and reference to the same here would be but repetition.

Below will be found the various statistical statements referred to as

embraced in this report.

 $\it Value$  of articles imported into the Dominion of Canada from the United States and Great Britain at the port of Coatioook.

A mai-1	Fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.  Articles.		ar ending 0, 1898.	
Articles.	United States.	Great Britain.	United States.	Great Britain.
DUTIABLE.				
Horses	\$58		\$80	
Music books, pamphlets, chromos, etc	94	¦	79	
Brass, and manufactures of	750		1,543	
Mill feed and flour	835 369		251 596	
Carriages, wagons, and bicycles	753		292	
Coal, bituminous Cotton, and manufactures of	878		822	
Drugs and medicines	58		79	
Karthenware	65		85	<sup> </sup>
Electric apparatus	315		140	
Fertilizers	1, 195		989	[
Fish, fresh and smoked	654 318		615	
Hate, all kinds	24		1, 200 108	
Mowing machines and farm tools	510		588	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Mowing machines and farm tools	3, 209	\$1, 875	6, 126	\$834
Leather, and manufactures of	291		609	
Marble, and manufactures of	205		192	
Pianos and organs	55		115	
Kerosene oil	5, 850	<b></b>	5, 968	
Paints ground in oil	27		510	
Paper, and manufactures of	107 1, 670		57 1, 445	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Stone	25		31	<b></b>
Sugar (glucose)	35		20	
Soap	26		49	25
Tobacco	29	,	51	
Twine	35		105	
Umbrellas	16		85	
Varnish	57 46		91 60	<b></b>
Wood and manufactures of	2, 257	'	3, 534	
Vegetables Wood, and manufactures of Express, post-office parcels, and sundries	735		1, 367	•••••
Total	20, 951	1,875	27, 882	859
FREE GOODS.	20, 501	1,613	21,002	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		i		
Anthracite	1 100		155	
Gravel	1, 108	9 498	1, 385	8, 702
Timber, and manufactures of	1, 029	3, 486	217	8, 102
Horses and cattle			900	3,000
Fur skins	75		215	1
Wool				8, 154
Bananas and pineapples	223		457	
Indian corn	497		13, 198	· · • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
TO A. A. I			37	
Binder twine	26 920			
Cotton wool	36, 239		43, 689	
Binder twine. Cotton wool. Cotton varn			293	92
Binder twine Cotton wool Cotton yarn Brimstone Nitrate of soda	448		293 425	92
Binder twine. Cotton wool. Cotton yarn. Brimstone Nitrate of soda Rolled iron tubes		714	293 425 8, 380	
Binder twine Cotton wool Cotton yarn Brimstone Nitrate of soda Rolled iron tubes Brasa old soran	448	714	293 425	1,510
Binder twine Cotton wool. Cotton yarn Brimstone Nitrate of soda Rolled iron tubes Brana old soran	448 10, 938	714	293 425 8, 380	1, 510 1, 193
Binder twine Cotton wool Cotton yarn Brimstone Nitrate of soda Rolled iron tubes Brass, old scrap Tin plates Tagging motel	448	714	293 425 8, 380 85	1, 510 1, 193
Binder twine Cotton yarn Cotton yarn Brimstone Nifrate of soda Rolled iron tubes Brass, old scrap Tin plates Tagging metal Molasses	448 10, 938		293 425 8, 380	1,510 1,193 28
Binder twine Cotton wool Cotton yarn Brinstone Nitrate of soda Rolled iron tubes Brass, old scrap Tin plates Tagging metal Molasses Mohair yarn Natle	448 10, 938	714	293 425 8, 380 85	1, 510 1, 193 28 1, 537
Binder twine Cotton wool Cotton yarn Brinstone Nitrate of soda Rolled iron tubes Brass, old scrap Tin plates Tagging metal Molasses Mohair yarn Natle	448 10, 938	2, 608	293 425 8, 380 85	1, 510 1, 193 28 1, 537 1, 954
Binder twine Cotton yarn Brimstone Nitrate of soda Rolled iron tubes Brass, old scrap Tin plates Tagging metal Molasses Mohair yarn Nails Worsted yarns for braiding	448 10, 938	2, 608 16, 803	293 425 8, 380 85	1, 510 1, 193 28 1, 537 1, 954
Binder twine Cotton yarn Brimstone Nitrate of soda Rolled iron tubes Brass, old scrap Tin plates Tagging metal Molasses Mohair yarn Nails Worsted yarns for braiding	448 10, 938	2, 608 16, 803	293 425 8, 380 85 91 1, 067	1, 510 1, 193 28 1, 537 1, 954 21, 563
Rolled iron tubes Brass, old scrap Tin plates Tagging metal Molasses Mohair yarn Nails Worsted yarns for braiding Settlers' effects	100	2, 608 16, 803	293 425 8, 380 85 1, 067	1, 510 1, 193 28 1, 537 1, 954 21, 563
Binder twine Cotton yarn Brimstone Nitrate of soda Rolled iron tubes Brass, old sorap Tin plates Tagging metal Molasses Mohair yarn Nails Worsted yarns for braiding Settlers' effects Total	100	2, 608 16, 803	293 425 8, 380 85 1, 067	1, 510 1, 193 28 1, 537 1, 954 21, 562
Binder twine Cotton wool. Cotton yarn Brimstone Nitrate of soda Rolled iron tubes Brass, old scrap Tin plates Tagging metal Molasses Mohair yarn Nails Worsted yarns for braiding Settlors' effects Total RECAPITULATION.	100 10, 400 61, 087	2, 608 16, 803 23, 611	293 425 8, 380 85 91 1, 067 16, 816 87, 410	1, 510 1, 193 28 1, 537 1, 954 21, 563 42, 732
Binder twine Cotton wool. Cotton yarn Brimstone Nitrate of soda Rolled iron tubes Brass, old scrap Tin plates Tagging metal Molasses Mohair yarn Nails Worsted yarns for braiding Settlers' effects  RECAPITULATION. Dutiable	100 10,400 61,087	2, 608 16, 803 23, 611	293 425 8, 380 85 1, 067 16, 816 87, 410	1, 510 1, 193 28 1, 537 1, 954 21, 563 42, 732

Value of articles imported into the Dominion of Canada from the United States and Great Britain at the port of Stanstead.

Articles.	Fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.		Fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.	
	United States.	Great Britain.	United States.	Great Britain.
Animals Agricultural Brass, manufactures of Cotton, manufactures of Drugs, dyes, and chemicals Fisheries F	5, 340 1, 050 3, 511 8, 425 140 743 4, 668 277 7, 110 7, 828 328, 632 4, 671 979 380 87 37, 935	\$1, 879 2, 346 58 804 14, 162 3, 234 308	45, 514 245 8, 650 2, 037 75 250 5, 017 419 664 10, 717 302, 655 9, 592 595 39 91 5, 713	\$4, 46, 2, 544 2, 544 200 2, 09; 16, 32;
Wool, manufactures of		22, 869	398, 887	26, 58

Value of articles exported from the Dominion of Canada to the United States and Great Britain at the port of Coatioook.

	Fiscal ye June 3		Fiscal year	or ending 0, 1898.
Articles.	United States.	Great Britain.	United States.	Great Britain.
Agricultural products:				
Flaxseed		<b>\$350</b>		\$175
▲ pples, green	<b>\$253</b>	44, 219		37, 429
Fruit, canned		8, 193		1, 557
Berries, all kinds	3, 069		\$500	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Barley	600	30, 581		7, 266
Beans	360	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	410	
Oate		105, 808		307, 326
Pease		209, 385		225, 464
Rye		9, 329		65, 269
Wheat		12, 685		1, 254, 630
Wheat flour	<i></i>	20, 190		117, 878
Oatmeal		31,073	<u></u>	13, 823
Hay	88, 856		1, 855	
Straw	4,918	<b>-</b>	1,480	
Maple sugar	688	····	j 69	
Clover seed	<u></u> -	3, 800		
Potatoes	72		4,995	
Manufactured articles:	l	i		
Household effects	10, 471		6, 132	· · · · · · · · · · · ·
Carriages	100		50	<b></b>
Sewing machines	125	·····	155	· · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Machinery and manufactures of iron and steel	450	850	190	
Leather, sole and upper	194	60, 473	90	76, 500
		Ì		
Asbestus, all kinds	46, 454		64, 176	
Ashes	600		746	!
Bark for tanning	19.689	- <i></i>		
Plank and boards.	88, 308	416	11, 173	8, 046
Sleepers and railway ties	11.377	410	17, 849	3,040
Wood for male	69, 369		340 109, 278	
Wood for pulpLumber		614	22, 205	
Deals, spruce and pine	30, 480	13, 834	22, 203	3, 020
Animals and other produce:		10,004		3, 020
Horses	1, 216	30, 675	390	1.950
Cattle		105, 821	6, 123	69, 258
Sheep		2, 216	29, 672	1, 608
Poultry		9, 516	647	5, 922
Butter		13, 886	J 4	32, 179
Cheese		183, 878		164, 518

Value of articles exported from the Dominion of Canada to the United States and Great Britain at the port of Coaticook—Continued.

	Fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.  United Great Britain.		Fiscal year endin June 30, 1898.	
La Articles.			United States.	Great Britain.
Animals and other produce—Continued. Hides Wool	\$2, 417 2, 045		\$1, 239	
Other articles Tow Oil cake	594 3, 285	\$350 31,395	4, 716 1, 759	\$6, 23
Wood, manufactures of	1,556	16, 524	1, 560 250	22, 98 34
Total	439, 304	960, 545	287, 549	2, 457, 68

# Value of articles exported from the Dominion of Canada to the United States and Great Britain at the port of Stanstead.

	Fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.		Fiscal year endin June 80, 1898.	
Articles.	United States.	Great Britain.	United States.	Great Britain.
Animals Agriculture			\$52, 067 80	
Forest Manufactures	92, 197 12, 401		88, 733 5, 764	
Mines	41, 282 216, 529		39, <b>6</b> 86	

# Summary of the imports and exports at the principal customs ports, Coaticook and Stanstead.

	Fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.		Fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.	
	United States.	Great Britain.	United States.	Great Britain.
IMPORTS.				
Coatioook	\$82, 038 414, 528	\$25, 486 22, 869	\$115, 292 398, 887	\$43, 591 26, 584
Total	496, 566	48, 355	514, 179	70, 175
EXPORTS.				
CoaticookStanstead	439, 304 216, 529	960, 545	287, 549 136, 330	2, 457, 681
Total	655, 833	960, 545	423, 879	2, 457, 681

Statement showing increase and decrease in values of exports of various articles to the United States and Great Britain from the ports of Coaticook and Stanstead consolidated, 1898 compared with 1897.

Articles.	To Unit	ed States.	To Great Britain	
A.I SIUSDO.	Increase.	Decrease.	Іпстевве.	Decreas
nimala:				
Various, not specifed		\$15, 494		
Horses		826		\$28.7
Cattle	\$6, 123		1	36, 5
Sheep	14, 070			6
Poultry	647			3, 5
gricultural:	02.		ı	۰,۰
Verious not encolfied		3,008		ı
Various, not specified	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	3,000	,	1
Apples, green		253		6, 7
Fruit, canned		- 23	, <b></b>	6,6
Berries, all kinds		2,569	,	0,0
Barley.		600	,	22, 3
Beans	50			22, 0
Oata			\$201, 518	
Pease		1	16,079	
Pease	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	;	10,019	· · · · · · · · ·
Rye			55, 940	
Wheat	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	i	1, 241, 945	
Wheat flour			97, 688	
				17, 2
		87, 501		
		3, 438		
				<u>-</u>
Clover seed				3, 8
Potatoes	4, 923		'	
nufactures:				İ
Various, not specified		6, 637	`	
Household effects		4, 339		
Carriages		50		
Sewing machines	30			
Machinery, iron and steel		260	1	8
Sewing machines		104	16, 027	<b></b>
e mine:		1	ļ	l
Asbestos, all kinds	17,722			
Various articles not specified		1,596		
e forest:				ł
Various articles not specified		53, 464		
Wood, manufactures of	4		5, 459	
Ashes	146			
Bark for tanning		8, 516		<b></b> -
Plank and boards		70,459	2, 630	
Sleepers and railway ties		11,037		
Wood for pulp	39, 909			
Lumber		16, 291		
Deals, spruce and pine		l		10, 8
duce:				
Butter			18, 293	
Cheese				19, 3
Rega			24, 824	<u>.</u> .
Hides		1, 178		[. <b></b>
Wool		2,045	1	
Other articles not specified	4, 122	1		l <b></b> .
Tow		1, 526	1	1 :
Oil cake				25,
rious other articles	250		340	
Total	73, 926	305, 880	1, 680, 743	183,€
1			1	1
•		<u>'                                      </u>	·	<u> </u>
	Γ.			
RECAPITULATION				
ports to United States:				
				. \$305.8
ports to United States:				
ports to United States:  Decrease in value of same as shown above				
ports to United States:  Decrease in value of same as shown above				78, 9
ports to United States:  Decrease in value of same as shown above				\$305, 8 78, 9 231, 9
ports to United States:  Decrease in value of same as shown above				78, 9
ports to United States:  Decrease in value of same as shown above		•••••	•••••	231, 9
ports to United States:  Decrease in value of same as shown above				231, 9

Values of articles imported into the Pominion of Canada from the United States and Great
Britain at the port of Coaticook.

4.411	Six mont June 3	hs ending 0, 1897.		Six months ending June 30, 1898.	
Articles.	United States.	Great Britain.	United States.	Great Britain.	
DUTIABLE.					
Horses	\$25		<b>\$</b> 53		
Books, pamphlets, chromos, etc	154		19		
Suspenders and braces	100				
Brass, manufactures of	472		793		
Mill feed, bran, etc			214		
Indian corn (dutiable)	144				
Bicvcles	272		200		
Coal, bituminous			114		
Cotton, printed			13		
Cotton yarn			96		
Cotton thread and spools	227		274	····	
Cotton clothing	89		12	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Drugs and medicines	48		11		
Fertilizers	1, 164		990		
Fish, fresh	276		339		
Fruit	436 345		161		
Jute, manufactures of	36	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	10		
Fire extinguishers	190		10		
Iron and steel, manufactures of	2, 162	\$369	3, 874	\$320	
Machine-card clothing	2, 102	6000	0,012	<b>4</b> 520	
Marble and manufactures of	88		157		
Kerosene oil	2,000		2, 378		
Paints ground in oil	75		868	1	
Paper and manufactures of	62		20		
Seeds, grass, etc	965		1,428		
Wood furniture or iron	13	1, 282	154	18	
Wood and manufactures of	855	-,	1, 209	l	
Woolen goods	54	65		100	
Total	10, 261	1, 716	12, 887	438	
	10, 201	1, 110			
FREE GOODS.				1	
Salt		3, 486		3, 702	
Hides	70				
Wool			<b></b>	8, 154	
Indian corn (free)	497		8, 584		
Bananas and pineapples	46		144		
Cotton waste				}	
Cotton wool	21,656	- <b></b>	16, 805		
Saltpeter	1, 822		····;· <u>:</u> :::		
Nitrate of soda	2, 577	000	4, 544		
Steel wire		277		102	
Angle iron and tubes	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	714 8,479		1,510	
Mohair yarns for braiding		997		11, 931	
Monair yarns for bridging		801		8, 017	
Total	26, 814	13, 953	30, 077	28, 416	
RECAPITULATION.					
Madal Income and Activation	10 00-		10 00-		
Total imports dutiable	10, 261 26, 814	1,716 13,953	12, 887 30, 077	28, 416	
Took unitore 1100	20, 014	10, 903		20, 110	
Total imports	37, 075	15, 669	, 42, 964	28, 854	
			l	I	

Value of articles imported into the Dominion of Canada from the United States and Great Britain at the port of Stanstead.

	Six months ending June 30, 1897.		Six months ending June 30, 1898.	
Articles.	United States.	Great Britain.	United States.	Great Britain.
Animals Agricultural Brass, manufactures of Cotton	\$2, 231 5, 540 281 21, 104	\$56	\$21, 074 24, 832 41 2, 194	\$27
Cotton Drugs, dyes, and chemicals Fisheries Glass, manufactures of	18, 716 303 602	9, 134	1, 461 65 52	2,012
Iron and steel	4, 807 303 4, 910		609	100 590 200
Machinery Manufacturee Oils.	6, 848 65, 267 4, 499	6, 196	7, 300 143, 182 2, 538	
Paper, manufactures of . Stone, manufactures of . Tin, manufactures of .	378 87 26	235	237 23 91	103
Wood, manufactures of	864 355 137, 121	986	3, 227 134 209, 561	12.99

Value of articles exported from the Dominion of Canada to the United States and Great Britain from the port of Coaticook.

Articles.		hs ending 30, 1897.	Six months ending June 30, 1898.	
AFLICIOS.	United States.	Great Britain.	United States.	Great Britain.
Asbestus	\$47, 301		\$57, 964	 
Ashes	360		184	
Bark for tanning	11,610	i	8,572	
Deals, pine and spruce	l	89, 145	l	\$2,730
Plank	52, 340		6, 889	·
Clapboards	16, 300		2.278	
Shingles	3, 145			
Wood for pulp	42, 932		54, 914	
Wood, other manufactures	35, 630		1,596	
Horses	900	28, 975	135	1,950
Cattle	1	83, 761	100	55, 558
	1.866	1,446	40	870
SheepRutter	1,000	1,446	11	1, 620
244601			11	56.316
Cheese	1 405	100, 579	440	30, 310
	1, 405		440	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Flax and flaxseed		581		175
Apples, dried and canned	ļ	1,897		550
Apples, green		22, 514		27,566
Barley	i	24, 820		6, 172
Buckwheat	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2,811	'	9, 495
Oats		89,500		191, 823
Pease		139,046	۱	143, 407
Rve		7, 538		
Wheat		12,503		767, 254
Wheat flour		14.845	1	57, 364
Oatmeal	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	17, 935	1	6, 524
Hay	48, 752	11,200	765	
Maple sugar	226		69	
Straw.			566	1
Clover seed	2,103	1, 200	500	
Iron and manufactures of	90	285	276	·····
Steel	18	650	210	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	49, 375
Leather, sole and upper		42, 034		49, 570
Pianos	.  800	19.709		6, 232
	1	19,709		0, 232
Tow	3, 350		759	
Wood, manufactures of		14,969	53	21, 946
Total	269, 259	637, 227	130, 511	1, 406, 922

Value of articles exported from the Dominion of Canada to the United States and Great Britain at the port of Stanstead.

Six months ending June 30, 1897.		Six months ending June 30, 1898.	
United States.	Great Britain.	United States.	Great Britain.
48, 044 6, 019		32, 069	
	June : United States. \$43, 974 1, 914 48, 044	United States. Britain.  \$43, 974 1, 914 48, 044 6, 015 17, 884	June 30, 1897.         June 3           United States.         Great Britain.         United States.           \$43, 974         \$12, 215           1, 914         21, 038           48, 044         32, 069           6, 013         1, 055

# Summary of the imports and exports at the principal customs ports, Coaticook and Stanstead.

	Six months ending June 30, 1897.		Six months ending June 30, 1898.	
	United States.	Great Britain.	United States.	Great Britain.
IMPORTS.				
CoaticookStanstead	\$37, 075 137, 121	\$15,669 16,607	\$42, 964 209, 561	\$28, 854 12, 996
Total	174, 196	31, 276	252, 525	41, 850
EXPORTS.				
Coaticook	<b>989, 259</b> 117, 814	637, 227	130, 511 66, 377	1, 406, 922
Total	387, 073	637, 227	196, 888	1, 406, 922

JOEL LINSLEY, Consul.

COATICOOK, November 28, 1898.

# FORT ERIE.

In making the annual consular report of this district, I would preface it by saying that it embraces only a narrow strip of the Province of Ontario, from Fort Erie to Port Rowan on Lake Erie, and extending 100 miles or so into the country. Its local commerce and industries are very limited, as there are no large cities or towns, and it is mainly an agricultural district. But owing to the Welland Canal, which makes a waterway between the two lakes, and the International Bridge which spans the Niagara River between Fort Erie and Buffalo, both of which are in this district, it becomes a gateway for the passage of immense quantitities of goods to all parts of the Dominion, and also to the United States, consequently the imports are mainly of goods in transit.

Manufactures are not exported to any great extent, the exports to the United States being mostly products of the farm and garden, as butter, eggs, poultry, and hay. Horses are exported in small numbers, and there is a somewhat increased exportation of cattle, lambs, and calves since the quarantine laws for live stock have been modified in the United States, but the high tariff now operative tends to greatly lessen business on these lines, and the same conditions in the Dominion of Canada affect importations from the United States. The most important imports in bulk are anthracite and bituminous coal, agricultural implements and machinery, coal oil, and bicycles. Small quantities of nearly all manufactured goods constantly cross the border.

## AGRICULTURE.

The condition of this district from an agricultural point of view is fairly satisfactory this fall, though the mild weather in winter and very early spring gave a better promise than was realized, as a very severe drought in July affected all vegetables and grains to a greater or less degree. The potato crop was less than the average. Corn yielded very poorly. Hay and oats were good. Fruit trees promised well in spring, but apples and plums were much affected by the drought, and red cherries were nearly ruined by "black knot." The peach crop of the Niagara peninsula, usually very abundant and profitable, was almost a failure. Among the industries of this district the nurseries at the village of Font Hill rank among the most extensive in Canada. They occupy more than 400 acres, employ in the season several hundred men, and the business is constantly enlarged and increased. quantities of ornamental trees and shrubs, fruit trees of every kind, and all manner of greenhouse plants are produced. The principal office is at Toronto, but the business extends over the whole country.

Another industry, now small but gradually increasing, is bee culture. Quite an extensive apiary is located at Ridgeway, near here, and large

quantities of comb and fine extracted honey are produced.

# NATURAL GAS.

Natural gas in seemingly inexhaustible quantities is found about 10 miles from Fort Erie. There have been a great many wells put down within a radius of a dozen miles; their average depth is 860 feet and diameter of hole 6 inches. The usual flow is about 2,500,000 cubic feet in every twenty-four hours. Nearly all residents of the village use it both for heating and lighting, and it might be used with great advantage for manufacturing purposes, if there were any establishments here. This gas is piped to the Niagara River, and there carried across by an 8-inch pipe laid on the bottom of the river, and thus a portion of the city of Buffalo gets a good supply. Bridgeburg, Fort Erie, and Buffalo are all supplied from some of the smallest wells. The future of this natural product can hardly be estimated. Though there are no factories of account in this district, good stores are found in all villages, and some of the larger towns show quite well-arranged and extensive stocks.

#### COMMUNICATION.

Telephone and telegraph connections are found in nearly every town and village, and near the frontier long-distance telephones are established.

The International Bridge, of which the Canadian end is within a few rods of this consular office, forms the principal channel of export from this section of the Province. It was built in 1873, Sir Cassimer Gzowsky, whose death has recently taken place, being the contractor. It is about half a mile long, 15 feet wide, with a swing draw, measuring 160 feet on each side of center pier. It is now simply a single-track railroad bridge. Three main lines cross it, viz: Grand Trunk, Wabash, and Michigan Central; also the Canadian Pacific cars operated by other lines.

On account of the steadily increasing traffic and the very heavy locomotives and loaded trains passing over it, it is considered inadequate to the demand, and antiquated in construction. Permission has been granted by both Governments to rebuild and enlarge it. It is thought work may be begun within a year; and plans, if carried out, call for a double-track railroad bridge on top, with foot and carriage

bridge and trolley-car tracks underneath. When this is done it will be of great benefit to this village for business and residential purposes.

Two steam ferry lines ply between the two villages of Fort Erie and

Bridgeburg and Buffalo.

The Welland Ship Canal traverses this district from north to south, uniting the waters of Lakes Erie and Ontario, and it is a portion of the system of inland navigation in Canada which extends 2,260 miles from the Straits of Belle Isle on the north Atlantic coast to Port Arthur at the head of Lake Superior. The canal is 263 miles long, 100 feet wide, and 14 feet deep. Through it pass large numbers of steamers, sailing vessels, and barges, mostly for freight, but owing to the low rates given on the railroads the business done by the canal is not nearly as large as in former years.

OSSIAN BEDELL, Consul.

FORT ERIE, October 14, 1898.

# KINGSTON.

In obedience to circular from the Department of State, of August 5, 1898, I submit my report on the industries and commerce of my consular district for the six months ended June 30, 1898:

The tendency to transship grain at Prescott and Ogdensburg convinced the citizens of Kingston that to retain the business, transship-

ment conveniences must be supplied.

Bonuses amounting to \$60,000 were voted by the taxpayers, and elevators with a capacity of 1,500,000 bushels have been built and are now in use. The city forwarders report that the elevators have enabled them to retain the forwarding business.

The vehicle works of this place closed down in June and the company went into liquidation. Stockholders say that the inferior work of surrounding factories and American competition rendered their products

unprofitable.

The engine works have just changed management. The cotton mill is asking for a bonus of \$25,000 and exemption from taxation for twenty years, for which the owners promise to increase their output from 20,000 to 40,000 pounds per week; otherwise they will close the factory. All of the large manufacturing enterprises of Kingston, with the exception of the woolen mills, give evidence of embarrassment.

The stone dry dock, with its superior facilities, is increasing the importance of Kingston as a place for the docking and repairing of

vessels.

The total importations at the port of Kingston for the year ended June 30, 1897, was \$1,047,429; for the year ended June 30, 1898, \$1,208,148; imports from United States for the year ended June 30, 1897, were \$872,448; for the year ended June 30, 1898, \$954,242. The great bulk of imports is from the United States. The leading articles are manufactures of brass, iron, and cotton. Our imports will not be shut out by the preferential tariff; certain classes of hardware, bicycles, dry goods, and many other articles will come from the United States. The close social intercourse between the people of this district and those of New York State has Americanized the customs and tastes of the people here.

The fact that the exports to the United States have largely decreased and the imports from the United States increased, indicates, in my opinion, that we may reasonably expect in the future to hold the trade in those cottons which are not furnished by the Canadian mills, and the hardware not supplied by German and Canadian factories. The imports from

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the United States for the last year amounted to \$954,242, while the exports to the United States for the same period amounted to only \$138,296. The imports are increasing and the exports decreasing, which strengthens my opinion, already expressed, that Canada was selling her products largely to Europe but buying in the United States.

The Kingston cotton mill manufactures only brown cottons, of weight and qualities as follows: Counts of warp, 21½ skeins; counts of weft, 15 to 21 skeins; picks per inch, warp in loom, 42 to 48 skeins; picks per inch, warp on table, 46 to 52 skeins; picks per inch, weft, 44 to 52 skeins. The yards per pound range from 3.21 to 5.

M. H. TWITCHELL, Consul.

KINGSTON, October 15, 1898.

Statement of the yield per acre and price of farm produce of this district for the years 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, and 1898.

i		1893.		1894.		1895.
Articles.	Yield per acre.	Price.	Yield per acre.	Price.	Yield per acre.	Price.
Apples		#3 per bbl		\$1.75 per. bbl		\$2,10 per bbl.
		3 cts. per lb. a		9 ota von lh a		41 cts. per lb. a
Butter		24 cts. per lb		23 cts. per lb		18 cts. per lb.
Barley	12 bushels	24 cts. per lb 40 cts. per bush 10 cts. per lb 50 cts. per pair 40 cts. per bush	15 busbels	38 cts. per bush	10 bushels	
beese		10 cts. per lb		10 cts. per lb		8 cts. per lb.
hickens		50 cts. per pair		40 cts. per pair		35 cts. per pair.
		40 cts. per bush		40 cts. per bush		40 cts. per bush.
		80 cts. per pair 20 cts. per doz		60 cts. per pair 19 cts. per doz		70 cts. per pair.
sggs		Zu cts. per doz	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	19 cts. per doz		20 cts. per doz.
1 <b>0080</b> .		8 cts. per lb \$7.50 per ton	1 400	60 cts. each \$6 per ton	1 4	50 cts. each. \$10 per ton.
asy	12 tons	\$1.75 each	1 1011	#1 00 each	# mu	\$2.50 each.
		60 cts. per bush		\$1.90 each 65 cts. per bush		60 ots. per bush.
		30 cts. per bush	25 bushels	26 cts. per bush		
ork		8 cts. per lb		54 cts. per lb		54 cts. per lb.
Potatoes	45 bushels	50 cts. per bush	60 bushels	30 cts. per bush	75 bushels	23 cts. per bush.
Pease	15 bushels	50 cts. per bush	17 bushels	53 cts. per bush		50 cts. per bush.
Rye	15 bushels	65 cts. per bush	12 bushels	44 cts. per bush	12 bushels	38 cts. per bush.
Curkeys.		9 cts. per lb		9 cts. per lb		65 cts. each.
Curnip <b>s</b> .		30 cts. per bush		30 cts. per bush 55 cts. per bush		22 cts. per bush.
Wheat	8 bushels.	60 cts. per bush	12 bushels	55 cts. per bush	15 bushels	65 cts. per bush.
Wool		18 cts. per lb		12 cts. per lb		• • •
		1896.	1	1897.		1898.
Articles.	Yield per acre.	1896. Price.	Yield per acre.		Yield per acre.	1898. Price.
	acre.	Price.	acre.	Price.	Yield per acre.	Price.
Apples		Price.	acre.	Price.	Yield per acre.	Price.
Apples Beef	acre.	Price.  \$1.50 per bbl 1½ cts. per lb 20 cts. per lb	асте.	Price.  Price.  43 per bbl 4 cts. per lb. a 20 cts. per lb	Yield per acre.	Price.  \$2.10 per bbl. 2½ cts. per lb. a 20 cts. per lb.
Apples Beef Butter	acre.	Price.  \$1.50 per bbl	acre.	Price.  Price.  43 per bbl	Yield per sore.	Price.  \$2.10 per bbl. 2½ cts. per lb. a 20 cts. per lb. 41 cts. per bush.
Apples Beef Butter Barley	acre.	Price.  \$1.50 per bbl 1½ cts. per lb. a 20 cts. per lb 30 cts. per lb	acre.	Price.  Price.  43 per bbl	Yield per acre.	Price.  \$2.10 per bbl. 24 cts. per lb. a 20 cts. per lb. 41 cts. per bush 9 cts. per lb.
Apples Beef Butter Barley Checse Chickens	acre.	Price.  \$1.50 per bbl 1½ cts. per lb 20 cts. per lb 30 cts. per bush 10½ cts. per pair	acre.	Price.  Price.  \$3 per bbl	Yield per acre.	Price.  \$2.10 per bbl. 2½ cts. per lb. a 20 cts. per lb. 41 cts. per bush 9 cts. per lb. 50 cts. per pair.
Apples Beef Butter Barley Cheese Chickens Carrots	acre.	Price.  \$1.50 per bbl	acre.	Price.  Price.  \$3 per bbl	Yield per acre.	Price.  \$2.10 per bbl. 2½ cts. per lb. a 20 cts. per lb. 41 cts. per bush 9 cts. per lb. 50 cts. per peir. 40 cts. per bush
Apples Beef Butter Barley Cheese Chickens Carrots Ducks	acre.	Price.  \$1.50 per bbl	acre.	Price.  Price.  43 per bbl	Yield per sore.	Price.  \$2.10 per bbl. 2½ cta. per lb. a 20 cta. per lb. 41 cta. per bush 9 cta. per lb. 50 cta. per pair. 40 cts. per pair. 50 cta. per pair.
Apples Beef Butter Barley Chickens Carrots Ducks	acre.	#1.50 per bbl	acre.	Price.  Price.  4 cts. per lb. 4	Yield per acre.	Price.  \$2.10 per bbl. 2½ cta. per lb. 22 cts. per lb. 41 cts. per bush. 9 cts. per push. 50 cts. per pair. 40 cts. per bush. 10 cts. per doz.
Apples Beef Barley Cheese Chickens Carrots Eggs	acre.	Price.  \$1.50 per bbl	acre.	Price.  Price.  43 per bbl	Yield per acre.	Price.  \$2.10 per bbl. 2½ cts. per lb. a 20 cts. per lb. 41 cts. per bush 50 cts. per pair. 40 cts. per pair. 19 cts. per doz. 65 cts. ger doz.
Apples Seef Sutter Sarley Cheese Chickens Carrots Oucks Segs Jesse Lay	23 bushels	Price.  \$1.50 per bbl	26 bushels	Price.  Price.  43 per bbl	Yield per acre.  25 bushels  1 ton.	Price.  \$2.10 per bbl. a 2½ cta. per lb. a 2½ cta. per lb. 41 cta. per bush 9 cts. per psir. 40 cts. per psir. 40 cts. per psir. 50 cts. per psir. 19 cts. per doz. 65 cts. each.
Apples Seef Sutter Surtey Cheese Chickens Carrots Surtey	23 bushels	Price.  \$1.50 per bbl	26 bushels	Price.  Price.  \$3 per bbl	Yield per acre.  25 bushels  1 ton	Price.  \$2.10 per bbl. 24 cts. per lb. a 20 cts. per lb. 41 cts. per lb. 50 cts. per lb. 50 cts. per pair. 19 cts. per pair. 19 cts. per doz. 65 cts. each. 80.50 per ton.
Apples Beef Beef Barley Cheese Chickens Carrots Begs Feese Hay Lambs Dats	23 bushels	Price.  \$1.50 per bbl 12 cts. per lb. a 20 cts. per lb 30 cts. per bush 104 cts. per lb 40 cts. per pair 40 cts. per pair 50 cts. each 12 per ton 22.50 each 60 cts. per bush 60 cts. per doz 50 cts. each 412 per ton	26 bushels	Price.  #3 per bbl	Yield per acre.  25 bushels  1 ton	Price.  \$2.10 per bbl. 2½ cts. per lb. a 20 cts. per lb. 41 cts. per bush. 50 cts. per lb. 50 cts. per pair. 40 cts. per pair. 10 cts. per pair. 65 cts. per pair. 65 cts. oach. 70 cts. per ton. \$3 each. 70 cts. per bush.
Apples Geof Sutter Sarley Cheese Chickens Carrots Oucks Lags Cose Lay Lambs Dions Pork	23 bushels	Price.  \$1.50 per bbl	26 bushels	Price.  Price.  13 per bbl	Yield per acre.  25 bushels  1 ton	Price.  \$2.10 per bbl. 2½ cts. per lb. a 2½ cts. per lb. 41 cts. per bush. 50 cts. per psir. 40 cts. per psir. 19 cts. per doz. 65 cts. ach. \$6.50 per ton. \$3 each. 70 cts. per bush. 54 cts. per bush. 55 cts. per bush. 56 cts. per bush. 57 cts. per lb. 66.50 per lb.
Apples Seef Seef Sutter Sarley Cheese Chickens Sarrots Ducks Segs Gesse Hay Duions Dats Pork	23 bushels 23 bushels 4 ton 35 bushels	#1.50 per bbl	26 bushels 26 bushels 4 ton. 40 bushels	1897.  Price.  \$3 per bbl	Yield per acre.  25 bushels  1 ton  35 bushels  60 bushels	Price.  \$2.10 per bbl. a 2½ cta. per lb. a 2½ cta. per lb. b 10 cts. per bush. 9 cts. per pair. 40 cts. per pair. 40 cts. per pair. 50 cts. per pair. 19 cts. per doz. 65 cts. each. 70 cts. per ton. \$3 each. 70 cts. per bush. 24 cts. per bush. 5 cts. per bush. 5 cts. per bush.
Apples Georgia de la composición del composición de la composición de la composición de la composición del composición de la composición de la composición del composición del composición del composición del composición del composición del composición del composición del composición del composición del composición del composición del composición del	23 bushels 24 ton	#1.50 per bbl	26 bushels 26 ton	Price.  Price.  \$3 per bbl	Yield per acre.  25 bushels  1 ton	Price.  22.10 per bbl. 24 cts. per lb. a 20 cts. per lb. 41 cts. per bush. 50 cts. per lb. 50 cts. per pair. 19 cts. per oush. 65 cts. per pair. 20 cts. per bush. 50 cts. per bush. 50 cts. per bush. 50 cts. per bush. 50 cts. per bush. 50 cts. per lb. 51 cts. per lb. 52 cts. per lb. 53 cach. 54 cts. per bush. 55 cts. per bush. 57 cts. per bush. 57 cts. per bush.
Apples Beef Butter Barley Chieses Chickens Carrots Ducks Bggs Jeose Hay Juions Jate Pork Potatoes Pags Pags Pags Pork Potatoes Pags Pags Pags Pags Pags Pags Pags Pag	23 bushels 24 ton	Price.  \$1.50 per bbl	26 bushels 26 ton 40 bushels 65 bushels 18 bushels 25 bushels	Price.  Price.  \$3 per bbl	Yield per acre.  25 bushels  1 ton  35 bushels 60 bushels 8 bushels. 20 bushels	Price.  \$2.10 per bbl. 2½ cts. per lb. a 20 cts. per lb. 41 cts. per bush. 50 cts. per pair. 40 cts. per pair. 50 cts. per pair. 19 cts. per doz. 65 cts. ach. 46.50 per ton. 43 each. 70 cts. per bush. 54 cts. per bush. 55 cts. per lb. 45 cts. per bush. 57 cts. per bush. 57 cts. per bush. 52 cts. per bush. 52 cts. per bush.
Apples Geef  Seef  Sarley Cheese  Chickens Sarrots  Ducks  Hay  Lamba  Dulons  Dats  Pork  Pork  Portatoes  Ryes  Turkeys	23 bushels 23 bushels 4 ton 35 bushels 80 bushels 12 bushels	#1.50 per bbl	26 bushels  26 bushels  4 ton.  40 bushels  65 bushels  25 bushels	Price.  Price.  13 per bbl	Yield per acre.  25 bushels  1 ton  35 bushels 60 bushels 8 bushels. 20 bushels	Price.  \$2.10 per bbl. a 2½ cta. per lb. a 2½ cta. per lb. 41 cta. per bush 9 cts. per psir. 40 cts. per psir. 40 cts. per pair. 50 cts. per pair. 19 cts. per doz. 65 cts. each. 70 cts. per bush 24 cts. per bush 5 cts. per bush 5 cts. per bush 5 cts. per bush 5 cts. per bush 5 cts. per bush 5 cts. per bush 6 cts. per bush 6 cts. per bush 6 cts. per bush 7 cte. per bush 7 cte. per bush 9 cts. per lb. 9 cts. per lb. 9 cts. per lb.
Apples Beef Butter Barley Cheese Chickens Carrots Ducks Bggs Greese Hay Orions Oats Pork Potatoes Rye Turkeys Turnips	23 bushels  24 ton  35 bushels  30 bushels  26 bushels  12 bushels	Price.  \$1.50 per bbl	26 bushels 26 bushels 4 ton 40 bushels 65 bushels 18 bushels 25 bushels	Price.  Price.  13 per bbl	Yield per acre.  25 bushels  1 ton  35 bushels 60 bushels 8 bushels. 20 bushels	Price.  \$2.10 per bbl. 2½ cts. per lb. a 2∪ cts. per lb. 41 cts. per bush. 50 cts. per pair. 40 cts. per pair. 19 cts. per doz. 65 cts. ach. 80.50 per ton. 83 each. 70 cts. per bush. 52 cts. per bush. 55 cts. per lb. 56 cts. per bush. 57 cts. per bush. 57 cts. per bush. 58 cts. per bush. 59 cts. per bush. 61 cts. per bush. 62 cts. per bush. 63 cts. per bush. 64 cts. per bush. 65 cts. per bush. 65 cts. per bush. 66 cts. per bush. 66 cts. per bush. 66 cts. per bush. 66 cts. per bush.
Apples Beef Sutter Sarley Cheese Chickens Arrots Ducks Sggs Gesse Hay Lambs Dutons Dats Portalose Pease Turkeys Turkeys Turkeys Turnips	23 bushels  24 ton  35 bushels  30 bushels  26 bushels  12 bushels	Price.  \$1.50 per bbl  1½ cts. per lb  20 cts. per lb  30 cts. per bush  10½ cts. per pair  40 cts. per pair  40 cts. per doz  50 cts. sach  \$12 per ton  \$2.50 each  20 cts. per bush  32 cts. per bush  4½ cts. per lb  34 cts. per bush  45 cts. per bush  55 cts. each  22 cts. per bush  55 cts. each  22 cts. per bush  55 cts. each  25 cts. per bush  55 cts. each  27 cts. per bush	26 bushels 26 bushels 40 bushels 65 bushels 18 bushels 25 bushels	Price.  Price.  13 per bbl	Yield per acre.  25 bushels  1 ton  35 bushels 60 bushels 8 bushels. 20 bushels	Price.  \$2.10 per bbl. 2½ cts. per lb. a 2∪ cts. per lb. 41 cts. per bush. 50 cts. per pair. 40 cts. per pair. 19 cts. per doz. 65 cts. ach. 80.50 per ton. 83 each. 70 cts. per bush. 55 cts. per bush. 57 cts. per bush. 57 cts. per bush. 58 cts. per bush. 59 cts. per bush. 61 cts. per bush. 62 cts. per bush. 63 cts. per bush. 64 cts. per bush. 65 cts. per bush. 65 cts. per bush. 66 cts. per bush. 66 cts. per bush. 66 cts. per bush. 66 cts. per bush. 66 cts. per bush.

a Live weight.

## GUELPH.

Reviewing the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1898, the district in which the Guelph consulate is situated would indicate a slight improvement in trade in general. The fees received at the United States consulate here show an increase of \$125, and the Canadian customs receipts on imports at this port an increase of \$6,707.94, for the six months since

January 1.

Though these figures show beyond a doubt that there have been more shipments made to the United States than in the previous year, and that far more has been imported, a thorough examination dispels the belief that the district is entering upon a healthy period of progress and gives rise to the fear that the next few months will show a corresponding decrease in all quarters. The high price of grain in the spring, caused by speculation based on the Spanish-American war, allowed a few shipments of bran to go from this district, i. e., 49 invoices against 12 for the preceding year.

The increase in Canadian customs receipts is directly traceable to the termination of the "reciprocal tariff" which existed between Canada and all the most prominent countries of the world, except the United States, from April 23, 1897, till June 30, 1898. The merchants, cognizant of its approaching termination, naturally imported to their fullest extent prior to June 30 from all countries, except Great Britain and her colonies, as on the expiration of the original treaty, which allowed the importer one-eighth, or 12½ per cent, rebate, the rebate on goods imported from Great Britain was increased to one-fourth, or 25 per cent.

The methods of packing and marking, collecting payments, and reaching the purchaser through commercial travelers are identical with those employed in the United States. Commercial travelers of any country may here follow their vocation without the payment of any license fee, and they receive a reduction in railway rates both as passengers and on sample cases. Though many of the articles of all kinds used throughout this district bear the mark of United States manufacture, they are, in the majority of cases, shipped here from the cities of Montreal, Toronto, or Hamilton, where they are imported by the jobbers or the American firms who have a Canadian distributing agent. There have been no new industries started in this district during the past year, but the towns west of here, i. e., Berlin and Waterloo, to which I drew attention in my last annual report, continue to increase both in manufacturing enterprises and population.

Owing to the "rate war" between the Grand Trunk Railway and the Canadian Pacific Railway, which has existed for some months, the small towns of Canada have suffered to the benefit of the larger cities, as the masses, taking advantage of the cheap rates, have made their purchases in the cities, where formerly they patronized the merchants of their own locality. The extent to which the cutting of fares was carried may be judged from the fact that prior to the rate war the fare from Guelph to Toronto and return was \$2.50; it has this summer been as low as 30

cents.

The cotton textiles used in this district are all either supplied by the Dominion Cotton Company or the Canadian Cotton Company, which firms are closely allied and control the cotton industry throughout Canada, I find no demand for different goods or complaint of those supplied.

CHARLES N. DALY, Consul.

Guelph, September 12, 1898.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In reply to circular of August 5. 
<sup>2</sup> Commercial Relations, 1897-98.

#### LONDON.1

The Canadian tariff act of 1897 greatly stimulated the manufacturing industries of the Dominion. The output for the past year has been extensive, and future prospects for trade are extremely good. Imports from the United States into this district have largely increased, and the present friendly feeling existing toward the United States insures a further increase during the coming year.

The quality of American goods imported is generally first-class, and in most lines they are considered superior to those from Europe. The increase in imports from the United States is largely in the following lines, in the order named: Agricultural implements, bicycles, iron, indian corn, and hardware. Other importations remain about the same. Many lines of United States goods are successfully competing with goods of home manufacture, and are selling strictly upon their

merits, especially high-grade articles.

The city of London is largely engaged in manufacturing. There are here about 60 establishments, some of which are very extensive, including boiler and engine works, brass and iron foundries, stove works, boot and shoe factories, furniture factories, barrel and stave factories, etc. Situated, as this city is, nearly in the center of western Ontario, it becomes the distributing point for a very large territory. Therefore the domestic trade is large and important. The city is in the midst of a fertile and productive farming country, the principal industries of which are stock raising and the extensive manufacture of butter and cheese. There have been good crops for the past three years, which were disposed of at fair prices, and the hopeful outlook in the United States, which necessarily affects conditions here, makes the trade exceptionally good at present. The principal exports of this district are hides and skins, breeding animals, barrels and staves, butter and cheese, chairs, school furniture, and caskets.

# EXCELLENCE OF UNITED STATES GOODS.

Not only does the quality of our goods recommend them to the Canadian trade, but the style and finish are admired above those of other foreign manufacture. The tastes of the Canadian people are more strongly American than European, and by reason of the fact that our commercial laws and methods of business are similar and our money and currency the same, they prefer to trade with the United States. As a general thing, such goods as are imported from the United States arrive in good condition. In the line of boots and shoes all the best goods on the market are of United States manufacture. The same is true of furniture. American patterns are used extensively, and much of the highest-priced furniture is imported from the United States. The excellent quality, finish, and cheapness of our bicycles have given them an extensive sale all over the Dominion. They are usually sold under the name of the jobber.

# AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND BICYCLES.

The Deering Harvester Company, of Chicago, has its main office for this province here in London. It will put out this year nearly 4,000 implements, while the Osborn and McCormick companies are doing an extensive business in eastern Ontario. The principal Canadian companies are the Massey Harris Co., Toronto; Frost & Wood, Smith Falls;

Maxwell Company, St. Marys, and Noxon Company, Ingersoll.

A jobber of United States bicycles here informs me that he will dispose of at least 4,000 wheels this year. There is a demand for a cheap wheel, such as can be produced only in the United States. These wheels are giving good satisfaction. Many of the wheels of Canada, outside of the high-priced ones, are made of United States parts. The American wheels generally bear the stamp of the Canadian iobber, but otherwise they retain their name and identity.

# OPENING FOR CERTAIN LINES OF GOODS.

While there are numerous factories for the manufacture of carriages and buggies, yet there are no up-to-date styles on the market, and I see no reason why the latest styles of vehicles should not be successfully introduced here. I believe our manufacturers could pay the duty and yet put their high-class goods upon the market here at such a figure as would insure large sales.

As to our corn products, while the people here seem to be familiar with the availability of this grain as an article of human diet, yet outside of canned corn, which is put up extensively in this province, one

seldom sees it in any other form.

Cotton-seed oil is only found in drug stores, and sells at a greatly

advanced price over the same product in the States.

Kerosene oil and gasoline are of poor quality and high priced, while barrel or butter crackers are an unknown quantity in this part of the Dominion.

# TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Besides the Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk, Michigan Central, Huron and Bruce, Lake Erie and Detroit River railways and their various branches which center here, the city of London and all this part of Ontario will greatly profit by a new and important car ferry just established between Conneaut, Ohio, and Port Stanley. This line opens up to this territory the coal fields of western Pennsylvania and eastern Ohio by direct communication over the Pittsburg, Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad and the Loudon and Port Stanley Railroad. This route will, in time, also directly reach the great copper and nickel mines of the celebrated Sudbury district. It is expected that this new line will greatly reduce rates and thereby lessen the price of coal and other commodities shipped from the United States throughout western Ontario. The distance from Conneaut, Ohio, to London is only 70 miles.

# COTTON TEXTILES.

Of the coarser cotton textiles on the market, most are of Canadian manufacture. A few brands of United States origin are seen, such as Dwight Anchor white sheetings and the Amoskeag A. C. A. tickings.

The gray cottons of Canadian make run as follows: 2.85, 3, 31, and 31 yards per pound, 36 inch; 31 and 4 yards per pound, 32 inch; 41 yards per pound, 30 inch.

All these are about the same in texture as muslins in the United States, and are put on the market at about 15½ cents per pound.

White muslins cost 21 cents per pound and tickings 24 cents.

# TRADE.

- · • •	
Quarter ended—	
September 30, 1896	\$620, 118
December 31, 1896	559, 731
March 31, 1897	647, 039
June 30, 1897	576, 596
•	<del></del>
Total	2, 403, 484
Total imports for the year ended June 30, 1898.	
Quarter ended—	****
September 30, 1897	<b>\$817,079</b>
December 31, 1897	642, 627
March 31, 1898	966, 091
June 30, 1898	710, 043
Total	3, 135, 840
This shows a net increase over 1897 of \$732,356, or 30½ per cent.	-,,
Total imports from the United States for the year ended June 30, 1897	7.
	•
Quarter ended—	****
September 30, 1896	\$299, 013
December 31, 1896	357, 021
March 31, 1897	312, 150
June 30, 1897	421, 132
Total	1, 389, 31
Total imports from the United States for the year ended June 30, 1898	<b>).</b>
Quarter ended—	
September 30, 1897	<b>\$376, 306</b>
December 31, 1897	
March 31, 1898	366, 752
	529, 219
June 30, 1898	
June 30, 1898	529, 219 532, 646
June 30, 1898	529, 219 532, 646
June 30, 1898	529, 219 532, 646 1, 804, 923
June 30, 1898	529, 219 532, 646 1, 804, 923
Total Showing a net increase over 1897 of \$415,607, or 30 per cent.  Total exports to the United States, as shown by consular records, for the year of the states of the United States as shown by consular records, for the year of the year of the states of the states of the states of the states of the year	529, 219 532, 646 1, 804, 923
June 30, 1898  Total  Showing a net increase over 1897 of \$415,607, or 30 per cent.  Total exports to the United States, as shown by consular records, for the year of 30, 1897.  Quarter ended—	529, 219 532, 646 1, 804, 923 onded June
June 30, 1898  Total  Showing a net increase over 1897 of \$415,607, or 30 per cent.  Total exports to the United States, as shown by consular records, for the year of 30, 1897.  Quarter ended— September 30, 1896	529, 219 532, 646 1, 804, 923 ended June \$40, 251, 05 115, 929, 48
June 30, 1898  Total  Showing a net increase over 1897 of \$415,607, or 30 per cent.  Total exports to the United States, as shown by consular records, for the year of 30, 1897.  Quarter ended— September 30, 1896	529, 219 532, 646 1, 804, 923 ended June \$40, 251, 05 115, 929, 48
June 30, 1898  Total  Showing a net increase over 1897 of \$415,607, or 30 per cent.  Total exports to the United States, as shown by consular records, for the year 30, 1897.  Quarter ended— September 30, 1896	529, 219 532, 646 1, 804, 923 ended June \$40, 251, 05 115, 929, 48 157, 302, 42
June 30, 1898  Total  Showing a net increase over 1897 of \$415,607, or 30 per cent.  Total exports to the United States, as shown by consular records, for the year of \$30, 1897.  Quarter ended— September 30, 1896 December 31, 1896 March 31, 1897 June 30, 1897	529, 219 532, 646 1, 804, 923 ended June \$40, 251. 05 115, 929. 48 157, 302. 42 132, 596. 56
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June 30, 1898  Total  Showing a net increase over 1897 of \$415,607, or 30 per cent.  Total exports to the United States, as shown by consular records, for the year 30, 1897.  Quarter ended— September 30, 1896  March 31, 1897  June 30, 1897  Total  Total exports to the United States, as shown by consular records, for the year 30, 1898.  Quarter ended— September 30, 1897  December 31, 1897	529, 219 532, 646 1, 804, 923 ended June \$40, 251, 05 115, 329, 48 157, 302, 42 132, 596, 56 446, 079, 51 ended June \$68, 180, 49 71, 524, 00
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June 30, 1898  Total  Showing a net increase over 1897 of \$415,607, or 30 per cent.  Total exports to the United States, as shown by consular records, for the year 30, 1897.  Quarter ended— September 30, 1896 December 31, 1896 March 31, 1897 June 30, 1897  Total  Total exports to the United States, as shown by consular records, for the year 30, 1898.  Quarter ended— September 30, 1897 December 31, 1897 March 31, 1898 June 30, 1898  Total	529, 219 532, 646 1, 804, 923 ended June \$40, 251, 05 115, 392, 48 157, 392, 42 132, 596, 56 446, 079, 51 ended June \$68, 180, 49 71, 524, 00 46, 464, 05 97, 582, 75
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Principal articles of import from the United States.

Coal, cotton, hardware, iron, glass, paper, bicycles, machinery, agricultural implements, books, hats and caps, rubber goods, drugs, jewelry, woodenware, sugar, molasses, brass goods, cigar labels, breadstuffs, boots and shoes, fruit, brushes, plated ware, leather, tobacco leaf, indian corn, watch movements.

Principal articles of import from Great Britain.

Rice, cotton, hosiery, curtains, drugs, fancy goods, damask, hats and caps, gloves, hardware and cutlery, iron, leather, spices, plumbago, oilcloth, colors and paints, wall paper, etc., pickles and sauces, silk fabrics, ribbons, velvet and velveteens, granite, sugar, dress goods, wool clothing, carpets, liquors, hides and skins, tea, soda biscuit.

HENRY S. OULVER, Consul.

LONDON, September 27, 1898.

# MORRISBURG. 1

The United States is rapidly taking the place of Great Britain in supplying articles such as bicycles, hardware, machinery, and agricultural implements. Owing to the fact that transportation facilities between the United States and Canada are improving, the trade heretofore going to Great Britain is fast being transferred. As Canadian firms become known, they get better terms and better goods, which tends to increase trade between Canada and the United States. Great improvements have been made in the last six months in the telegraph service, and the long-distance telephone is now widely used in Canada.

Transportation in this section is of the best, the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers, the Grand Trunk Railroad, and Canadian Pacific Railway furnishing all necessary means to insure quick and rapid transfer to any part of the country; and with the new line from Ottawa to New York, in connection with the Canada and Atlantic, the system seems perfected. There has been no material increase in freight rates during the six months previous to June 30, 1898.

Penny postage will be established between Great Britain and her colonies after December 25, 1898. Five cents is charged in addition to postage on all registered letters.

Licenses are not required for carrying on any business, except for the sale of spirituous liquors. Licenses for carts, trucks, and peddlers are in some cases granted by the incorporated townships, and in others by the provincial government.

Commercial travelers are not required to take out license in this district, but they are in some parts of Canada. No marks are required on goods

The information requested as to cotton textiles, etc., can not be obtained here, as the local dealers trade through commission houses.

JOHN E. HAMILTON, Commercial Agent.

Morrisburg, October 25, 1898.

<sup>1</sup> In reply to circular of August 5.

#### ORILLIA.

There are practically no wholesale or jobbing houses in this district, and few direct importers of goods from the United States. A large amount of merchandise of American production or manufacture is consumed in the district, but is procured from importers in Toronto, Hamilton, and Montreal. Several retailers here import directly from England and Germany to quite an extent.

Commercial travelers from the United States cover this district more or less. In conversing with leading business men, however, some of whom admitted a preference for "Yankee drummers," the claim was made that it was nearly impossible to maintain satisfactory business relations with them, owing to the infrequency and uncertainty of their

visits.

Many articles of United States manufacture are now used, and more could be added by systematic and energetic exhibition of goods. Chenille curtains, white cottons and cotton prints, muslins and muslin prints, cambrics, flannelettes, and fleece-lined underwear come largely from the United States. Cotton prints, selling at from 4 to 12 cents per yard, are very popular. Dress goods, mantle and garment cloths come

largely from England and Germany.

Some boots and shoes from the United States find their way into the district, and the trade could readily be monopolized if it were pushed. Several retailers have spoken of a desire to get an agency direct from the manufacturer for an American line of boots and shoes. Canadian shoes do not equal ours; they are not so stylishly finished, nor do they retain their shape as well. By exercising care and striving to please the retailers there is an excellent market here for manufacturers in this line. American boots command a better price than Canadian ones. Clothing is wholly of Canadian manufacture, but quite a number of hats from the United States are sold here.

Articles in the grocery line imported from the United States are starch, canned meats and soups, dressings, fancy biscuits, dessert

preparations, soaps, and washing powders.

Some American bicycles are used, but not many. Bicycles are ridden here by all classes. Lamps are mostly of United States manufacture, as well as table glassware, celluloid goods, toilet cases, and fancy articles, druggists' lines in rubber goods, patent medicines, and machine oils.

All sterling silver goods and nearly all watch movements come from the United States, and many watch cases, clocks, umbrellas, and canes.

Typewriters, with the exception of one or two inferior machines, are entirely from the United States. The demand for good, medium-priced machines is rapidly increasing. This is an important market for manufacturers of agricultural implements, and one of the great firms in the United States is an active and successful competitor of Canadian houses despite the 20 per cent duty.

The farmer in this district desires the latest and best agricultural implements. The demand is constantly increasing, and this is a promising field for high-grade machines of United States manufacture. Mowers, reapers, binders, cultivators, spreaders, and straw cutters are

now imported.

In selling goods by sample great care should be exercised, and goods

when delivered should be of the same quality as the sample.

Orillia is a subport of entry, and the imports for the six months ended June 30, 1898, amounted, approximately, to \$700,000, of which

fully 70 per cent came from the United States; but much of that was coal (which is wholly from the United States), and a considerable value was in household goods. There are a large number of settlers from the United States in this vicinity.

The principal exports from this district to the United States are

lumber, shingles, nickel matte, and live stock.

Previous to the enactment of the present tariff law most of the high and medium grade lumber from this district was exported to the United States. That trade is now largely restricted. Until quite recently the lumber business was very dull here, but mill owners now claim to have secured other markets, and business is very good. It is said that they have entered markets formerly supplied entirely by the United States. Shipments are made from this district to Jamaica and other West Indian islands, to South America, South Africa, England, and Continental Europe. I have received many letters from business houses in the United States, asking for commercial information, all of which have received immediate attention.

Exports from this district for the six months ending June 30, 1898,

were as follows:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Bone. Cattle Fish Furs Hair Lumber	3, 585. 00 1, 415. 25 366. 25 313. 58	Personal effects	330.00

This does not include consular agencies.

ERNEST A. WAKEFIELD,

Commercial Agent.

ORILLIA, November 28, 1898.

# PALMERSTON.1

As the consular lines of this district do not correspond with the Canadian customs lines, and as all the Canadian customs offices in this district—six in number—are merely outports of principal offices at Stratford, Goderich, and Guelph, the recorded imports into this district can not be separated from those of the other consular districts mentioned and can only be obtained by combining the imports as reported from the three consulates referred to, the result representing the four consular districts. It will thus be seen that the consular officer here is at a serious disadvantage in regard to reports of this character. In making up this report for 1897 these six outports were visited in turn, but only to find that statistics were not kept after the returns were made to the offices to which they were subordinate. Then the principal offices at Stratford, Goderich, and Guelph were visited, only to find that returns from outports, when received there, were incorporated into the business of the principal office, and no independent returns from such outports were retained.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In reply to circular of August 5.

Attention is again called to the fact that probably 75 per cent of all imported goods are bought from importers doing business in the large commercial centers of Canada, so that even if the details could be obtained from these outports, they would indicate very little as to the actual consumption of imports here.

Palmerston being a railway junction where all exports are registered for purposes of tracing, it is possible to find their value, though this can not be done accurately, since the values of exports are not given in the records on file in such places, and waybills, showing the values, are only to be found at the head offices of transportation companies.

The principal items of import are machinery, coal, rawhides, grains for seeding purposes, leaf tobacco, wall paper, hardware, cotton goods, marble and freestone, oysters, refined coal oil and products of petroleum, broom corn, electroplated silverware, galvanized and other iron products—such as wire, tubing, hoop, rod, and castings—steel bars (round and flat), drugs, books and printed matter, electric light supplies, hops, jute, cloth, jewelry, garden seeds, sewing machines and bicycles, shoddy wool, school supplies, artificial flowers, glue, printing type, oats for milling, and corn for ensilage and for grinding. More than two-thirds of these imports have been from the United States; the other third came chiefly from England, and only a very few from any other country. The principal imports from Great Britain are dry goods, clothing, water-proof garments, fur goods, silks, fabrics, buttons, trimmings, millinery goods, oilcloths, linoleums, carpets, rugs, and musical instruments.

The export trade of this district with the United States has been furnished in the quarterly returns from this office. The export transactions with Great Britain and the rest of the world (outside the United States) during the year 1897 and the first half of 1898, to June 30, are tabulated and inclosed herewith.

United States machinery and the higher grades of American wall paper are very popular here, and the same may be said of our hardware, ornaments for cabinet purposes, posts used in the construction of pianos and carriages, locks and tools of all kinds, boots and shoes, cotton goods, surgical instruments, chemical apparatus, patent medicines, drugs, jewelry, veneers of wood, and books. Owing to the reduction in duty of 25 per cent in favor of English productions, it is feared that there will be an increase in the consumption of the goods produced in that country, as well as the other countries more recently included in the preferential arrangement, and a consequent decrease in the importation of United States products. There are no objections to American products or the manner of packing or preparing them for market. Canadian agricultural implements are being used here because they are cheaper. No one claims that it is because they are superior.

LOTON S. HUNT, Commercial Agent.

PALMERSTON, November 1, 1898.

Exports from the consular district of Palmerston for countries other than the United States.

# FROM JANUARY 1 TO JULY 1, 1897.

Articles.	Estimated quantity.	Cars.	Estimated value.
Applesbarrels	1, 200	6	\$2,40
Bûîter a pounds	80,000	4	16,000
Cattlehead	1,474	67	11, 050
Cheese bpounds	200,000	10	16,000
Eggsdozen	117, 600	1	11, 760
Flour barrels	1,750	14	7,000
Grain (principally pease)bushels	79,000	158	47, 40
Horseshead	176	11	2, 200
Logscubic feet	800	2	1.60
Maple blocksdo	45, 750	61	11, 43
Oatsbushels	124,000	124	31,000
Oatmeal	2,750	22	8.90
Peasebushels	144, 600	241	86,76
W heatdodo	600	1	51
Total for six months			254, 01

# JULY 1, 1897, TO JANUARY 1, 1898.

Lpples	barrels	4, 400	22	\$8, 800
Bûtter a	pounds	760, 000	38	15, 200
Cheeseb	do	1, 260, 000	63	100, 800
attle	head	748	34	56,000
Ggs	dozen	509, 600	26	50, 960
lour	barrels	6, 250	50	25, 000
Frain (principally pease)		224, 500	449	134, 700
Iorses		240	15	80,000
Iav		30	3	210
.0gs		800	2	1,600
Apple blocks		3, 750	5	937
)ata	bushels	167, 000	167	41, 750
atmeal	barrels	2, 250	18	8, 100
ease	bushela	154, 800	258	92, 880
Rve		1,500	3	750
heep	head	1.200	6	6, 000
Wheat		100, 800	173	98, 610
Total for six months	- 			672, 297

# JANUARY 1 TO JULY 1, 1898.

Applesbarrel		2	<b>\$800</b>
Bûtter apound	8 80,000	4	20,000
Cheese bdo.	120,000	6	9, 600
Cattlehea	d 1. 386	63	106, 950
Flourbarrel	8 7, 375	59	36, 875
Grain (principally pease)bushel	8 242.000	484	151, 200
Hayton		6	420
Horseshea		17	38 08
Logscubic fee		26	2, 080
Maple blocksdo.		113	21, 387
Oatabushel		166	41, 500
Oatmesl barre		13	5, 850
Peasebushel		124	44, 640
Rvedo.		3	750
Sheephea		ĭ	1,000
Wheatbushel		101	50, 500
Total for six months			531, 632

a Very large quantities of cheese and butter are taken from this district to cold-storage points in Canada, whence they are reshipped to England as market warrants, no export entry on such being credited to this district.

5 Fully 90 per cent of these articles are for the English market.

# PORT HOPE.

The year ending June 30, 1898, like those that have preceded, has a statistical history to be presented, showing the figures of the past year and giving the problems that are to be worked out in the future.

The year has been fairly successful from a business standpoint, good

crops are promised, and the outlook for the '98 harvest is better.

There has been no great improvement in manufacturing interests or building in this district outside of the city of Peterborough, though railroads have prospered, and the few vessels on the lake in this vicinity have not been idle.

### HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Improvements in the excellent harbor are contemplated. The rebuilding of many of the piers, and dredging the harbor and channels, so that the largest vessels on the lake may find easy entrance, are among them.

# EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The declared exports in this consular district show a falling off of 53 per cent over those of 1897. This is made up from numerous articles of merchandise, barley, pease, lumber, wool, and hides showing the greatest losses. A table accompanies this report giving the articles and amounts for the two years.

The imports, as furnished from the custom-house in this place, show a slight increase over the year ending June 30, 1897, but the change in the list of merchandise brought in is so small that only a general sum-

mary is given.

A considerable amount of American manufactured goods is sold in this district, though only a limited quantity is imported direct, as the dealers here purchase from the wholesalers in the large cities. Several retail dealers are showing large stocks of lamps, chimneys, etc., bought of an agent and shipped direct from the manufacturer. This plainly shows that American goods can be sold in Canada by soliciting custom through agents. A merchant who personally imports a line of goods from any country rarely fails to announce that fact through his advertising, and to give him that opportunity it is only necessary to show him the goods. The superiority of United States articles is admitted on all sides. The clumsy imitations that are made by foreign manufacturers show that the demand is for the neat and perfect American article.

# NAVIGATION.

There is a Canadian steamer line from Charlotte (Rochester), N. Y., to Cobonrg and Port Hope, running daily during the season. The distance is 62 miles, requiring five hours for the passage, and the fare is \$2.50 one way. There is a heavy summer travel, mostly Americans, sportsmen, and summer boarders. A steamer that could reduce the time by an hour or an hour and a half, with a proportional discount in fare, would be hailed with delight by the hundreds of American visitors, as well as by the thousands of Canadians.

The Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company's steamers, between Toronto and Montreal, have for years made Port Hope and Cobourg calling places on their daily trips. It is now reported that next season the boats will follow the south shore of the lake, touching at Charlotte and Oswego for American traffic, while weekly or semiweekly trips by other boats belonging to the company will operate the old route.

The Canadian navigation laws do not allow a foreign vessel to carry

passengers or freight between any two Canadian ports; consequently an American steamer, coming on the line mentioned, would clear from Charlotte to Port Hope via Cobourg, but do no business between the two Canadian ports.

# PORT HOPE AND COBOURG.

The two towns of Port Hope and Cobourg are situated on the shore of Lake Ontario and are but 6 miles distant from each other. They have, together, a population of 10,000, about equally divided. They are on the main line of the Grand Trunk Railway, with connection at Port Hope with the Midland Division of the same line. There is also a gravel road between the two villages, constructed and owned by a private corporation, and for riding or driving an animal over it a toll is charged. There are roundabout roads by which the tollgate may be avoided, but at certain seasons of the year they are difficult to drive over.

The towns have at times proposed to buy and make free the "gravel road," but an agreement as to price could not be reached. The towns

have also talked of building a beach road.

Surveys and locations have been made for a branch line from the Canadian Pacific at Madoc to Cobourg, bonuses have been granted by the Dominion Government, and the towns through which the road would pass have voted aid. It is understood that the bonds for its completion have recently been floated in England, and the residents of Cobourg look for its early completion. The road would be about 50 miles in length and would run through a rich farming country.

During the prosperous years that followed the close of the civil war in the United States many costly mansions were built in both Port Hope and Cobourg. Business depression threw many of them on the market, and they were bought by Americans, the result being that Cobourg has become a great summer resort for citizens from the United States, having an American colony of nearly five hundred the present season. Private houses are opened to visitors and several summer hotels are filled. Port Hope is slowly drifting in the same direction, as more Americans come to the town every summer.

The two places, although located so near each other, differ most materially in physical character, Cobourg and its surroundings being very level, while Port Hope is built on a series of hills, from which in any direction the visitor may gaze upon those charming views that

well justify its name of the "prettiest town in Canada."

The intercourse between the two places is so limited as to occasion comment from a stranger. A toll road does not encourage travel; the railroad stations are located too far away from the business centers; trains are not run at frequent or convenient hours, and a railway fare of 4 cents per mile seems exorbitant.

Neither place is a manufacturing town, as the word is understood in the United States, though each has its small industries. Port Hope. has extensive water power, though comparatively little is utilized. The upper fall is estimated at 100 horsepower, and there are four of less extent, the last rating over 75 horsepower.

#### ELECTRIC CARS.

It seems to me that here is one of the best openings on this continent for United States capital in installing an electric railway plant. Six miles of road, passing near the shore and beach of the lake, 5,000 inhabitants at each terminal, and a summer increase of large proportions.

The franchise of streets and outside roads, or right of way, can be secured at reasonable rates. Outside the limits of Port Hope there would be but a fractional per cent of grade along the whole line. It is possible that the water power here would furnish all the force needed to operate the whole line.

HARRY P. DILL, Commercial Agent.

PORT HOPE, November 2, 1898.

Value of exports declared from the Port Hope consular district for the two years ending June 30, 1897 and 1998.

Articles.	1897.	1898.	Articles.	1897.	1 <b>8</b> 98.
American goods returned	\$5, 304	98, 580	Lambs	\$11,216	\$11, 324
Apples	2, 540	1,005	Lumber	150, 525	67, 333
Barley	16, 674	1 836	Machines	. <b></b>	700
Beans		480	Old rubber		790
Binder twine	34, 560	1	Pease		15, 449
Bones		1, 169	Potatoes		10, 052
Canoes		759	Seeds		864
Cattle	13, 735	45, 473	Shingles		2, 705
Emigrant effects	18, 458	7, 509	Wool		4. 378
Hides	113, 192	69, 217	All other	1.801	3, 140
Horses	9, 770	4, 079	All othol	1, 701	3, 140
Hub blocks	2,909	4,079	Total	544, 066	257, 842

### CUSTOM-HOUSE IMPORTS.

The amount of imports at the Port Hope customs district for the years ending June 30, 1897 and 1898, by quarters, is as follows:

Quarter ending—	Dutiable.	Duty.	Free.
September, 1896. December, 1896 March, 1897. June, 1897	6, 819 10, 025	\$3, 927 2, 463 3, 292 3, 277	\$30, 384 18, 801 16, 444 48, 648
Total	38, 289	12, 959	114, 277
September, 1897 December, 1897 March, 1898 June, 1898	8, 782 12, 301	4, 100 4, 393 4, 119 2, 602	29, 225 19, 858 15, 183 49, 968
Total	40, 493	15, 214	114, 234

# SAULT STE. MARIE.1

The principal exports from this district consist of products of the forest. The following figures show the chief exports for the six months ending June 30, 1898, and also for the corresponding time in 1897:

	1898.	1897.
Pine saw logs.         feet.           Pine lumber.         do.           Spruce pulp wood.         cords.           Wood pulp (dry ground)         pounds.	10 004	20 207

The decrease in the export of pulp wood is said to be caused by the fear existing at the time of cutting that a duty might be placed on it either by Canada on export or by the United States on import. In this connection I would say that spruce timber in Canada suitable for

making pulp seems almost unlimited. I am informed by engineers, woodsmen, and timber experts who have explored the country from here north to Hudson Bay that spruce timber is interspersed all through the pine in the pine belt, similar to that in Michigan and Wisconsin. The pine belt proper extends about 100 to 150 miles north from the Sault River, and the spruce belt proper begins at the northern extremity of the pine belt and extends beyond the southern extremity of Georgian Bay, and the timber is much thicker and larger than in the pine belt.

The Canadian collector of customs here gives the following as the principal imports through his office for the six months ended June 30, 1898: Coal, \$21,430; iron and the manufactures of iron, \$11,138; salted

meats, \$5,261; kerosene, \$614.

There are no large towns or cities in this district, and the imports from the United States are not large, but the following articles, solely because of their superior qualities, can be sold here: Furniture of special design and finish, particularly in oak; the best grade of locks, lumbermen's tools, mechanics' tools, and files (those made in Pittsburg are particularly mentioned); salted and canned meats, cabbage, onions, nuts, and fruits of all kinds, green, dried, and canned, except apples and grapes; petroleum and all lubricating oils, lamps, nails, guns, galvanized sheet iron, barbed wire, tar felt, manila rope, waste, and a variety of other goods in iron and steel; novelties in sterling silver, and jewelry, clocks, movements for watches, gold and silver plated ware, and tobacco.

There are no houses exclusively for jobbing in this district, but because of the extensive lumbering and mining industries there is a large retail trade, and a good share of this trade, particularly in lumbermen's and miners' supplies and hardware, should be furnished by jobbing houses

in the United States.

The merchants of this district are, as a rule, responsible, and will not object to the time that merchants in the United States would be willing to give them.

Trade conditions existing in this (Algoma) district should, it seems to me, apply equally to the districts of Nipissing, Parry Sound, and

Thunder Bay.

GEO. W. SHOTTS, Commercial Agent.

SAULT STE MARIE, October 6, 1898.

# AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION OF ONTARIO.

The annual report of the bureau of industries for the Province of Ontario for the year 1897 gives the following figures, showing the products of the Province for the year:

Fall wheat Spring wheat Barley	950, 222	Bushels.	Bushels.
	323, 305	23, 988, 051	25. 2
	451, 515	3, 519, 322	15. 1
Oata	2, 432, 491 187, 785 896, 785 151, 669 50, 591 169, 233	12, 021, 779 86, 318, 128 8, 882, 005 12, 867, 093 8, 464, 196 981, 340 16, 100, 797 18, 103, 387 4, 433, 628 68, 297, 48 68, 287, 185	15. 1 26. 6 85. 5 18 15. 5 22. 8 19. 4 95 440 869 457 41. 63

The report shows that the average crop per acre of 1897 was slightly larger than the average crop for the past sixteen years, with the exception of pease and patatoes, which were smaller.

It also shows that the wool clip of the year was 437,000 pounds short of the average for the last sixteen years, and that there was 137,362,916 pounds of cheese manufactured as against 65,638,656 pounds in 1887.

GEO. W. SHOTTS, Commercial Agent.

SAULT STE. MARIE, January 28, 1899.

# ST. THOMAS.

This district, with a population of about 180,000, is practically an agricultural one. Very little manufacturing of any character is carried on.

The exports from this district to the United States comprise animals, bran, flax, hides, household goods and settlers' effects, and staves; to Great Britain, animals and animal products, flour and wheat.

The exports to the United States, as per records of this consulate, in detail herewith appended, are for the calendar year 1897.

 Year ending December 31, 1897
 \$258, 187. 84

 For the first six months of 1898, ending June 30
 75, 497. 24

From Courtright Agency:

 Year ending December 31, 1897
 \$32, 372. 22

 For the first six months of 1898, ending June 30
 6, 182. 70

The value of exports to Great Britain and other countries for the same period, according to unclassified information furnished by the collector of inland revenue for this district, was:

Period.	Great Brit- ain.	Other coun- tries.
Year ending Dec. 31, 1897	\$130, 980	\$1, 278
Six months ending June 30, 1898	322, 924	14, 779

Flour was the principal article in the large increase during the first six months of 1898, its export for the June quarter alone amounting to \$231,199.

The value of imports, unclassified, from all countries into this district for the year 1897 and the first six months of 1898, as furnished by the collector of inland revenue for this district, was:

Period.	United States.		Great	Other
Period,	Dutiable.	Free.	Britain.	countries.
Year ending Dec. 31, 1897	\$260, 935 158, 292	\$153, 261 89, 279	\$39, 626 17, 414	\$8, 159 4, 445

The principal imports from the United States are anthracite and bituminous coal, corn, carpets, mattings, wall paper, moldings, cotton goods, hats and caps, boots and shoes, etc.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In reply to circular of August 5, 1898.

Were it not for the duty, American boots and shoes, ready-made clothing and other articles of wearing apparel would unquestionably hold this market to the exclusion of domestic manufactures, because of neatness of style and superior finish. This applies also to table cutlery and fine hardware. As it is, only a very small proportion of the population, I am informed by the dealers, will pay the difference in prices. In the matter of bicycles, the United States makes seem to be more than holding their own, and I attribute their popularity to their durability and superior finish, as well as to the energy with which the trade is solicited.

With reference to increasing the demand for American goods, I am of the opinion that it would require closer figuring and more energetic soliciting on the part of our manufacturers and wholesalers, and the establishment of strong representative agencies in the larger cities, by which the merits of our goods would be more fairly and systematically presented. Under existing conditions, I am informed that dealers handle American goods only in a gingerly, half-hearted manner, because there is not the same profit as there is in pushing an inferior article of domestic manufacture. The remark is frequently heard, "Yes; we have the American make, but we regard this made at Montreal (or at Toronto or some other Canadian manufacturing center) as being much superior; in fact, we prefer it in our own family use." Under these circumstances, unchampioned American goods have not a fair chance in competition with a less meritorious article of domestic manufacture.

Commercial credits and rates of exchange are practically the same

as in the United States.

While St. Thomas has perhaps an advantage over any other place in the Dominion in the way of railroad facilities, there are no natural resources to induce manufacturing establishments to locate here. There is neither water power nor raw material immediately available, and, with the exception of four flour mills, the St. Thomas Car Wheel Works, and the J. H. Hite Handle Factory, no manufacturing is done here.

M. J. BURKE, Consul.

St. Thomas, November 16, 1898.

Declared value of exports from St. Thomas, Ontario district, to the United States during the four quarters of the year ended December 31, 1897.

	Quarter ending—					
Articles.	Mar. 31.	June 80.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Total.	
Apples	\$142.00				\$142.00	
Beans	5, 084, 35	<b>\$286.5</b> 0	• • • • • • • • • • • • •		5, 370. 85	
Bran		1, 190, 50	\$2, 556. 65	\$4,778.50	8, 525, 65	
Cattle		5, 456.00	2, 985.00	1, 284. 00	16, 210, 00	
Flax	5, 438. 16	11, 403, 65	2, 513, 80		19, 355, 61	
Нау	618.40		-,		618. 40	
Hides	522.77		426, 00	2, 344. 67	8, 293, 44	
Horses	740.00	2, 500, 00	10, 545, 00	-,	13, 785, 00	
Household goods	3, 055, 00	-,		860.00	8, 915, 00	
Lambs	10, 913, 30		4, 597, 75	81, 633, 00	97, 144, 05	
Lumber	652, 63	900.00	844.00	02, 00 00	2, 396, 63	
Poultry			775.00	940.00	1, 715, 00	
Staves	9, 914, 88	24, 262, 82	22, 079. 06	15, 259, 48	71, 516, 24	
Wool		5, 965, 64	3, 406, 00	10, 200. 10	9, 371, 64	
All other articles	1, 479. 95	395. 20	1, 222, 91	1, 730. 27	4, 828. 33	
Total	45, 046, 44	52, 360. 31	51, 951. 17	108, 829. 92	258, 187. 84	

Declared exports from St. Thomas district for six months ending June 30, 1898.

Quarter ending—		:
Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.
	\$5, 069. 75	\$8, 296. 25 22, 845, 00
	3, 553. 25	3, 553. 25 590. 00
8, 785. 00 1, 415. 00	4, 523. 50	13, 308. 50 1, 415. 00
1, 702. 13	18, 215, 12	4, 129, 50 19, 917, 25 1, 440, 49
21, 821. 93	53, 675. 31	75, 497. 24
	Mar. 31. \$3, 228.50 1, 488.00 590.00 8, 785.00 1, 415.00 4, 129.50 1, 702.13 473.80	Mar. 31. June 30.  \$3, 228. 50 \$5, 069. 75 1, 496. 00 21, 347. 00 3, 553. 25 590. 00 4, 523. 50 1, 415. 00 4, 129. 50 1, 702. 13 18, 215. 12 473. 80 986. 69

# MANITOBA.

### WINNIPEG.

This district embraces a vast extent of territory and a great diversity of industries and commercial interests. Some of the country included within it is valuable only for grazing purposes, or for its timber and minerals, but the larger part consists of arable plains of wonderful fertility, capable of supporting a large agricultural population and of producing an enormous surplus of food products for export. The agricultural lands of the district now within reach of transportation lines, and available for settlement, are in extent more than twice the size of North and South Dakota combined.

In climatic conditions this district does not differ materially from the Dakotas, having perhaps a better natural water supply and a less excessive fall of snow.

### IMMIGRATION.

Much of the country is but sparsely settled, and the greater part of the agricultural land is unoccupied and uncultivated, while the mineral resources of the region, known to be of great extent and variety, are just beginning to be appreciated.

Immigration into this section has attained considerable proportions, and is growing in volume rapidly from year to year, owing to the liberal policy employed by both the Dominion and Provincial governments. There is a well organized and equipped immigration bureau. Paid agents are kept in many of the States of the Union and in many of the European countries to advertise the advantages of this region and personally solicit immigrants. A free homestead of 160 acres is given to everyone who will occupy and cultivate it. Immigrant houses, or hotels, are established at the principal railroad points, where newcomers are housed and fed until they can be permanently located.

Concessions in transportation rates are made, and in many ways immigration is encouraged. As a result of these efforts, aided perhaps by the endeavors of the United States Government to restrict immigration into the States, about 35,000 agriculturists, to say nothing of those of other occupations, have located within this consular district during the present season. Indications point to a much larger influx during the next year.

These accessions to the population come largely from the countries of northern Europe, and many of them would be rightly classed as

undesirable in the United States. They are, however, much less so here. Being located in small communities and rural districts, remote from large cities and centers of population and wealth, they are constrained by circumstances to devote their time and energy to honest toil in the effort to make a living.

# AGRICULTURE.

All cereal crops are produced here, but the principal one is wheat. The wheat crop of the present year in the district is estimated at 30,000,000 bushels, and is of excellent quality. Much the greater part of it will be exported as grain, the milling facilities of the district being entirely inadequate to its manufacture into flour. Other cereal and vegetable crops are abundant for home consumption, and in the case of rye, oats, flax, and barley there will be a large surplus to go abroad.

The commerce of this district in animals and animal products is also

important, and grows in volume from year to year.

Their export, as is also the case with cereals, is principally to Europe, owing to the customs duties laid upon this class of imports into the United States. There is, however, a considerable movement of young stock cattle into the United States, the excellence of the cattle produced in the district causing them to be much sought after by farmers and ranchmen of the Northwestern States.

The invoices of such cattle exported from this district to the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, aggregated \$404,086.12, and the trada is steadily increasing. A very large proportion of the

shipments is classed as calves and yearlings.

#### FISHERIES.

The fisheries on the numerous fresh-water lakes in the district constitute an important industry. The principal plants are located on Lake Winnipeg and the Lake of the Woods, but all the lakes and rivers in the district are well stocked with merchantable fish. During the summer of 1897 the fish taken at the principal fisheries at Lake Winnipeg aggregated 3,000,000 pounds, and during the last winter "ice

fishing" resulted in a catch of about 1,000,000 pounds more.

During the summer of 1898 the catch at Lake Winnipeg was limited, by agreement among the principal firms operating there, to 3,000,000 pounds, although three times that amount could have been taken during the season with the apparatus used. The laws of Canada guarding against the depletion of the stocks of fish in Canadian lakes are strict, and, as a rule, rigidly enforced. The supply of fish in Lake Winnipeg shows no sign of diminution, but at the Lake of the Woods, which lies on both sides of the international boundary, and where, consequently, the Canadian laws can not be strictly enforced, the stock of fish seems to be greatly depleted. International regulations for the preservation of fish in the Lake of the Woods and in other waters crossed by the boundary ought to be inaugurated and enforced without delay.

The price of fish at Lake Winnipeg last year ranged at about 4 cents per pound, but this year, since the catch was made, all the plants on the lake have been bought up and consolidated under one firm, or trust, and the entire catch of fish was sold, with the business, at 2½ cents per pound. The product of the summer fishing is frozen as it is caught and kept in cold storage until winter, when it is marketed, almost the

entire catch being exported to the United States.

#### MINERALS.

There are extensive bituminous coal deposits in the southwest part of the district, but by reason of the distance to good markets and inadequate transportation facilities, the field is not largely developed. One mine, belonging to the Alberta Railway and Coal Company, at Lethbridge, Alberta, has been running steadily. The output of this mine for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, was 122,000 tons, of the average value at the mine of \$2 per ton.

A considerable part of the output was exported to points in the State of Montana. The Crow's Nest Pass Bailroad, recently built, has opened up a large district west of Lethbridge and near the international boundary, rich in anthracite and bituminous coal and other minerals,

that will attract attention in the near future.

Iron, copper, and the precious metals are found extensively in the western, northern, and eastern parts of the district. The principal developments so far made in mining for gold and silver are in the eastern part of the district in the vicinity of the Lake of the Woods, Rainy Lake and River, and Seine River, in the western part of the province of Ontario. That country being comparatively level, with an abundant supply of timber and water and a moderate climate, and being easily accessible to established lines of rail and water transportation, is peculiarly favorable to mining enterprises. The discoveries of gold and silver in that locality are comparatively recent, but investments made there are, in many cases, showing satisfactory returns, and developments so far indicate a great amount of high-grade ore and promise prosperity for the district. The customs returns already show a considerable export of gold and silver bullion and ores to the United States.

# TRANSPORTATION.

The transportation facilities of the district have been much improved of late years, and are now quite satisfactory. There are five lines of railroad connecting the district with the United States, and another is now being built, running southeast from Winnipeg into the State of Minnesota, passing around the south end of the Lake of the Woods, in the direction of Duluth, which city is its objective point.

The city of Winnipeg is a railroad center, there being no less than ten lines radiating from it in all directions. Among these are the Canadian Pacific and the Northern Pacific, each with a number of branch lines. About 250 miles of extensions of these lines have been completed this year, and still more is under contract to be built next

year.

# THE CITY OF WINNIPEG.

The city of Winnipeg has inaugurated an extensive system of street; sewer, and other improvements, which indicates a fair degree of pros-

perity.

About 6 miles of macadam street have been laid during the past summer, also some stretches of block and asphalt pavement. The experiment of having the public improvements made by day labor, instead of by contract, has been tried and found very satisfactory. It has proved economical, besides giving employment to many who would otherwise be idle and a charge on the public charities.

A plant for furnishing a general water supply is now being built by the city, to be owned and operated by the municipality, and will be

ready to begin operations about the beginning of the year 1900. electric lighting plant, under municipal ownership, is also in contem-

plation.

There is a slight advance in the rates of wages paid in this country since last year, but they are yet below the rates prevailing in the adjacent States of the Union. Skilled labor in the various trades is paid 15 to 20 cents per hour; railway employees get from \$1 to \$1.75 per day; clerks get from \$25 to \$50 per month, but the majority get less than \$35. Domestic servants are scarce, and command from \$10 to \$16

per month.

There are no local restrictions on United States salesmen or their business, and there is no general prejudice among the people or the dealers against our goods or manufactures. All such goods stand strictly on their merits in these markets. The Canadian customs tariff as administered at the present time gives a differential rate in favor of Great Britain of 25 per cent. But for this tariff, which is heavy on many classes of goods and seemingly intended to be prohibitive, American goods would entirely control the markets of this district. As it is, and in spite of the tariff, the imports from the United States are large, greatly exceeding the imports from all other countries and constantly growing in importance. A modification of the Canadian customs duties would greatly increase the volume of imports from the United States and would undoubtedly be highly beneficial to the people of this district, however it might affect the interests of the manufacturers and importers of eastern Canada. The foreign commerce of the district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, shows a handsome increase over that of the preceding year.

I am unable to obtain the figures showing the commerce of the district as a whole for the two years mentioned, but give below those for the Province of Manitoba, as illustrative of the commerce of the entire

district.

# COMMERCE.

The total foreign commerce of the Province of Manitoba for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, aggregated \$4,823,000, of which \$2,858,000 represented imports and \$1,965,000 exports. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, the total commerce amounted to \$7,904,985, of which \$4,432,184 was in imports and \$3,472,801 in exports. These figures show a much larger proportionate increase of exports than of imports, principally due to the large export of agricultural products to Europe during the last year. The foreign trade per capita of the population of the district for the year ending June 30, 1898, was \$40, as against \$24 per capita for the preceding year.

The total value of imports into the Province of Manitoba for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, was \$4,432,184, of which amount \$1,305,440 was on the free list and \$3,126,744 worth was dutiable, duty being col-

lected to the sum of \$907,050.24.

Of the entire amount of imports into the Province, \$3,297,226 came from the United States, as against \$777,968 from Great Britain and

\$1,134,958 from all other countries, Great Britain included.

The total exports from the Province of Manitoba for the same fiscal year aggregated \$3,472,801, of which the sum of \$2,091,395 was classed as products of agriculture, \$1,076,240 as animals and animal products, \$210,210 as product of fisheries, and \$66,743 as manufactures.

Of the manufactures exported, the sum of \$27,524 was scheduled as not of Canadian manufacture, and consisted principally of goods of United States manufacture returned to that country.

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I am satisfied that the sale of many kinds of American goods can be largely increased in this district, if the proper effort is made. Our manufacturers and dealers make a serious mistake by neglecting to establish local agencies in the principal cities in this country, where their goods can be exhibited and sold, and by not putting more traveling salesmen in the field to advertise their goods and take orders. They rely too much upon sending circulars and advertising matter of various kinds through the mails. Very few goods are sold here upon such solicitation. Canadian merchants, as a rule, will not buy goods until they have seen them or samples of them, and have been personally solicited to buy.

W. H. H. GRAHAM, Consul.

WINNIPEG, November 9, 1898.

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# NEW BRUNSWICK.

# CAMPBELLTON.

Since transmitting a similar report to the Department for the year ended June 30, 1897, this consular district has been reduced in size about one-half, which has necessitated, in making comparative statements of exports, etc., a tabulation of the two years, embracing the area within the present district—the extreme northern portion of the Province. A comparison should therefore not be made with figures in previous reports on trade and commerce.

EXPORTS.

Comparative statement of the exports to all countries from the consular district of Campbellton, New Brunswick, for the years ended June 30, 1897 and 1898.

Countries to which		Value.		
exported.	Articles.	1897.	1898.	
United States	Animals, sheep.		\$11.50	
I	Fish:			
	Fresh, frozen	<b>\$61, 828. 39</b>	<b>33</b> , 515. <b>61</b>	
	Canned lobsters	28, 708. 00	10, 428. 38	
	Fruit, canned blueberries	3, 096. 40	117. 15	
	Furs and skins	53. 70	265. 25	
	Personal effects		195.00	
	Spruce gum		24. 40	
1	Stone, grindstones	7, 803. 50	6, 347, 50	
	Sea moss		391.55	
	Vegetables, potatoes	86.00	16, 3 <b>92</b> . 22	
i	Cedar railway ties	1, 306, 50	1, 278, 88	
i	Cedar shingles	314, 042, 98	265, 242, 90	
i	Spruce clapboards	1, 940, 00	1, 445, 00	
	Spruce laths	2, 535, 00	8, 847, 50	
	Ships' knees		888. 75	
Total		421, 887. 92	340, 451. 59	
Great Britain	Canned lobsters		1, 005, 00	
	Boards, planks, etc	399, 621. 00	<b>397</b> , 113. 00	
Total		399, 621. 00	398, 118, 00	
Italy	Salt cod	83, 000. 00	26, 790. 00	
Other countries	Boards, planks, etc	55, 716, 00	59, 036, 00	
	Salt cod	12, 090. 00	11, 900. 00	
Total		67, 806, 00	70, 936, 00	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Commercial Relations, 1896-97, Vol. I.

Summary of exports for the years ended June 30, 1897 and 1898.

	Value.	
Countries.	1897.	1898.
United States. Great Britain. Italy Other countries.	83, 000, 00	\$340, 451. 59 398, 118. 00 26, 790. 00 70, 936. 00
Total	972, 314. 92	836, 295. 59

Statement of increases and decreases in exports for the year ended June 30, 1898.

Countries to which exported.	Articles.	Increases.	Decreases.
United States	Animals, sheep	\$11.50	
•	Fish: Fresh, frozen		\$28, 312. 78
	Canned lobsters.		
	Fruit, canned blueberries		2, 919. 25
i	Furs and skins.	211 55	2,010.20
	Personal effects		292, 50
	Spruce gum		
	Stone, grindstones		1, 456, 00
	Sea mosa		
i	Vegetables, potatoes	16, 306, 22	
,	Wood:		
	Cedar shingles		48, 800. 03
	Cedar railway ties		27.62
1	Spruce laths		
	Spruce clapboards		495.00
	Ships' knees.		•••••
Great Britain	Fish, canned lebsters.		2, 508, 00
Tealer	Lumber Salt cod		2, 508. 00 56, 210. 00
Italy	Lumber		50, 210. 00
Other countries	Salt cod		190.00
Total		23, 471, 47	159, 490, 80

It will be seen by the preceding statements that there is a decrease

of exports from this district amounting to \$135,919.

The articles which show a decided decrease are cedar shingles, canned lobsters, and fresh and salt fish. The only article showing an increase of any importance is potatoes. The decrease of cedar shingles is due to low quotations and less demand for them in the United States. together with the duty of 30 cents per thousand. The decrease in exportation of fish is principally due to poor catches. The increase in shipment of potatoes was due to a larger crop and somewhat better prices in the United States.

The condition of the long lumber market remains about the same as in the preceding year, i. e., poor. In anticipation of the market remaining dull, one-third less logs were cut on the Restigouche River and its tributaries last winter. There were 21,000,000 spruce and 10,500,000 cedar logs cut. Reliable information has been received that the cut

will be still less this winter.

# IMPORTS.

Satisfactory figures and information could not be obtained to formulate a statement of the imports, giving kind and value; but the imports direct would not indicate the consumption of goods from foreign countries, as they are obtained through importers and houses in the larger cities of Canada, by which plan they can be purchased at a lower figure than by importing direct in small quantities for individual use.

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The principal articles imported are pork and beef, canned meats, nets and twine, mill machinery, agricultural implements, hardware and lubricating oils from the United States; woolen, linen, and cotton goods, whiskies and champagne from Great Britain; molasses, sugar, and rum from the West Indies, and millinery and fancy goods, brandy and champagne, from France.

As has been previously stated by consular officers in Canada, the chief obstacle to the introduction of United States goods is the high

tariff.

# INDUSTRIES.

The industries of this district are those of the forest and fisheries. The products of the forest consist mostly of spruce planks, boards, deals, and laths, cedar shingles, and railway ties. The spruce boards, etc., are exported principally to Great Britain, and the cedar shingles and railway ties to the United States.

Three sawmills were burned during the early part of the season, viz: D. Richards's mill, containing three shingle and two clapboard machines and one planer; employed 35 men. Loss on buildings and machinery, \$16,000; on stock, \$3,000; insurance, \$9,000.

F. Stancliffe & Co.'s mill, containing three shingle machines; employed 15 hands. Loss on building and machinery, \$8,000; insurance, \$2,000.

William Doberty's mill, containing one rotary and one gang saw, one lath machine, one double edger, and one trimmer, valued at \$15,000; no insurance. There were 55 men employed.

All of these mills are in the course of reconstruction, with more or less improvements in regard to safety from fire, and improved machinery.

# RESTIGOUCHE AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

The projected Restigouche and Western Railway, mentioned in last year's report, has become a reality. The road is being built by a joint-stock company, Messrs. Malcolm & Ross having the contract. The Dominion government has given a grant of \$3,200 per mile, and the local or provincial government \$2,300 per mile, making the total grant \$660,000, as the road is to be 120 miles long. The railway will run across the northern portion of New Brunswick from Campbellton to St. Leonards, 12 miles above Grand Falls, on the St. John River.

It is expected that the Bangor and Aroostook Railway will extend its line to connect with this road; and if so, it will give direct and rapid transit to New York City from here, cutting off about 180 miles.

The contractors expect to complete 10 miles of the road before the heavy snowstorms. Preparations for making a start were not completed until late in the summer, which accounts for the few miles of road that will be finished this year. An embankment of most excellent gravel, several acres in extent, which is within 4 miles of this end of the road, will greatly facilitate the building operations and save many hundreds of dollars to the company.

JAS. S. BENEDICT, Commercial Agent.

CAMPBELLTON, October 31, 1898.

140 11

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Commercial Relations, 1896-97, Vol. I.

### MONCTON.1

Notwithstanding the efforts to foster trade with Great Britain, Canada imports a large percentage from the United States. Among the imports are bicycles, boots and shoes, cotton, coal oil, indian corn, and rubber goods. Following is a brief statement of imports from Great Britain and the United States into the several ports of my consular district, for the six months ending June 30, 1898:

Port.	Great Britain.	United States.
Chatham	\$45, 497 30, 613 3, 901 29, 256	\$26, 680 112, 754 8, 274 46, 482

Our tariff is apparently a great barrier to exporting either raw or manufactured materials to the United States. The principal exports are fish, canned fruit, berries, plaster rock, lumber, and ship knees. Pulp wood is now becoming an important item of exportation. In fact, its manufacture is rapidly becoming one of the most important industries. It is very largely shipped to the United States. Considerable American capital is invested in this industry. Following is a synopsis of the exports to Great Britain and the United States from the several ports of my consular district, for the six months ending June 30, 1898:

Port.	Great Britain.	United States.
Chatham Moneton Sackville Amberst	28, 286	\$188, 176 58, 199 1, 892 11, 187
ZIII 10 Z 10 Z 10 Z 10 Z 10 Z 10 Z 10 Z	00, 110	11, 10,

One of the most important industries is the lumber trade. During the winter months, large gangs of men and horses are sent into the woods to cut and haul the logs to the rivers and streams. In the early spring, these logs are driven down the rivers and streams to sawmills, where they are manufactured into deals, boards, and scantlings. The greater portion of this lumber is sent to the British market. The lumber operations, carried on as they are winter after winter, are gradually depleting the best timber lands, so that the importance of this industry is slowly declining. Lumbering is carried on for about eight months in the year, and the men are paid from \$1 to \$1.25 a day.

Another important feature is the rock plaster mining of Hillsboro. Last year, 112 vessels, almost all American, carried 119,478 tons of rock plaster, calcined plaster, and terra alba to the United States. The company, in 1897, employed 225 men, and will turn out the same quantity of material this year, but it now employs only about 190 men, at an average of \$1 a day for laborers and from \$1.50 to \$1.75 per day for coopers and carpenters. The fact that a smaller number of hands is employed is not due to decreased business, but to the better condition of the quarry.

The sandstone quarries at Sackville form an industry of some importance. Building stone and grindstones are turned out. The annual product is: Building stone, 2,000 tons, value \$12,000; grindstones, 1,000 tons, value \$8,000.

Sixty men are employed from May to November, about 150 days, at \$1.50 a day.

Another large industry in my consular district is the manufacturing of engines, boilers, and general machinery. The principal concern is The Robb Engineering Company, Limited, of Amherst, Nova Scotia. This company has an annual output to the amount of \$160,000. One hundred and twenty hands are employed, at an average of about \$9 per week.

The manufacturing of stoves is largely carried on by the Sackville Foundry Company, Enterprise Foundry, and Record Foundry Machine Company. These employ each about 100 men, at an average of from

\$1.35 to \$1.50 per day.

Bhodes, Curry & Co., of Amherst, Nova Scotia, manufacture railway cars, car wheels, castings, and building materials. Their annual output is about \$300,000. They employ 175 men, at an average of from \$1.10

to \$1.60 per day.

There are also several large shoe manufacturing companies within my district, the principal being the Amherst Boot and Shoe Company. Last year's output was \$470,575, an increase of \$27,000 over the previous year. Its annual sales include about \$75,000 of rubber goods and \$200,000 worth of patent leather goods. This is a steam power factory, and a large quantity of United States machinery is used, but one-third of its product, especially of a heavy class, is hand work.

The boot and shoe factory at Shediac employs about 70 men. Its output for the last six months was worth about \$50,000. The output per week is 1,666 pairs, everything being sold in Canada. The average wage is \$4.50 per week. All the machinery is from the United States, and

gives perfect satisfaction.

There is also a small boot and shoe factory at Sackville, employing about 25 hands, with a quarterly output of 12,896 pairs. The average weekly wage is, males \$10, females \$3. Twenty-five per cent of their work is machine work, all their machinery being of United States make.

The Moncton Sugar Refinery was destroyed by fire about two years ago and has not been rebnilt; but the barrel factory in connection therewith is still in operation. Staves and headings are manufactured for the two refineries belonging to the same company, The Acadia Sugar Refining Company, at Halifax, Nova Scotia. It uses annually 2,500 cords of hard wood, costing about \$4.50 a cord, and 1,500 cords of spruce, costing about \$2.50 a cord. Fifty men and boys are employed, at an average of \$1.20 a day. The yearly output is 5,000,000 staves and 250,000 pairs of heads—value about \$40,000.

The Moncton Woolen Mills is an important manufacturing industry, employing about 80 hands, and paying men from \$1 to \$2 a day, and women from 50 to 75 cents per day. For the six months ending June

30 last, the output was to the value of \$75,000.

The Dominion Cotton Mills Company's mill at Moncton reports that the total output for the last twelve months was 1,305,000 pounds, valued at \$196,000. Two hundred and sixty-five hands are employed, at an average of \$4.07 per week. The coarser classes of cotton textiles are 27 inches to 36 inches in width; 42 by 52, and 3 to 5 yards per pound.

The recent invention, known as the "Cleveland cylinder," has been thoroughly tested by the Intercolonial Railway of Canada, with head-quarters at Moncton. An express engine has been fitted with this cylinder, and it is said that the test has been eminently satisfactory. For further details regarding this invention, see appended clipping from the Montreal Star.

I might also mention the so-called Salt Water Gold Mining Company at Hillsboro, New Brunswick. It is an American company, incorporated in the State of Maine. They have been experimenting for the last five or six months extracting gold from sea water. I have been unable as yet to ascertain the results.

GUSTAVE BEUTELSPACHER, Commercial Agent.

Moncton, October 13, 1898.

THE CLEVELAND CYLINDER—SAID TO BE ABLE TO DEVELOP SPEED OF 100 MILES AN HOUR.

Mr. A. M. Peterson, late of Brandon, Manitoba, but now of Colborne, Ontario, is at the Windsor, where he arrived from Ottawa yesterday, after concluding arrangements with the Hon. A. G. Blair, minister of railways and canals, for use in the connection with the Government railway of the Cleveland cylinders for engines, of which great things are predicted. The locomotives on this road will be fitted out

with the new device as rapidly as circumstances will permit.

Speaking to a representative of the Star this morning, Mr. Peterson stated that the main features of the device were a double piston, large central exhaust, and the application of the suction of inductive principle to the nozzle. Each cylinder had two piston heads on one rod, and consequently, the cylinder was longer than that ordinarily in use on locomotives. Near the center of the cylinder a groove was cut in its wall, of sufficient area to afford an ample exhaust under any conditions. As the piston passed over this point, the exhaust assumed the characteristic of an explosion rather than anything else, opening as it did into the chamber between the two pistons, which was in constant communication with the smokestacks. As the piston passed back on the return of the stroke and covered the main exhaust port, the valve or supplementary exhaust passed out through the nozzle in such a way that the main exhaust operated to create a vacuum in the cylinder. The valve and the valve motion of the ordinary engine could be used in the device.

In answer to a question, Mr. Peterson remarked that the device was a Canadian invention, the inventors being Messrs. E. W. and W. F. Cleveland, both Canadian citizens. Up to the present, Canadian money had developed it, and Canadian manufacturers and the management of the Intercolonial Railway had assisted greatly in

bringing it up to its present stage.

The advantages claimed for the device over the ordinary cylinder were: The back pressure is overcome, and there is no condensation. If water could accumulate in the cylinder, each stroke of the piston would sweep it into the exhaust. The compressor is controllable so that a beautiful indicator card can be produced.

The compressor is controllable so that a beautiful indicator card can be produced.

The speed, said Mr. Peterson, would be limited only by the condition of the road and of the reciprocating parts and the brakes. There was no reason why many of the roads now in operation could not run their trains on the straighter portions of their lines at the rate of 100 miles an hour. The device further enabled the engineer to get his train under speed promptly. The strength developed would be proportioned to the speed and would greatly increase the tractive power of the locomotive. The resulting smoothness of operation following the application of the device to an engine on the Intercolonial road has been favorably commented on by the drivers who had used the engine, and who explained it by the absence of opposition in the cylinder. As a consequence, there was far less strain on the reciprocating parts, and the wear and tear on the roadbed, as well as the cost of repairs, would be greatly reduced. A saving in fuel of from 25 to 40 per cent would be effected, and a like saving would be made in water evaporation.

Mr. Peterson added that the device might be applied to anything intended to develop steam power, such as portable, traction, electric, stationary, and marine

engines and locomotives.

Engine No. 59, hauling No. 1 and 2 express between St. John and Moncton, is equipped with a Cleveland cylinder.

#### ST. JOHN.

I submit the following annual report of imports and exports for this consular district:

Imports from the United States	\$1, 285, 260 3, 534, 158
Total	4, 819, 418
Exports to the United States	3, 134, 231 6, 382, 615
Total	9, 516, 846

The above is for the year ending June 30, 1897, the latest official returns published.

Value of exports through this office for year ending June 30, 1898.

Lumber Sundries	\$1,094,610 382,186
•	
Total	1 470 700

About 90 per cent of the lumber sent through this office is manufactured by United States citizens from timber from the State of Maine, which is admitted free of duty.

# DOCKS.

There have been erected in the city of St. John during the last year, one wharf 320 feet long, fronting on the harbor, and one 300 feet, fronting on the slip; also, four large warehouses, each 320 by 70 feet erected chiefly as terminal facilities for the Canadian Pacific Railway, the whole costing in the vicinity of \$750,000. This harbor is of sufficient depth and capacity to accommodate the largest steamships, and is free of ice during the severest winters. The present elevator has a capacity of 350,000 bushels, and the Canadian Pacific Railway is now erecting another one, adjoining, of 750,000 bushels capacity.

IRA B. MYERS. Consul.

ST. JOHN, July 13, 1898.

# ST. STEPHEN.

In accordance with instructions contained in circular dated August 5, 1898, I submit such information as can be gathered from this consular district.

The importations of this port for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, were \$499,415, and the exports for the same period were \$299,055. The imports for the six months ending June 30, 1898, were \$233,651. The exports for the same time were \$154,948.

The lumber industry is an important one in this district, and the principal market has been the United States. The dullness of building operations in the United States, caused by the recent war with Spain, has had a depressing effect on the lumber trade here, and many of the manufacturers have turned their attention to the markets of England. The duty on Canadian lumber has also, to some extent, hindered trade. The export of wool from this port has entirely ceased since the month of May last, due undoubtedly to the low price of wool in the United States market.

The new railroad through eastern Maine, known as the Washington County Railroad, connects Calais, Eastport, and many other shore towns with the Maine Central Railroad at Ellsworth, Me., and the Canadian Pacific Railway here opens up new transportation facilities to shippers along the coast of Maine. Large quantities of sardines, smoked and pickled fish, etc., destined for Chicago and the West, are being shipped over this new route by the Canadian Pacific Railway. Much lower freight rates have been obtained, and no doubt, this will cause a great business boom in those towns which, until now, have been entirely without railroad transportation.

Herewith, I give the imports to this port for August and September, from the United States and Great Britain, comparing the first two months of "preferential duty" with the corresponding months in 1897:

United States: August, 1897September, 1897	\$20, 242 24, 634
Total	
August, 1898	17, 304 34, 759
Total	52, 063
Great Britain: August, 1897September, 1897	2, 069 1, 260
Total	3, 329
August, 1898September, 1898	3, 320 1, 884
Total	5, 204

This district being on the border, the tastes and wants of the people on both sides of the line are very similar, and nothing requiring special notice has arisen within the past year.

CHARLES A. MCCULLOUGH, Consul.

St. Stephen, October 17, 1898.

# WOODSTOCK.

While the prevailing Canadian tariff is in force, it is impossible to record any startling growth of United States trade in this district. Still, one can not but be impressed with the idea that, with a fair amount of push, business can be increased.

The entries at this port of merchandise from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1898, were: Dutiable goods, \$45,316; free goods, \$30,666. Exports for the same period were \$82,888.

These are the official figures from the custom house in this district.

I am unable to give figures of imports from other countries.

Transportation is furnished by the Canadian Pacific Railroad, connecting at Vanceboro with the Maine Central Railroad, and at St. Stephen, 90 miles south of here, with various lines of steamers. This place is about fifteen hours from Boston.

In the matter of freight charges, the average rate of dry goods from London, England, 27s. 6d. (\$6.69) per marine ton, is the lowest that I have found. This I am told is about equivalent to 5 per cent on heavy and 10 per cent on light goods. Rates on similar goods from Montreal are 66 cents per hundredweight, against 60 cents per hundredweight from Boston, which shows a small per cent in favor of United States markets.

Nearly all the lumber shipments into the United States have been made here from logs grown in the State of Maine (see sec. 2508, Revised Statutes of the United States), our tariff practically shutting out the

production of this country.

There is a decided preference among consumers for American goods of various kinds, notably boots, shoes, domestics, furniture, hardware, tools, and agricultural implements, one firm buying a plow, made in New York State, in car lots. Credits are not materially different from those in New England.

A canning factory is in active operation, having been recently started. Wages are about the same as in neighboring States, with possibly

the exception of domestic help, which is slightly lower.

A local tax or license of \$9 a year or \$3 a trip, which is good for three months, is collected here of all commercial travelers, no passports

being used.

Banking facilities are good, there being branches of the Bank of Nova Scotia, the Merchants' Bank of Halifax, and the People's Bank of Halifax located here. Exchange on Boston or New York is one-eighth of one per cent. Credits vary from thirty to one hundred and twenty days, although there is a growing tendency to shorten time.

FRANK C. DENISON, Consul.

WOODSTOCK, September 13, 1898.

# NEWFOUNDLAND.

# ST. JOHNS.

This consular district comprises the colony of Newfoundland, having a seacoast of nearly 2,000 miles; and Labrador with its 1,100 miles of coast, fronting the Atlantic, is included in the jurisdiction of Newfoundland, and is the summer resort of 20,000 of its fishermen. Nature has marked the island as one of the world's great fishing centers. A distance of a degree from the shore is the "Grand Bank of Newfoundland," which extends for a length of 600 miles, with a breadth of 200. This is the great capital of the cod, and is alive with colonies of this fish. Vast shoals of the bait fishes, caplin, squid, herring, follow each other in succession throughout the season, furnishing food for the cod and drawing them shoreward. The interior, though of great extent and covered with forests relieved by numerous lakes of various sizes, is comparatively little known. The inhabitants, estimated at 210,000, all live in the bays and inlets around the shore. St. Johns, the capital and principal town, has a population estimated at 30,000, and is the center of commerce.

The fisheries constitute the staple industry of the country. On the expert of their products, the colony depends. The last census returns (1891) show that out of a population of 202,000, there are 54,775 engaged in catching and curing fish; while 825 are engaged in lumbering, 1,258 in mining, 1,058 in factories and workshops, and 8,686 in other employments. The products of the fisheries constitute about four-fifths of

the entire exports.

# COD FISHERY.

The cod fisheries greatly exceed those of any other country in the world. The annual average export of cod is about 1,350,000 quintals of 112 pounds each, in weight. The Dominion of Canada exports an average of 450,000 quintals, and Norway about 751,000 quintals. The aggregate annual catch of cod in North Atlantic waters, by American, French, Canadian, and Newfoundland fishermen, is estimated at 3,700,000. This enormous catch has been going on for centuries. The fishermen who catch the fish also cure it, with the assistance of women and children. The process is thus conducted on many hundreds of different flakes, and those who buy and export it have not the least control of the cure. There is, consequently, a want of uniformity in the cure, and no means of curing differently for different markets. In many cases, lack of means and of proper knowledge operates against proper treatment. The result is that large quantities of badly made fish are thrown on the market. The suppliers, who have made advances to the fishermen, have to take the fish, whatever the cure may be, at a fixed valuation; and generally, a fisherman gets as much for imperfectly cured fish as for the prime article, so that there is small inducement to secure a careful and honest cure. Cargoes have to be made up from fish received from hundreds of different hands, and no selection can secure uniformity.

While there is difficulty very often in finding a market for manufactured goods, the demand for cod never fails, and under the new and improved methods of cure and packing, as in the article known as "boneless codfish," its use is rapidly extending, while every portion of the fish is now used for some practical purpose. The improved method of manufacturing cod-liver oil has greatly enhanced its value from a medicinal point of view. The finest glue is made from the skin of the cod, and from the bones and head, a valuable fertilizer. Bailways in cod-consuming countries, such as Brazil, Spain, and the Mediterranean countries, have cheapened its transport into the interior, thus increasing its consumption. To the inhabitants of warm countries, the dried cod furnishes a palatable article of food, and many of them regard it as indispensable.

# THE SEAL FISHERY.

Next to the cod fishery, the most valuable of the Newfoundland fisheries is that of the seal. While the cod fishery has been prosecuted for almost four hundred years, the seal fishery is not more than ninety years old. It would appear that the attention of the people was so absorbed in capturing and curing cod, that they neglected the treasures which the vast ice fields brought within their reach, and the seal herds were left to bring forth their young amid the icy solitudes, undisturbed by the murderous gun, club, and knife of the hunter.

# THE LOBSTER FISHERY.

The last ten years were marked by the development of a new industry, in the packing and exportation of lobsters. From a small beginning in 1873, it gradually increased till, in 1888, the export was 3,360,672 pounds, valued at \$385,077. Not only has the catch increased this year, but the price is higher, the average being from \$9 to \$9.50 per case. The total number of cases (containing 1-pound tins, 48 to the case) exported this year will range from 60,000 to 65,000. The export of last year was 54,000 cases, but the price was not so high.

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# SALMON FISHERY.

The export of preserved salmon from Newfoundland does not constitute a large or important item, seldom reaching in value \$100,000 per annum. The salmon are either pickled or put in hermetically sealed tins. They are taken for the most part in nets in the coves, bays, and at the mouths of the rivers. The season for taking them is brief, not exceeding six or seven weeks, commencing generally in the end of May. The fish is often so plentiful in St. John's during this brief season, that it sells for five or six cents per pound.

#### THE HERRING FISHERY.

The herring fishery of Newfoundland has been sadly neglected. Had it been prosecuted with skill and energy; had care been bestowed on the cure and packing, and had it been placed years ago under proper regulations, it might to-day have approached the cod fishery in value. The chief seats of the herring fishery are Fortune, Placentia, St. George's, and Bay of Islands, while on the whole coast of Labrador, the finest herrings are taken. During the last few years, the Labrador herring fishery has been unremunerative.

# MINERAL RESOURCES.

As a mineral-producing country, Newfoundland has only sprung into notice within the past quarter of a century. Previous to that date, in fact from its earliest history, there appears to have been a vague impression that it contained rich mineral treasures.

Ores of iron are very common in many parts of the island, and comprise nearly all the usual varieties; magnetite, hermatite, specular iron ore, limonite, ilmenite, chromite, siderite, vivianite, clay ironstone, brown and yellow ocher, iron pyrites, pyrrhotine, mispickel, etc. Of these, magnetite, hermatite, clay ironstone, and pyrites are the most abundant ores. The former occurs in large masses in the vicinity of

some of the copper mines.

Magnetic iron sand is of very common occurrence, both in this island and along the Labrador coast. Hermatite occurs with the magnetite at different parts of the island. Chromite is found associated with the serpentine group of rock, wherever displayed in the island. The common yellow pyrites (mundic) occur all over the island, and are found more or less disseminated through every formation that goes to constitute its rock crust. It is very hard and compact, with a close, even texture, and contains, on an average, about 2 to 4 per cent of copper. Large quantities of this same ore have been mined with the copper; an immense deposit is being extensively mined at Pilleys Island, Notre Dame Bay. The lode is said to average 60 feet in width, and contains 52 per cent of sulphur. This mine is in a flourishing condition, shipping large quantities each year to market, principally to the United States, to be used in the manufacture of sulphuric acid, copperas, etc.

In 1895, iron ore was first mined on the island, and amounted to 750 tons. The returns of 1897 show the export to be 58,946 tons. I am

told that the export for 1898 will reach 100,000 tons.

In addition to the ores already named, Mr. J. P. Howley, geological surveyor of Newfoundland, enumerates molybdenite, antimonite, manganese, lead, asbestus, mica, silver, gold, as occurring in various places, and in promising quantities. Building and ornamental materials, such as granites, syenites, sandstones, limestones, marbles, serpentines, slates,

as well as a variety of mineral substances applicable to fine arts and

ornamental purposes are found.

Native granite is now being exclusively used for building purposes in St. Johns. There is an abundance in the island, and it comes in a variety of plain and mixed colors. The quality is said to be better than the Aberdeen (Scotch) granite. It is easily quarried, and can be shipped without cartage. Vessels can be loaded from the quarries.

Coal has been mined for the first time this season in the island; formerly, all the coal used, excepting anthracite, came from Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. The Newfoundland Railway Company is now mining all the coal it uses, and is getting out about 30 tons per day. It is expected after this season, that all the soft coal used in the colony will be mined in the island.

Three oil wells have been bored within the past month, and are averaging 25 barrels each per day. The depth of these wells is 136, 257, and 460 feet respectively. These are pump wells; the oil has a specific gravity of 323 per cent, which is about the same as the Pennsylvania oil.

There is one pulp mill, recently completed, now in operation, and the

establishment of others is being considered.

The new line of railway across the island, which was completed this summer, has done much toward bringing Newfoundland into prominence.

Labrador, of which there is little known mineralogically, is, in all probability, a cuperiferous region also; many rich specimens of copper ores have been brought from various parts of the coast.

# AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

The prevailing idea is that Newfoundland is a dismal, fog-enveloped country, whose savage climate and poor soil preclude all attempts at agriculture. This is far from being the case. It is true that there are wide tracts on the island irreclaimably barren; others unfit for arable purposes, though excellent for grazing; and others covered with marshes and what the people call "barrens." Lakes and ponds occupy one-third of the surface of the whole island. The agricultural lands all lie in belts, and mainly along the valleys through which the principal rivers run and on the seacoast. Until the last five years, the people gave their whole attention to the fisheries; now, many of them have begun the cultivation of the land, which is excellently adapted for root crops. Potatoes, turnips, cabbage, etc., which have been supplied by the Dominion of Canada, are now being furnished by the farmers in the colony. The western portion of the island, from an agricultural point of view, is by far the most important. Its climate, too, is by many degrees superior to that of the eastern or southern shores, being entirely out of the range of fogs.

# FINANCES OF ST. JOHNS.

Consolidated account of receipts and payments from July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897.

DR.

July 1, 1896. To balances from June 30, 1896	\$20,	332.47
June 30, 1897:	•	
To duties, St. Johns	<b>\$1, 317, 617, 12</b>	
Duties, outports	156, 926, 72	
Interest on bonds	9, 655. 78	~~~ ~~
Harbor masters' dues	1, 125. 00	229, 62
Surcharges	136.49	
Surveyor of shipping	2.50	_

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June 30, 1897—Continued.		
To Local distillation	\$3, 570. 49	
Hospital dues	242.39	
Foreign fishing licenses	6, 117. 39	
Lloyd's dues (survey)	2, 675. 35	412 960 99
Light dues, St. Johns	11, 431. 47	<b>\$</b> 13, 869. 22
Light dues, outports	16, 764. 48	
		28, 195. 95
Balances, viz: Fines and forfeitures	1 890 89	
Wrecked property	1, 589. 52 892. 65	
Goods abandoned for duty	256.08	
Unclaimed goods	160. 94	
Warehouse rent	9.68	
Copywright duties	5.65	
Duties on goods ex steamship Mexico	701. 99 215. 19	
Custom-house, Blanc Sablou	1, 359. 92	
Schooner Chebucto	86.62	
-		5, 278. 2 <b>4</b>
Outstanding credit balances		2,004.95
Received from Treasury account, salaries, incidentals	, etc	106, 981. 70
Total		1, 660, 892, 15
	=	
Cr.		
July 1, 1896. By outport balances from June 30, 1896		\$16, 348. 20
June 30, 1897:		
By drawbacks	**********	1, 229. 24
Return duties, St. Johns		
Return duties, outports	2.50	
Over entries, St. Johns	3, 414. 06	
Over entries, outports	5, 692. 47	
		9, 106. 53
Lumber certificates		14. 00
Incidentals, St. Johns	8, 165. 20 5, 354. 36	
Incidentals, outports	0,004.00	13, 519. 56
Salaries, St. Johns—		
Officers	16, 485. 54	
Tide waiters	15, 462. 39	
Boatmen	5, 330. 00	27 977 02
Salaries, outports—		37, 277. 93
Officers	27, 702. 47	
Tide waiters	7, 187. 67	
Boatmen	2, 472. 35	0.000 10
Inspection outport suctors	QE1 00	37, 362. 40
Inspection, outport customs	651.00 3, 223.50	
Ships built in the colony	980.00	
Survey Labrador fishing vessels	1, 244. 50	
Protection revenue, southwest coast	6, 359. 37	
Protection revenue, northwest coast	1, 863. 80	
Labrador revenue cruiser	2, 220. 00 106. 23	
Suspense account	1, 296, 13	
Cape John	250.00	
Push through	146. 15	
Cosh transformed to transformed	1 020 719 74	
Cash transferred to treasury	1, 030, 712. 74 471, 715. 80	~
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~		1, 502, 428. 54
Cash paid to treasury, account hospital dues		71.31
Cash paid to treasury, account union and com-		900 00
notes		330. 60 24. 751. 45
•	_	24, 751. 45
Total	••••••	1, 660, 892, 15
	Digitized b	y 30031C

Details of duties, etc., of the colony of Newfoundland for the flecal year ended June 30, 1897.

Articles imported.	Quantity.	Rate of duty.	Value.	Duty.
Ale, porter, cider, and perrygallons	14, 369	35 cts. per gallon	l	\$5, 029. 1
Oxen, cows, and bulls number	2, 124	20 p. ct. ad val 60 cts. each	\$56, 519.00	11, 303. 80
Pigs and calvesdo		60 cts. each		170.40
Sheepdododo	3, 543 198	•6 each		2, 125. 80 1, 188. 00
Applesbarrels	10, 428	\$6 each	;	6, 256. 80
Apples, driedpounds	32, 310	2 cts. per pound		646, 20
Bacon, hams, tongues, smoked beef, and	2, 392	\$2.65 per cwt		6, 338. 80
sausages	12,071	\$1.05 per barrel	1	12, 674. 55
Biscuit and bread (not including sweet	361	20 cts. per cwt	1	72. 20
or fancy biscuit)	6, 874		1	
pounds representing buttercwt Cakepounds	1, 146	\$3 per cwt 7 cts. per pound		20, 622. 00 80. 22
Casks, empty, secondhand: 45 gallons and undernumber	639	45 ota each		287.58
Over 45 gallonsdodo	13	45 cts. each		18. 8
Capable of making casks of 45 gallons and upward		\$5.75 per 100		
Capable of making casks under 45		· -	l	l
gallons	1, 161	\$1.40 per 100 \$3 per 100		3, 483. 00
Chocolate and cocoapounds	41,064	6 cta. per pound		2, 463, 84
Cigarsthousands	329	6 cts. per pound \$9 per thousand and 20 p. ct. ad val.	6, 394. 00	4, 239. 80
Cigarettesdo	856	\$2 per thousand and 30 p. ct. ad val.		2, 7 <b>2</b> 6. 60
Coffee, greenpounds	13, 533	5 cts. per pound 7 cts. per pound		677. 65
Confectionery (not including confec-	35, 487 689			2, 484. 04 4, 823. 00
tioners' ornaments)	31, 425	7 cts. per pound		2, 199. 75
Fish: Codfish and haddockquintals	357, 958	\$1.50 per quintal		5. 25
Flour barrels Fresh meat and poultry pounds	391, 140	25 cts. per barrel 14 cts. per pound	•••••	89, 489, 50 5, 867, 10
Fruit, dried (excepting dried applies),				· ·
currants, raisins, etcpounds	618, 537 808	3 cts. per pound	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	18, 556. 11 1, 454. 40
Haytons Herring barrelsnumber	2, 223	25 cts. each		556.75
Indian cornbushels	15,770	6 cts. per bushel		946. 20
Indian mealbarrels	8, 259 52, 074	25 cts. per barrel 80 p. ct. ad val. and 5	4 E07 00	2,002.10
Jams and preserves pounds	52,014	cts. per pound.	4, 527.00	3, 961. 80
Lumber 1-inch thick, and so in propor- tion for any greater thickness, thou-	710	40 F0 4b		0.405.04
sand Lumber, grooved, tongued, or plowed,	710	\$3.50 per thousand		2, 485. 00
thousand	116	\$5 per thousand	· · · · · · · ·	580.00
Molassesgallons Oatsbushels	119, 419 145, 830	7 cts. per gallon	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	83, 593. 87 7, 291. 50
Oatmaal harrela	3, 340	30 cts. per barrel		1,002.00
Oil, kerosenegallons Peasebarrels	576, 420	6 cts. per gallon		34, 585. 20
Peasebarrels	4, 695	30 cts. per barrel		1, 408. 50
Porkdo Salt in bulktons	27, 921 39, 857	20 cts per top		41, 881. 50 7, 971. 40
Shingles and lathsthousand	280	\$5 per thousand	••••••	168.00
Brandy gallons Undefineddo	3,502	\$3.20 per gallondo do \$2 per gallon \$2.30 per gallon		11, 206, 40
Rumdo	151 36, 157	#2 per gallon		483. 20 72, 314. 00
Gindo	2, 163	\$2.30 per gallon		4, 974. 90
Whiskydo	13, 709	MZ.6U DAY FALION		30, 158. 20
Cordialsdo Strawtons	20	\$2.20 per gallon		11.00 20.00
Sugara:	20	\$1 per ton		20.00
Loaf, cut loaf, and cubecwt	1, 326	\$5 per cwt		6, 630. 00
Granulated.etcdo	7,437	#4 per cwt		29, 748. 00
Undefined, brown, etcdo Teapounds	20, 035 937, 210	\$3.50 per cwt	136, 859. 00	70, 122, 50 87, 918, 20
Timber, including lignumtons	952	cts. per pound.	2007 0001 00	571. 20
Tobacco: Manufactured and partly manufac-		0401 0020111111111111111111111111111111		0,2.20
turedpounds	273, 59 <b>8</b>	5 p. ct. ad val. and 30 cts. per pound.	31, 262, 00	83, 641. 00
Leaf stemsdo	120, <b>2</b> 02	30 cts. per pound		36, 060. 60
Stems for snuffcwt	34	30 cts. per pound 60 cts. per pound		20.40
Vinegargallons	3, 187	15 cts. per gallon		478.06

Details of duties, etc., of the colony of Newfoundland for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897—Continued.

Articles imported.	Quantity.	Rate of duty.	Value.	Duty.
Vegetables:				
Cabbagesnumber	52, 718	\$2 per cwt 5 cts. per bushel		\$1,054.8
Potatoesbushels		5 cts. per bushel		3, 875. 2
Turnipsdo		i		i .
Carrotedo	6,798	10 cts. per bushel		679.8
Parsnipsdododo	1			
All other		10 p. ct. ad val		ł
Wines:	I	10 p. cs. au vai		
Champagnegallons	126	\$4, 20 per gallon		529. 2
Claretdo	447	\$4. 20 per gallon 55 cts. per gallon		245.8
Hock, Burgundy and light Rhien-	1	ì	1	ı
ishgallons	1 27	\$1 per gallon		27.0
Malaga, Montilla	1	121 p. ct		
Over 80 cents value		\$1 per gallon 35 cts. per gallon		
Under 80 cents valuegallons	423	35 cts. per gallon		148.0
Port and Madeirado	2, 334	\$1.65 per gallon 12 p. ct. ad val. and		3, 851. 1
Sherry, Manzanillado	612	12 p. ct. ad val. and	\$1,064.00	745.0
Spanish red Dema, Sicilian, Fi-		\$1 per galion.		
gueira, red Lisbon, Cape, Lisbon commongallons	1,345	35 ata man gallon	ł	470.4
All other kindsdo	1,040	35 cts. per gallon 15 p. ct. ad val. and	7.00	8.7
All venti amage		\$1.10 per gallon.	7.00	j
Goods, wares, and merchandise		7 p. ct. ad val	3, 232. 00	242.4
Do		10 p. ct. ad val	482, 088. 00	48, 208, 8
Do	1	124 p. ct. ad val	21, 990. 00	2,748.7
Do		20 p. ct. ad val	39, 102. 00	7, 820. 4
Do		25 p. ct. ad val	151, 268. 00	87, 817. 0
Do		30 p. ct. ad val	1, 543, 055, 50	462 916.6
Do		35 p. ct. ad val	181, 826, 00	63, 639, 10
Do		40 p. ct. ad val	13, 041. 00	5, 216. 40
Do		45 p. ct. ad val	25.00	11.2
Do		50 p. ct. ad val	362, 00	181.00
Total duties			2, 676, 003. 00	1, 474, 573. 8
Total duties				\$1, 474, 573. 8 9, 655. 7
Less overentries, drawbacks, return du	uties, and lu	ımber certificates	······································	1, 484, 229. 6 10, 460. 8
∆dd:			•	1, 473, 768. 7
Foreign fishery licenses			•••••	6, 117. 0
Harbor mester a dues				1, 125. 0
Surveyor of shipping fees				2. 5
Light dues				28, 195. 9
Local distillation			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	3, 570. 4
Hospital dues	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			242. 3
Surcharges	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		••••••	136. 4
Lloyd's survey fees	•••••		•••••	2, 675. 3
Grand total		••••••	••••••	1, 515, 833. 9
Grand total	enses withi		oundland, sp	
	CUSTOMS	REVENUE.		
Duties collected under act of the legisl Less overentries, drawbacks, and return	ature, 60th	Vic., cap. 1		\$1, 484, 229. 6 10, 460. 8
			•	1 472 789 7

Duties collected under act of the legislature, 60th Vic., cap. 1.  Less overentries, drawbacks, and return duties	
Foreign fishing licenses, under sot 56, Vic., cap. 6.  Harbor master's dues, under Cons. Stat. (second series), cap. 120  Burveyor of shipping fees, under Cons. Stat. (second series), cap. 118.  Light dues, under Cons. Stat. (second series), cap. 9  Local distillation, under sct of logislature, 6th Vic., cap. 1  Hospital dues, under Cons. Stat. (second series), cap. 114  Burcharges, under 60th Vic., cap. 1  Lloyd's survey fees, under Cons. Stat. (second series), cap. 118	1, 125. 73 2. 50 28, 195. 95 3, 570. 49
Grand total	1, 515, 835, 14

# Report of Newfoundland steam sealing fleet, 1897.

Sailed March 10 from—	Arrived.	Name of steamer.	Ton- nage.	Num- ber of men.	Num- ber of seals.	Value in currency.	Each man's share in currency.
Channel		Iceland	287	210		\$28, 266. 17	\$44, 86
Do		Harlaw Newfoundland	266 568	126 278	11,614	15, 174. 59	40. 15
Bay Roberts		Nimrod	226	184	15, 102 13, 589	20, 733, 22 16, 914, 79	24.86 30.56
St. Johns		Aurora	386	298	27, 941	29, 774, 50	33.31
Pools Island		Greenland		220	899	1, 605. 83	2.43
Do		Leopard		131	2, 100	3, 075. 22	7.57
Do		Algerine		224	2, 404	2, 282, 59	3.40
Bay Roberts		Vanguard	322	273	6, 395	10, 409. 33	12.71
St.Johns	Apr. 23	Neptune		309	5, 709	6, 265. 39	6.76
Do		Esquimaux		348	1, 903	3, 078. 74	2.95
_ Do		Terra Nova		337	3, 501	6, 399. 41	6.33
Pools Island		Diauna		218	3, 328	4, 843, 85	7. 32
ро		Labrador		224	1,553	2, 144. 61	3. 18
Do		Kite		146	962	1, 386. 14	3.16
Do		Ranger		284 237	3, 425	4,677.67	5.49
Do		Hope Panther		170	1,724	2, 060, 97 567, 03	2.89 1.08
Channel	Apr. 27 Apr. 28	Walrus		163	329	504.93	1.08
St. Johns.		Mastiff		192	264	403, 61	.70
Harbor Grace		Nimrod 2d a	226	94	453	745.34	2.64
Do		Iceland 2d a	287	177	939	1, 511. 35	2.84
Total				4, 943	126, 628	162, 822. 28	

# a Made two trips.

Price of seals per hundredweight: Young harps, \$3.25; old harps, \$2.25; bedlahamers, \$2.85; young hoods, \$3.25, old hoods, \$2.25.
Price in 1898: Young harps, \$3.50; old harps, \$2.25; bedlahamers, \$2.60; young hoods, \$3.50; old hoods, \$2.40.

# Newfoundland seal fishery from 1885 to 1898.

Year.	Number of steam- ers.	Tonnage.	Number of men.		Value in currency
885	18 16 16 15 15 15 15 16 18 17 20 22 22 18	5, 782 5, 858 5, 308 4, 836 4, 903 5, 036 5, 947 6, 278 6, 834 6, 226 6, 230 6, 227 6, 725 5, 564	3, 915 3, 502 3, 323 3, 123 3, 983 3, 349 4, 284 4, 548 4, 962 4, 704 4, 680 4, 938 4, 943 4, 943 4, 902	238, 596 272, 656 230, 355 286, 464 335, 627 220, 846 364, 854 390, 174 175, 478 284, 468 303, 276 297, 969 126, 628 241, 708	\$558, 86; 529, 76 458, 85; 573, 98, 675, 38; 555, 03; 779, 43; 865, 78; 321, 685, 216 372, 46; 162, 82;

# Return number of vessels fitted out in Newfoundland, year ending June 30, 1897, for bank cod fishing.

Port cleared from.	Number of ves- sels.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Dry cod- fish (quin- tals).
Burin Bay Bulls Catalina Fortune Grand Bank Trinity St. Jaques St. Johns Harbor Breton	6 8 16 1 8 6	784 60 374 471 1,010 72 307 484 142	183 14 92 113 238 16 77 103 36	11, 000 1, 260 5, 889 8, 038 17, 795 1, 010 4, 316 7, 885 1, 560
Total	66	3, 684	872	58, 762

Average catch per vessel, 890 quintals, of 112 pounds each; average catch per man, 67 quintals.

Number and tonnage of sailing and steam ressels of each nation, entered at ports in the colony of Newfoundland in the year 1896-97.

# ENTERED.

	Sailing vessels.		Stea	mers.	Total.		
Nationality.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	
British		84, 246	286	278, 549	1,315	362, 795	
Norwegian Danish		8, 346 <b>9</b> 31	5	4, 764 1, 786	37 10	8, 110 2, 717	
United States		5, 620	l	1,780	55	5, <b>62</b> 0	
French	1	817	8	311	4	1, 126	
Spanish	1	185			1	185	
Total	1, 107	95, 145	295	285, 410	1, 422	380, 555	
Total Total in 1896	1, 183	107, 698	352	316, 178	1,535	423, 876	
	CLEA	ARED.	·			•	
British		75, 759	234	253, 261	1,086	329, 021	
Spanish		185 1, 083	3		1 13	185	
NorwegianUnited States	13	1, 403	1 3	2, 924	13	3, 962 1, 403	
Danish		577	i	1, 786	6	2, 363	
French		•••••	1	215	1	215	
Total	881	78, 962	239	258, 186	1, 120	337, 149	
	815	83, 801	272	284, 228	1,087	368, 029	

Ships built in the colony of Newfoundland from July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897, and on which bounty has been paid.

Name of vessel.	Where built.	Tons.	Amount of bounty paid.
Rattler Betty Rapid Zephyr Cahot	Exploits Trinity Exploits do do	50 62 35 60 28	\$200 248 140 240 152
Total		245	980

General imports into the colony of Newfoundland for the flecal year ending June 30, 1897.

Articles.	United Kingdom.	Dominion of Canada.	United States.	Spain, Portugal, Italy.	Brasil, British West Indies.	St. Pierre.
Ale, beer, and porter	\$12, 787	\$173	\$73			
Animals: Oxen and cows	i	56, 371	158	i	٠	
Calves and pigs			136			
Horses						7171
Sheep		8,850				
Apples		29. ±30	1 819			66
Apples, dried	1 7	709				
Anchors and chains	11, 374	215	420			
Apothecaries' wares		120	553			
Articles for religious purposes		2,737	1,696	\$18		37
Bacon, hams, sausages, etc	8,530	7, 990	12, 400			
Beef (salted), pigs feet, etc	329	7, 623	76, 524			2
Biscuit and awest cake	1,240	16,772	1,032			-
Butter and eleomargarine	1,575	80, 985	20, 430	l. <b></b>		120
Bread (bag brin)	4, 208					
Brick	1,890	2,916		13		i
Beans	66	1,781				
Barley	259	608	35			
Blubber						
Blocks, ships'	102	98				
Brooms and whisps	12	253	86			
Bark, extract	81	3, 885	8,005			
Boiler plates		61				
Books, printed	17,620	4,075	4, 244			

General imports into the colony of Newfoundland for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897—Continued.

Articles.	United Kingdom.	Dominion of Canada.	United States.	Spain, Portugal, Italy.	Brazil, British West Indies.	St. Pierre.
Bullion and specie		\$8, 460	\$106			
asks, empty		105	187			\$48
heese	<b>\$46</b> 8	3, 260	204			
hocolate and cocoa	2, 294	124	44	•••••		
igars	2,770	2,644	785	\$180	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1
ligarettes	500 2, 044	1,358 31	2, 010 376		\$260	
onfeationery	3, 539	785	553		φ200	
onfectionery anvas for ships' use	10, 158	8, 799	15, 404		· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1
Sement	5, 530	1,064	199			
offee, roasted	5,089	193	215			! '
ordage	78, 927	9, 585	38, 138			10
orks and corkwood	818 1, 380	210	1, 144			
Canned fruit	486	310 1,574	1,745 9,146			
locks and watches.	2, 227	760	2, 411			
Candles	1, 131	31	536			
arriages	207	955	218			
Cans, lobster		1, 732				
>al	26, 118	145, 239	6, 008			13
Oke	715 6,874	8, 614				47
Codfish	0,074	1,415				•
Oories and dory oars		1,541	1, 940			1,06
Cggs	<b></b>	2,714	54			
Carthenware	20, 180	531	107	7		8
cathers	<u>-</u> -		2, 494	246		
Mour	10.01	325, 960	1, 103, 880			1,98
Fruit Frait, dried	10,015 24,042	2, 965 4, 435	3, 989 8, 249	23 100	62	
dishing tackle	17, 196	8, 640	8, 812	100	••••••	48
eed, cattle		4, 767	2,523			
furniture	1, 939	7,574	3, 921	23		1
rease and tallow	34	46	384			
lassware	11, 213	2,831	5, 448			1
rindstones	494	21	72			
Iay Ierring barrels		7, 330 223	750 666			
Iops	496	602	1,007			
lardware	67, 280	24, 891	52, 928			9
larnesses	220	273				
Iides	6, 186		5, 049			
ndian meal		5,710	10, 790		<i>-</i>	1
ndian corn ndia rubber	891	166 13, 750	779 4, 294			
ron	21, 606	1,012	226			
ron, hook	1,480	_,,,,,				
ams and preserves	4, 153	281	80		13	
Lumber:		l				
Rough	210	4, 920	1,690			28
Dressedard		1, 272 390	96			2
cad	2, 422	556	2, 580 28			
eather	4, 598	87, 471	54, 575			7
eathereatherware.	23, 297	5, 689	48, 843			8
_icorice	1,737		1. 222			
fusical instruments	4, 666	2, 794	8, 220			
datches	487	8,806	3, 021			] ]
dasts and spars	134	327 3,956	-			7
Machinery.	7, 968	11, 179	11, 815			
Molasaea	1,000	15, 942	1,956		166, 777	i
Meat and poultry	20	26, 176	1, 152			8
Miscellaneous	127, 647	121,660	32, 113	3	222	11
Nails:					Ì	ا ۔
Wrought	7, 883 7, 301	887 1, 422	227 1, 334			1 3
Cut and pressed	7,301	51,000	1, 334	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
Datmeal	306	6, 552	3, 153			•
)akum	1,686	175				1
Dilcloths	635	9, 329	11, 182			3
Dila :_	1	·		1	l	
Kerosene	]	1,009	45, 104			
Olive	5, 745 875	8, 995	52, 430	105	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
Linseed	9,899	998	14	165		
	, 5,000		1 19		l	j
		เ 7ณา	1 82	17K		
)ysters Pork		708 48, 216	286, 740	178		9
	16, 105 14, 238	48, 216 4, 929	286, 740 1, 431	178		§

General imports into the colony of Newfoundland for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897—Continued.

	United Kingdom.	Dominion of Canada.	United States.	Spain, Portugal, Italy.	Brasil, British West Indies.	St. Pierre.
erfumery	\$1,002	\$90	\$589			
lpes	3, 097 1, 762	79				.  \$1
late and jewelry	1,762	571	1, 975			.
Powder, gun	8,109	5, 228	581			
itch and tar	3, 338	4, 427	2, 385		[ <i></i>	
Poultry, alive	6	181	10	•••••		
	257	2, 809 6, 387	5, 040	•••••	[	
Printing paper	1, 485 140, 759		5, 160		[ • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	11
Rice	8, 799	3, 153 201	30			1 14
Railway materials	0,	144, 353	49, 343			1
alt	210	1,779	150	\$54, 227	\$2,634	88
hingles and laths		270	6			14
traw		102	18			
ugar:	1	Į.	1	1	i	1
Refined	8,890	41	27			. 14
Bastard	25, 336	616	53			
Undefined	58,458	1,050	72		735	24
ewing machines	667	562	2, 551		J	. 11
taves, undressed	180	4, 934	56			
hot	4, 480	191 7, 302	3,024	i <i></i> -		2
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	25, 146 1, 258	7,302	8,024			24
odstationery	13, 601	1,736	•22	·····	ļ	.
pirite:	13,001	1, 100	[·····	<b></b>		
Brandy	4, 222	353	[		ł	
Undefined	90					i
Cordial	. 5					1
Gin	848	811				
Rum	2, 863	16, 351			1, 168	1 7
Whisky	14, 642	656				
`imber	575	3, 705				
es	128,048	7, 785			¹	. 274
Cobacco:	l				l	
Manufactured	627	11, 122				139
Leaf	00 007	6,801			{	·
Tin, block	33, 267 1, 183	1,580			;	
inegar	507	75	50		;	
egotables:			"			1
Cabbage	.	1, 467 2, 427	1, 168	l	l <b></b>	
Oniona	13, 309	2, 427	167	205		2
Peas	827	13, 820	528	! 		
Potatoes	92	18, 524	94			667
Turnips	4	1, 280	11			. 64
Vines:	l	_	ľ	1	!	1
Champagne	598	24				
Claret	1, 167	24		24	14	8
Malaga	370 464	126		113		
Red	330	137		473 792		
Hock and hurgundy	40	60	l	192		1 '
Hock and burgundy Port and madelra	316	94		9, 596	l	
All other kinds	15, 813	26			6	
Vood wares	1, 230	6, 171	8, 125	13	l	2
Vool	99	310				207
Voolens and cottons	791, 617	41,007	33, 633	176		18
						<del> </del>
Total	1, 960, 999	1, 593, 931	2, 135, 008	67, 667	171, 891	8, 836

General exports of the colony of Newfoundland for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

Articles.	United King- dom.	Dominion of Can- ada.	United States.	Spain, Portugal, Italy, Gibraltar, Greece.	Ger- many, St. Pierre, France, Belgium, Den- mark.	British West Indies, French West Indies, Brazil.
Fish:						
Cod, dried	\$136,708	\$160, 570		\$1,202,092		\$1,044,110
Herring, pickled	2, 606	24,628	11,211		4, 225	6, 483
Herring, frozen		5, 063	45, 363		1,118	
Salmon, preserved	392	260			36	4, 536
Salmon, pickled		30, 680	34, 320		340	
Trout		174	8, 730	120		120
Sounds and tongues		180				93
Lobsters	361,980	111, 328	5, <b>6</b> 16	18	30, 915	90
Furs		4, 300	650			
Lumber	51, 352		5,000			
Minerals:	1		l	i	l	i
Chromic iron		650				
Copper ore		80, 310				
Fine						
Regulus	161, 124		·			
Iron pyrites			163, 025			
Iron ore		15,000		24, 110		
Miscellaneous	9,650	3, 310	102,429	2, 156	353	281
Dils:				i		1
Cod	105, 888	40,951	82, 960			
Seal	195, 338	9,450			45, 475	
Cod liverStearine	23, 721	10, 582	4, 207			
Stearine	1,296	216	<u>-</u> -		900	
Sealskins		2,468	6			
Specie	1,950	4, 200	1,854			<b>-</b>
Total	1, 349, 273	478, 110	533, 518	1, 425, 901	83, 874	1, 065, 613

 Grand total for fiscal year ending June 30, 1896.
 \$6,638,187

 Grand total for fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.
 4,929,789

Decrease 1, 708, 398

Labrador exports included in Newfoundland.

# BANKING.

The banking business of the colony is conducted by three of the leading Canadian banks—Bank of Montreal, Bank of Nova Scotia, and Merchants' Bank of Halifax—which were established in Newfoundland shortly after the great financial crash of 1894, at which time both the Newfoundland banks collapsed.

The money in circulation is principally of the issue of the three Canadian banks represented here, except in amounts below \$5, which is in silver; and, though the Government also issues gold coin of the one denomination (\$2), very little of it seems to be in active circulation. The Government recently passed a measure imposing a fine of \$400 for the issue of any notes below \$5 by any of the banks, which shut out the issue of Canadian legal tender notes of \$1 and \$2 denominations and compelled the circulation of the silver. Prior to that, the banks had been using the Canadian legal tender quite freely, and silver was becoming a drug on the market.

It would be hard to estimate accurately the amount of money in circulation, and it varies greatly; as, for instance, in the spring, when the men return from the seal fishery and are paid off, and again in the fall, when the men come in from the cod fishery, the amount of money in circulation is quite large; between seasons, it becomes greatly reduced. At the time the Union Bank and Commercial Bank closed their doors in 1894, the Union Bank had about \$700,000 and the Commercial Bank

about \$600,000 of their notes out, and if that can be taken as a basis, I would estimate the average amount of notes in circulation at about

\$1,300,000.

The rates of exchange are one-fourth of 1 per cent premium on drafts on the United States and Canada, and one-fourth of 1 per cent discount on checks on points in the same countries. English exchange rates are governed by the New York rates, the banks here receiving cable advice from New York of every change.

The discount on United States bank notes is one-half of 1 per cent and on United States silver 4 per cent. American gold passes current

on its face, and British gold at \$4.863 to the £1.

There is considerable American and English gold in circulation, but it is growing less all the time, as the people are rapidly gaining confidence in the bank notes, and, as they are much more convenient, the demand for payments in gold is diminishing.

# PRICES, WAGES, ETC.

There is no marked change in the price of commodities in this consular district. The cost of living is about 40 per cent more than in the United States or Canada. This comes from the high duty imposed on everything imported into the colony, the tariff being designed for revenue purposes only, not for protection. All expenses for making and repairing roads, streets, bridges, breakwaters, public wharves, etc., are defrayed out of the general revenue. The provision for the poor, for education, for the maintenance of a police force, and for the whole civil service, is also chargeable to the general revenue. The Crown lands and the postal service are the only other sources of revenue, besides the customs duties.

Wages rule as follows: For laborers, 80 cents to \$1 per day, according to the work performed; for female servants, from \$1.50 to \$3 per month, besides maintenance and lodging. There are no male servants. Factory operatives, from 25 cents to \$1.50 per day. Clerks in stores, males, from \$300 to \$600 per year; females, from \$80 to \$300. Dressmakers, from \$50 to \$400. Milliners, from \$200 to \$400. Bookkeepers, from \$400 up to \$2,000 per annum, according to the extent and importance of the business placed under their charge. Railway employees as follows: Surveying engineers, \$75 per month; office clerks, from \$25 to \$75 per month; laborers, \$1 per day; firemen, \$1.20; brakemen, \$1.20; engineers, \$2; machinists, \$1.50 to \$2. All laborers, etc., have to work ten hours per day. Police and firemen receive, if single, \$23.25 to \$25.42; married, \$28.65 per month; captains and sergeants, \$35.

# TARIFF.

The customs tariff for 1898 averages about 5 per cent more than the tariff of 1897. A sworn statement on all import entries is now required, and the production of an invoice on all export entries. United States traders resident in the colony are on equal footing in trade with colonists, as to taxes. A small fee is exacted by the municipality of St. Johns as a license to trade in the city. No taxes are required to trade in the outposts of Newfoundland.

# HARBOR DUES.

With the exception of ships of war, coasters, and Newfoundland fishing vessels, all vessels entering the port of St. Johns pay harbor dues at the following rates:

Vessels under 60 tons	Free.
60 tons and not more than 100 tons	<b>\$2.0</b> 0
100 tons and not more than 200 tons	3.80
200 tons and not more than 300 tons	4.00
300 tons and not more than 400 tons	5.00
Over 400 tons	6.00

These are payable once every half year, between the 1st of January and the 30th of June, and between the 1st of July and 31st of December.

There is no improvement in harbor facilities. The Newfoundland Railway proposes making a deep-water terminus at the western end of the harbor.

There has been no extension of the telegraph or cable service, excepting the telegraph line erected along the Newfoundland Railway.

## COMMUNICATION.

The transportation facilities in Newfoundland are:

Internal.—By railroad to the northern and eastern coasts to Exploits, Brook, and Halls Bay; thence through the interior of the country to Bay of Islands, Georges Bay, and finally to terminus of line on the west coast (in the Gulf of St. Lawrence) to Port au Basque, connecting with steamship Bruce for North Sydney, Cape Breton (7 hours sea voyage). At North Sydney, connection is made with the Intercolonial Railway to St. Johns, New Brunswick; Canadian Pacific Railroad to Vanceboro, Me.; Maine Central Railroad to Bangor, Portland, and Boston. The time from St. Johns, Newfoundland, to Boston is 72 hours; trains connect with steamer at Port au Basque for St. Johns three times each week, and run daily between St. Johns and Placentia (86 miles) in Placentia Bay, connecting at Whitbourne for Harbor Grace.

Coastwise.—By steamer to eastern and northern coasts; also by steamer from St. Johns southern and western coasts and Gulf of St. Lawrence to Bouse Bay, both steamers returning to St. Johns semimonthly in summer. They do not ply after the Christmas season, on account of the heavy ice on the coast. A steamer runs between St. Johns and Battle Harbor, Labrador, stopping at all principal places and posts of the Hudson Bay Company and Moravian mission stations on the Labrador coast, making 7 round trips each season, usually commencing about August 1 and ending about October 20. There is no means of communication with Labrador after steamer stops running, excepting by mail, which is carried across the country from Quebec, Canada, three times each winter, in sleds drawn by dogs.

Ocean (foreign).—To the United States, there are two lines of steamers: Red Cross Line from New York via Halifax, Nova Scotia, semimonthly in summer and once a month in winter to St. Johns, Newfoundland. By the Allan Line from Philadelphia to Glasgow via St. Johns, also stopping on the return trip. The service is semimonthly. The time occupied in the voyage between St. Johns, Newfoundland, and the United States is about five to five and one-half days. Dobell and Black Diamond Lines of steamers run semimonthly between Montreal and St. Johns during the season. Navigation is open from about the 1st of May

to the 1st of November. The Furness Line runs from Halifax to Liver-

pool, calling at St. Johns each way semimonthly.

New wagon routes opened in 1898 are: Road connecting Port au Par with railway at the mouth of river St. George; distance, 12 miles. There is a road in course of construction from the bottom of White Bay, due south, to connect with the railway; distance, 35 miles.

Freight rates via railway are governed by rates adopted by the Canadian Freight Association. By steamers between St. Johns and Philadelphia, they average \$6 per ton; between St. Johns and New York, \$5 per ton; between St. Johns and Montreal, \$4 per ton; between

St. Johns and Liverpool, \$3.80 per ton.

# RATES OF POSTAGE.

Letters within the colony, from one place to another, 3 cents per ounce. City or drop letters for delivery by city carriers, 1 cent per ounce; Dominion of Canada, 3 cents per ounce; Great Britain, United States, St. Pierre, and all places in the Postal Union, 5 cents per half ounce. Letters containing gold or silver money, jewels, or precious articles, or any articles liable to customs duties, whether registered or not, can be forwarded by post to any country outside of Newfoundland. Unpaid and insufficiently paid letters are charged on delivery double the amount of postage remaining unpaid. Letters redirected to places in Newfoundland, Great Britain, Canada, and the United States, without being taken out of the post-office, are not liable to any additional postage. Newspapers within the colony are free; to Great Britain, Canada, and the United States, 1 cent per 2 ounces; postal cards for Newfoundland, 1 cent; Great Britain, Canada, the United States, and all places in the Postal Union, 2 cents each. Parcel post, United Kingdom and the United States, 12 cents per pound; maximum weight, 11 pounds; Canada, 15 cents per pound, not to exceed 7 pounds.

# ASSESSMENT.

Water rates (town), 6 per cent on appraised rental; vacant lands, 5 per cent on appraised rental; sewage rates, one-fifth of the above percentage. An annual tax of 1 cent per gross ton is charged for every steamship or steamboat or steam tug entering the port of St. Johns, to be paid by the master or owner once a year. Water rates (shipping), 5 cents per ton, not to exceed \$20, payable once a year, on all vessels entering the port of St. Johns. Coal duty, 30 cents per ton, collected on all coal imported at the port of St. Johns. A duty of 24 cents per ton is collected from every merchant ship or vessel, according to its registered tonnage, which may enter any port or place within the colony, except in the case of coasting, sealing, or fishing vessels registered in the colony. The duty is levied once a year.

## NEWFOUNDLAND LIGHT DUES.

Payable once in each year at the custom-houses, by foreign ships and by foreign-going ships registered in the colony. The rate is 24 cents per ton. Vessels under 40 tons, registered in the colony, \$3.46 each. Fishing vessels and vessels plying coastwise, registered in the colony, 12 cents per ton; no vessel to pay over \$115. Since the 1st of July, 1886, the collection of light dues on account of Cape Race has been abolished by Imperial Order in Council.

## RATES OF PILOTAGE.

For vessels in and out of St. Johns, under 80 tons, \$5.35; from 80 to 100 tons, \$6.70; from 100 to 120 tons, \$7.35; from 120 to 160 tons, \$8; from 160 to 200 tons, \$8.70; from 200 to 240 tons, \$9.35; from 240 to 280 tons, \$10; from 280 to 300 tons, \$10.70; from 300 to 350 tons, \$13.35; from 350 to 400 tons, \$16; from 400 to 500 tons, \$18.70; from 500 to 600 tons, \$21.35; from 600 to 700 tons, \$24; from 700 to 860 tons, \$26.70; over that size, for every additional 100 tons, \$1.35; on sailing vessels, not to exceed \$32. Steamers pay pilotage on their net tonnage, as in the case of sailing vessels. Steamers employed in the fisheries of the colony are exempt, except when on foreign yoyages. Coast steamers are also exempt. Subsidized mail steamers, in connection with the colony, pay at the rate of 8 cents for each horsepower. No steamer shall pay more than \$40 at one time.

All coast vessels which take pilots pay one half of the above rates of pilotage, in proportion to their tonnage. The above scale is payable on the registered tonnage of all such vessels, before going out of the harbor.

Her Majesty's vessels under sixth rate, pay \$14; under fourth rate, \$26; under first, second, and third rate, \$34.

# TOWAGE RATES, ST. JOHNS.

In and out of harbor, from 1 mile outside the heads to consignee's wharf, or from consignee's wharf to a mile outside the heads, the rates are as follows:

Vessels under 60 tons	\$4	351 to 400 tons	\$26
60 to 100 tons	`8	401 to 450 tons	28
101 to 125 tons	10	451 to 500 tons	30
126 to 150 tons	12	501 to 550 tons	32
		551 to 600 tons	
176 to 200 tons	16	601 to 700 tons	38
		701 to 800 tons	
		801 to 900 tons	
		900 to 1,000 tons	50
301 to 350 tons	24		

Vessels requiring the steamer to go beyond the above limits as far as Cape Spear, pay one-third additional, and any vessel requiring towage beyond the cape to the south, or an equal distance to the north, will be charged by special agreement. The above rates apply only in ordinary circumstances. Vessels in distress or otherwise disabled will have to make special contract for assistance. Vessels employing the steamer inward will be taken outward on their next voyage, at two-thirds of the above rates. Vessels using the steamer's hawser pay 10 per cent on towage rates for same.

One third in addition to the above rates will be charged during the winter season, from December 10 to April 10 each year.

# QUARANTINE.

Whenever a board of health or public health officer acting as such may deem it necessary to establish quarantine for the purpose of checking or preventing contagious diseases, he may use all necessary force to prevent anyone entering or leaving any dwelling house, building, place, boat, or vessel where quarantine has been established, except members of the medical or clerical profession, or under the direction of the board of health or public health officer.

# MERCHANT SHIPPING SERVICE.

Seagoing ships registered in this colony, their owners, masters, and crews, are subject in respect of shipping and discharge, agreements, wages and effects, rights, remedies, and penalties, to the law for the time being of Great Britain concerning colonial British registered ships when in the United Kingdom or out of the jurisdiction of their respective governments, as the case may be. The master or owner of every vessel registered in this colony and sailing on foreign voyages shall, before the entry of such vessel at the customs at the port of St. Johns, pay to the receiver-general the sum of 12 cents per month for every seaman on board such vessel, to be applied toward the support of the St. Johns Hospital, and the master or owner paying such amount may retain the same from the wages due to such seaman.

## GENERAL REMARKS.

There is no law in Newfoundland requiring goods to be marked so as to show the country of origin or manufacture.

Passports are not required in this colony. Commercial travelers are

not required to pay license.

While the imports from the United States into the colony of Newfoundland show an increase in 1897 of \$561,287 over 1896, I am satisfied, if American merchants and manufacturers made the same effort to secure this trade as do those of Canada and the United Kingdom, the imports from the United States would be largely increased. The total import in 1897 from the United States was \$2,135,008. Of this, flour, pork, bacon, salted beef, kerosene and olive oil, cordage, leather, and leather goods amounted to \$1,618,614, leaving but \$516,399 for other imports from the United States.

There are no obstacles in the way of the extension of American goods in this market with the opportunities offered, there being no preferential duty for any country, and shipments from New York and Philadelphia being regular and direct. There are many lines of our goods which would have a larger sale if the trade were properly looked after. The imports of structural iron, railway materials, machinery, hardware, manufactured cottons, rubber clothing, rubber footwear, boots and shoes, men's furnishing goods, and many lines of groceries

should be larger.

I am told that the trade in the maritime provinces is thoroughly canvassed by our commercial travelers; but very few of them make regular trips to Newfoundland, while representatives of British and Canadian houses make regular trips, and have established trade. When United States firms emulate the example of the English and Canadian houses and send competent agents, our goods will find a stronger foothold in Newfoundland; but not until then.

MARTIN J. CARTER, Consul.

St. Johns, November 5, 1898.

Total value of imports and exports of the colony of Newfoundland and Labrador from and to each country for fiscal year ended June 30, 1898.

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.	Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
United Kingdom Dominion of Canada	\$1, 519, 253 1, 823, 238	\$1, 355, 920 482, 512	Italy	\$2, 436	\$172, 87 9, 00
British West Indies	107, 542	272, 668 1, 762	Sweden		
Gibraltar		179, 536	Germany	1, 794	74, 14
United States		427, 478 6, 515	Holland	523	25, 344 5, 656
Portugal Foreign West Indies	15, 171	753, 258 12, 632	Belgium		1, 2 <b>5</b> 6 27, 510
Brazil		1, 288, 728 125, 262	Grand total	5, 188, 863	5, 226, 93

## NOVA SCOTIA.

#### HALIFAX.

In compliance with Department of State circular of August 5, 1898, I submit the following report on the commerce and industries of the consular district of Halifax and the trade of this port with the United States.

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The total imports of Halifax port for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, amounted to \$4,807,737, of which \$2,944,067 were dutiable goods and \$1,863,670 free goods. Compared with the imports of 1897, there was a decrease of over 27 per cent in dutiable goods and a gain of over 10 per cent in free goods, a decrease in total imports of \$954,088, or over 16 per cent.

The imports from Great Britain for the two years mention	ed were—
1897—Dutiable goods	\$979, 919 707, 998
Total	. 1, 687, 917
1898—Dutiable goods	985, 148 731, 683
Total	1, 716, 831
showing an increase in imports from Great Britain of \$26 little over 1.7 per cent.  The imports from the United States for same two years we	
1897—Dutiable goodsFree goods	\$817, 386
	<b>433,</b> 070
Total	433, 070
Total	433, 070 1, 250, 456 686, 432

showing increased imports from the United States of \$48,537, or a gain of 3.8 per cent. It is to be noted in this connection, however, that in dutiable goods, there was a decreased importation of \$130,954, or some 15 per cent, which was overcome only by a very large increase in the importation of free goods.

The imports from all other countries were—

1897—Dutiable goods Free goods	\$2, 279, 341 544, 111
Total	
1898—Dutiable goods Free goods	1, 272, 487 519, 426
Total	1, 791, 913

showing decreased imports from all other countries of \$1,031,539, or over 36 per cent, nearly all of which was in dutiable goods.

The total exports from the port of Halifax for the fiscal year of 1897 amounted to \$6,435,726; for the fiscal year of 1898, to \$6,219,513, a

decrease or over 3 per cent.

The exports from the port of Halfax to the United States, as indicated by the invoices certified at this consulate for the fiscal year 1897, were \$593,327.17; 1898, \$503,381.47, a decrease of \$89,945.70, or 15 per cent.

I give below a partial itemization of the imports at this port from Great Britain and the United States, for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1897, and June 30, 1898:

Articles.	Year.	Great Britain.	United States.
DUTIABLE GOODS.			
Books	1897 1898	\$15,820	¥22, 733
Brass, and manufactures of		17, 132 2, 153	11, 728 8, 380
·	1898	3, 842	8,748
Grain, all kinds	1897 1898	209 9, 435	119, 542 7, 752
Bieveles		295	33, 216
•	1898	289	17, 156
Cotton, and manufactures of	1897	75, 530	17, 138
Drugs and medicines.	1898 1897	72, 111 15, 277	18, 537 14, 757
Diege and monitines	1898	14, 903	15, 534
China and earthenware	1897	22, 764	2, 191
Green fruit.	1898	21, 434 16, 764	1, 056 34, 666
Green trait	1898	12,052	34, 722
Glass, and manufactures of		12, 147	12, 154
	1898	13, 502	3, 230
Fish, all kinds	1897 1898	2, 142 937	9, 738 6, 467
Hate and cape.		22, 216	5, 671
	1898	28, 352	9, 310
Iron and hardware		79, 954	113, 454
Tasken and manufactures of	1898 1897	74, 542 1, 504	122, 221
Leather, and manufactures of	1898	3,773	12, 095 9, 711
Provisions, meats, etc			49, 510
	1898	1, 276	69, <del>944</del>
Butter and cheese		. 312 513	702
Oile	1898 1897	513	1,079
	1898	32, 988	57, 930
Scape, all kinds		5, 907	4, 376
Vegetables	1898 1897	10, 537 5, 784	3, 901 10, 398
1 akoemnos	1898	8, 109	11, 079
Wood, and manufactures of	1897	3, 369	9, 314
	1898	807	6, 153
All other dutiable goods	1897 1898	699, 763 663, 614	337, 351 270, 179
Total dutiable goods	1897 1898	979, 919 985, 148	817, 386 686, 432

Articles.		Great Britain.	United States.	
FREE GOODS.				
Coal	1897		\$89, 322	
Salt	1898 1897	\$38, 792	91, 713	
	1898	17, 992	580	
Wood, planks and boards	1897	1,089	21, 159	
	1898	115	12, 412	
Animals	1897 1898	1, 050 2, 639	1, 558 300	
Cocoa bean.	1897	5, 863		
	1898	12, 721		
Green fruit	1897		11, 022	
<del></del>	1898		16, 594	
Hemp	18 <b>97</b> 18 <b>9</b> 8	142, 839 165, 638	12, 287 77, 206	
Leaf tobacco.	1897	100,000	5, 235	
	1908			
Cotton waste	1897		9, 261	
_	1898		8, 468	
Drugs	1897 1898	81, 278	20, 826 23, 683	
Lines and twines		9, 524	23, 083 41, 064	
THOS MIN OWINGS	1898	11, 463	48, 191	
Metals, iron and steel	1897	99, 762	13, 156	
·	1898	109, 592	19, 551	
Cotton wool			114, 322	
Indian corn a	1898 1897		110, 824	
Indian colu &	1898		151, 232	
Flowers and plants	1897	231	247	
	1898	242	326	
Settlers' effects	1897	3, 443	22, 759	
Tea	1898 1897	3, 882 295, 304	16, 487	
Tea	1898	132, 597		
All other free goods	1897	75, 983	70, 852	
	1898	265, 278	44, 994	
Total free goods	1897	707, 998	499 070	
Torer 11.00 Rooms	1898	731, 683	433, 070 612, 561	
	1000	191,000	012, 301	

a Dutiable prior to April, 1897.

The changes in exports to the United States from this port, as indicated by the invoices certified at this consular office, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, as compared with the year preceding, are as follows:

Decrease.		Increase.	
Apples Berries Cotton waste Cotton waste Coke Stamp collection Emigrants' effects Fish: Canned Dry Hooks Oil Hay Horses Jewelers' aweepings Laths Laths Laths Laths Manganese Molasses Potatoes Salt Skates Tes Tools Wagon	\$111.50 12,015.90 338.75 1, 884.50 4777.50 2,726.78 52,326.22 14,380.08 240.38 9,331.128.19 489.40 202.50 2,917.33 2,666.20 1,014.50 3,907.14.50 3,907.14.50 3,907.14.50 3,907.14.50	Carriage Fish: Fresh Pickled Sounds Fruit, oranges Furs Gas liquor (ammonia) Glue stock Goods returned to United States Hides and skins. Junk Moose head Organ Pictures Selenite Twine Wood.	\$96. 00 5, 284. 55 17, 110. 85 411. 15 792. 25 200. 00 610. 22 181. 99 4. 564. 36 2. 652. 1 8. 564. 2 146. 56 31. 00 1, 502. 56 3, 42. 56 1, 875. 00
Total	131, 194. 36	Total	41, 248. 66

7, 258, 47

The exports from the rest of this consular district, not including this port, show:

Decrease.		Increase.	
Laths Wood pulp Railway ties Lumber Raw furs Cod all	\$3, 032, 39 11, 508, 22 548, 00 47, 608, 66 1, 120, 77 354, 26	Cord wood. Potatoes Fish Ship timber Turnips	\$975. 55 2, 360. 00 22, 552. 03 513. 10 15. 00
Total	64, 172, 30	Total	26, 415. 68
1898			5, 359. 00 13, 118. 97
Value of exports	certified a	l Liverpool consular agency.	•
			47, 527. 11
Decrease	•••••		31, 896, 12
Value of exports	certified at	Lunenburg consular agency.	
1897		•	<b>35, 978</b> , 01

Foreign goods imported at the port of Halifax through the United States during the fiscal year 1898.

Increase.....

From—	Value.	From-	Value.
Great Britain. China. Germany Spanish West Indies Austria Holland Egypt	6, 456 7, 615 7, 375 397 1, 199	Japan France Norway Malta Total	\$405 252 140 141 25, 564

# Value of goods exported from Halifax in bond through the United States to foreign countries.

То—	Value.	То—	Value.
Great Britain Prance British West Indies Spanish West Indies Brazil Haiti	40, 792 80, 688 68, 071	British Guiana Germany South Africa United States of Colombia	21, 935 238

The imports at port of Halifax for the quarter ending September 30, 1898, were:

	From Great Brit- ain.	From United States.	Other countries.	Total.
DutiableFree	\$291, 032 199, 393	\$153, 321 122, 749	\$119, 996 192, 782	\$564, 349 514, 924
Total	490, 425	276, 070	312, 778	1, 079, 273

The total exports from the port of Halifax for the same quarter were:

•	The prod- uct of Canada.	Not the product of Canada.	Total.
Wines. Fisheries Forests Animals and their products Agricultural produce Manufactures Miscellaneous	365, 900 93, 847 245, 225 118, 358	\$5, 795 1, 505 32 9, 063 1, 286 15, 632 12, 430	\$30, 239 1, 029, 708 365, 932 102, 910 246, 511 133, 990 12, 469
Total	1, 876, 016	45, 743 2, 100	1, 921, 759 44, 220 2, 100
Grand totals	1, 920, 236	47, 843	1, 966, 079

The exports from this port to the United States, as indicated by invoices certified at this office, for the three months ending September 30, 1898, amounted to \$130,690.94, or \$4,275 more than for the corresponding three months one year ago. The invoices certified at the three consular agencies of this district during the same period amounted to \$73,338.06, or \$66,614.13 more than for the corresponding three months of last year.

The following table, showing imports at this port from the West Indies for the fiscal year 1898, other than British West Indies, may be of interest:

Value.	Articles.	Value.
146, 286	Wood	. 80
457		
	\$8, 429 146, 286 72, 906 457	#8, 429 Hides

I am not at this time able to obtain any corresponding table of exports to these islands from this port. Very nearly all the imports mentioned above were from Cuba and Porto Rico.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> For the fiscal year 1897, the exports to the Spanish West Indies from Nova Scotia amounted to \$1,106,884.

#### PRICES.

Below are given the prices of certain staple commodities at Halifax on September 15, 1898, as compared with prices of same commodities on September 16, 1897:

	189	8.	1897	7.
dodo		2. 10 16. 00	\$6.00 to 2.10 to	
doper gallonper pounddo	.31 to .26 to .24 to	. 124 . 32 . 30	. 23 to . 24 to	. 13 . 28
dodo	.041to	. 0 <del>4]</del> . 16	. 03½ to	. 031 . 042 . 24 2. 50
do per barreldo	2.00 to	2. 25 2. 25 12. 00		1.75 2.75 11.00
do per bushel	. 11 to			. 124
	do   do   do   do   do   do   do   do		do   2 10   16 00   16 00   16 00   16 00   16 00   16 00   12   12   12   12   12   12   12	

Nine of these commodities show advances, six are quoted the same, and seven have declined in price.

# IMPROVEMENTS.

A wheat elevator, of the capacity of 500,000 bushels, is now in process of construction at Halifax, to replace one burned some years ago, and to give better facilities for the shipment of grain from this port. A floating elevator will also be placed in the harbor within a few weeks.

Last February, the Intercolonial Railway obtained control of the Drummond County Railway, and has therefore a continuous line to Montreal, which is reached by a run of 837 miles in twenty seven hours. The Canadian Pacific Railway has running privilege over the Intercolonial to St. John, and makes the run from this city to Montreal without change of cars in twenty-six hours.

#### SHIPPING.

During the calendar year 1897, the arrivals of vessels at this port were:

Nationality.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number of men.
British steamers British sail Foreign steamers Foreign sail Total	306 111	481, 713 48, 089 109, 047 48, 934 687, 783	14, 601 1, 778 3, 815 1, 628

United States vessels of all kinds numbered 111, with a tonnage of 50,649 and 2,714 men.

The number of steamers and vessels on the register at this port on December 31, 1897, was 474, with net tonnage of 27,745. Those struck off from the register during the calendar year 1897 numbered 340, with tonnage of 16,797. Those added to register numbered 11, with tonnage of 369.

#### FISHERIES.

The last report of the department of marine and fisheries for the Dominion of Canada, covering the fiscal year 1897, places the entire value of the production of Canadian fisheries for the calendar year 1896 at \$20,407,424. Of this total, Nova Scotia is credited with \$6,070,895; New Brunswick, with \$4,799,433; Prince Edward Island, with \$976,126; British Columbia, with \$4,183,999; Quebec, with \$2,025,754; Ontario, with \$1,605,674, and Manitoba and Northwest Territories, with \$745,543.

By figures just obtained from the same department, I learn that during the calendar year 1897 the production of Nova Scotia was increased to \$8.090.346.

The details of the total provincial production were as follows:

Cod, all kinds		Alewives	<b>\$</b> 56, 860
Haddock, all kinds		Eels	33, 260
Hake, all kinds	250, 521	Bass	1, 365
Pollock, all kinds		Mackerel	463, 372
Tomcod	6, 067	Lobsters	2, 191, 263
Halibut	98, 618	Oysters	9,488
Flounders	11, 962	Squid	32, 668
Salmon, all kinds		Coarse and mixed fish	97, 561
Trout	8, 294	Hair seal skins	419
Smelts	15, 071	Fish oil	75, 852
Herring	540, 276	Fish used as bait	131, 936
Shad	38, 100	Fish used as manure	11, 755

The same authority places the total capital interested in Canadian fisheries in 1896 at \$9,826,251, and estimates the total number of fishermen employed at 75,237. Nova Scotia is credited with \$3,069,753 of the above capital, and the number of fishermen employed for the province is placed at 24,975.

The total value of the lobster catch in 1896 was \$2,205,762, of which

\$1,322,905 was credited to Nova Scotia.

A comparison of the catch of the year 1896 with that of 1897 indicates a very large increase in production, presumably due to the large increase in number of men and amount of gear employed, and to the advance in price. Canned lobsters for export sold at this port in 1888 at \$6 per case; in 1889, at \$6.50; in 1891, at \$7.75; in 1896, at \$8.50; in 1897, at \$9; in 1898, at \$10.

The Halifax Herald of October 13, 1898, states that the exports of canned lobsters from this port reached a total value in 1896 of \$1,407,-105; in 1897, of \$1,350,000, and (up to date of newspaper) in 1898, \$1,272,770; over 70 per cent of this export going to Great Britain and less than 10 per cent to the United States. The writer of the newspaper article above referred to expresses the belief that the maximum lobster catch was reached in 1897, and that the catch of 1898 will be some 16,000 cases less than for the preceding year.

The Dominion government has recently appointed a commission to investigate the subject of the lobster fishery, and suggest measures for its better protection.

The manager of the cotton mills in this city refuses to answer any of the questions submitted by the Department relative to the coarser classes of cotton textiles manufactured or consumed in this district, and I know no other source here from which the information could be be obtained.

John G. Foster, Consul-Genera.

HALIFAX, October 31, 1898.

#### SYDNEY.

In compliance with circular of August 5, 1898, I have to state that the business carried on in this district is largely composed of the mining of bituminous coal for Canadian consumption and export to the Eastern ports of the United States, and the export of fresh and salt fish, canned lobsters, small quantities of hard-wood lumber, spruce piling, ships'

knees, lambs, green hides, grindstones, and building stone.

The imports from the United States are small in quantity. But few representatives of United States business firms visit this portion of Canada, while Canadian firms in all classes of manufactures have agents who visit the merchants here frequently, and consequently, it is an exception when goods manufactured in the United States are seen in the stores for sale. The preferential tariff in favor of Great Britain also affects the handling of goods from the United States in this market. The total imports from the United States into this consular district, during the last fiscal year, will approximate \$200,000, and were composed largely of machinery for mining purposes and oil wells, mechanics' tools, hard-pine lumber, jewelry, corn in bulk, corn meal, bicycles, kerosene oil, cotton goods, hides, and a few other articles in small quantities.

Boots, shoes, textile fabrics, and furniture of United States manufacture are hardly known here, goods of that character being almost

entirely of Canadian manufacture.

There are no restrictions in regard to commercial representatives, and the banking facilities are good, with rates of exchange fair. Canadian firms give long credits, which materially help them to control and hold the trade. Transportation facilities for merchandise between the United States and this district are excellent, both by rail and water, there being several lines of steamers sailing from the United States to various ports at regular intervals, while large numbers of sailing vessels are constantly plying between the two countries, reducing freight charges to a minimum.

From replies received from the agents connected with this consulate, and from my personal observation, I am fully of the opinion that the high duty imposed by the Canadian tariff on imports into this country from the United States is the reason for the small amount of business transacted; but I think if representatives of reliable firms for boots and shoes and textile goods, such as calicoes, ginghams, woolen dress goods of medium weight and cost, should visit and solicit trade, a good business could be built up in a short time.

There are comparatively no manufacturing industries in this district. As I said before, the principal occupation and business of the entire district consist of mining, fishing, and agriculture, and goods intended for sale in this country should be of a strong, durable nature, to meet

the requirements of the work.

The merchants and business men of this section, without exception, express themselves as desiring closer trade relations. Especially is this true in regard to fishermen. Large numbers visit ports in this

island for shelter and repair, and this section of the country feels keenly the loss of trade which they formerly had with them.

There are several companies now formed to develop new bituminous coal areas. The ports of shipment on this island are New Campbelltown, Broad Cove, and Port Morien.

The inclosed statement contains a list of goods imported from the United States, so far as I have been able to procure it from the consular agents and collectors of customs here.

GEORGE N. WEST, Consul.

Imports from the United States to the consular district of Sydney, Nova Scotia, Canada, from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
300ks	\$711	Marble	726
3iovcles	1, 294	Minerals	775
Beef and pork	3,048	Organs and pianos	273
Cottons	1 21	Oil cake	227
Cotton clothing	7, 230	Paints	260
Cotton waste	347	Pumps	614
Clothing		Parcels by express a	1, 727
lorn meal	6, 606	Rubber goods	200
orn in bulk		Safes	64
Copper, manufactures cf	266	Steel	441
Ovewoods	100	Ships	100
fire brick		Shoe dressing	70
furniture		Settlers' effects	3, 551
lass, manufactures of		Tools, mechanics'	107
reen fruits		Telephone instruments	46
Hardware		Туре	33
Aides		Timber, hard-pine	14, 832
nstruments for band	125	Watches	25
ewelry		Wire cloth	246
Kerosene		Wine	240
ard	208	W 1110	•
Licorice paste		Total	163, 619
eaf tohacco		Consular agencies:	103, 018
eather manufactures		Arichat	d 5, 520
aundry starch		Cape Canso	a 16,000
Aschinery		Puywich and Wallace	a 10, 000
		(Data) annualmental	10F 100
fedicine		Total, approximated	195, 139

a Articles not specified.

# WINDSOR.

In obedience to instructions from the Department of State, in the circular of August 5, 1898, I submit the following report. The circular says:

The Department is not so much concerned as to obtaining detailed figures with the stamp of official accuracy, as securing an intelligent survey of industrial activity and general tendencies of trade. The business men of the United States are particularly interested in learning whether there has been an increase or decrease in the more important lines of exports and imports, especially such as enter into the trade of the United States.

In other words, the people of the United States are interested in finding a foreign market which will relieve the home market of its surplus. Other things being equal, our best market is found among a people like our own, a people of kindred tastes, wants, fashions, and education. In this respect the Canadians, especially of this Province and consular district, are like the people of the United States.

The people of Nova Scotia are of Anglo-Saxon stock, English speaking, and distinctively more American in their tastes, culture, and fashions than English. In fact, nearly half of the people here are connected by blood, marriage, and business with the people in the United States, and consequently, there is no prejudice against our markets or products, but if anything, a preference for them.

## COMMERCE.

The following figures, taken from the Statistical Year Book of Canada for 1897, just published, give the total values of the principal articles imported and exported by Canada from and to Great Britain and the United States, respectively:

Exports to Great Britain	\$77, 227, 502 29, 339, 576
Excess of exports	
Imports from the United States.  Exports to the United States.	49, 373, 472
Excess of imports	, ,
Imports from the United States	70, 776, 316 29, 339, 576
United States excess over Great Britain imports	41, 436, 740
From these figures it appears that the balances betwee and exports were as follows:	n imports
In favor of the United States against Conede	401 400 044

That is, Canada out of her \$47,000,000 surplus exports to Great Britain, paid off \$21,000,000 surplus exports due the United States, and then had left over \$26,000,000 surplus profits derived from Great Britain.

Canada has purchased from the United States at the rate of \$14 per capita, and from Great Britain only at the rate of \$6 per capita; during the same year, she has sold to Great Britain at the rate of \$15 per capita, and only purchased from the United States at the rate of \$10 per capita. This includes goods both dutiable and free.

During the same year, the total amount of duty collected on British goods was \$6,205,367, or 31.20 per cent; on goods from the United

States, \$8,147,075, or 40.96 per cent.

The imports of free goods from the United States were 50 per cent, while only 30 per cent of the imports from Great Britain were on the free list.

The imports into Nova Scotia from all countries, for 1897, were \$7,657,232, of which \$5,177,037 were dutiable and \$2,480,155 were

Of those imports, over 40 per cent were from the United States.

The imports from the United States at this port (Windsor) for the year ending June 30, 1898, were:

Dutiable goodsFree goods	
Total importations	148.733

These figures show that Canada has been a good customer of the United States, purchasing from us more goods per capita than any other country.

The South Sea islander, whose only article of clothing is a cheap cloth tied around his loins, will never be as good customers as the

Canadians.

In this Province, all kinds of improved American machinery are in use and demand, such as mowing machines and agricultural implements, wagons, carriages, bicycles and other vehicles, phonographs, clocks, watches, boots, shoes, hats, caps, sewing machines, machinery for saw-mills, cotton mills, furniture factories, printing offices, cutlery, hardware, barbed-wire fencing, stoves, ranges, plumbers' materials and machinery, electric-light fixtures, canned goods, indian corn, wheat, and provisions of all kinds. Two articles could be more extensively imported and sold here than at present: Indian corn and American oak.

Indian corn does not mature in Canada, and therefore, the American corn grower has no competition in the Canadian home market. Corn meal would sell well. American oak is so superior to the Canadian that it is especially in demand at furniture factories, and is now being shipped in carloads by rail to the factories of Windsor. It is also used for finishing in public buildings, churches, schoolhouses, and the more costly private dwellings. In price, American oak ranges from \$40 to

\$90 per thousand and upward.

On nearly all these articles, there is a tariff of from 25 to 35 per cent ad valorem, and since the 1st of July last, there has been a preferential tariff of 25 per cent in favor of Great Britain against the United States.

The books of this consular district and of the collectors of customs here show a falling off in both exports and imports during the past year. The Dingley tariff bill affects the export of a large number of articles to the United States, such as lumber, coal, and agricultural products. The people here are beginning to manufacture for themselves, and rapidly learning to raise their own foods and furnish their own home markets.

The American exporter, to hold the field, must compete with both the Canadian home market, and the Canadian preferential tariff in favor of Great Britain.

# MANUFACTURES.

The Dominion Cotton Mills Company (Limited) has eight factories located in the different Provinces of the Dominion, all in active and profitable operation. One, probably the smallest, located here, furnishes the following statement of production, cost, etc., for the fiscal year:

Cotton consumed	1, 275, 000
Yards of cloth manufactured	4, 335, 000
Value	\$195,095
Hands employed	200
Number of looms	270
Number of spindles	11,000
Wages per month	<b>\$3,500</b>
Number of spindles. Wages per month. Wages per year.	\$42,000

About one-half of the cloths made consists of sheetings and drills, designated gray cottons, and are disposed of in the markets of China, while the other half is sent to another factory of the company, the Magog mill, and printed and finished for the Canadian market.

Many of the machines in the mill, the superintendent informs me, are

of the old style; the best machinery with modern improvements is of United States make. The cotton used at this mill is all grown in the United States.

The Windsor Furniture Factory, which was totally destroyed by the great fire at this place a year ago, has reorganized its company and rebuilt, with the latest and best machinery from the United States. The capital is about \$40,000, and about 30 hands are employed.

The Windsor foundry, which was also destroyed by fire, is about rebuilt, and soon will be turning out stoves, ranges, and various other

castings.

In addition to these, there is a fertilizer factory and bone mill and a

selenite plaster factory.

There are also, near Windsor, extensive mills engaged in the manufacture of lumber, most of which is shipped to South America and Great Britain. Formerly, much of it went to the United States, but this export has ceased.

#### AGRICULTURE.

The chief agricultural products are hay, apples, and potatoes; there is but little export of hay, but the apples are shipped in large quantities to England, and some few to the United States. The cost of transportation and shipping, including commission, is about \$1 per barrel.

Large quantities of potatoes are also raised in Coruwallis Valley and marketed in Cuba. From Kingsport, from 60,000 to 80,000 barrels

are shipped to Cuba annually.

In the Port Joggings agency, the farmers are keeping more cows and entering more extensively into the dairy business. At St. Nappan, near River Hebert, there is a cheese factory, and the output seems to be large and profitable. It is situated in a fine farming district, near Amherst.

### MINES.

The following is a summary of the production of the mines of Nova Scotia for the year 1897:

Goldonnces Iron oretous	26, 579 56, 334
Manganese ore do	100
Coke madedodo	45, 000

Of these minerals, this consular district produces gold, manganese,

gypsum, and coal.

There were mined this year at the Joggins mines, in Cumberland County, 70,000 tons of coal. The price at the mines was \$2 and \$2.50 per ton. The same coal retails at Windsor at \$4 per ton. Heretofore, much coal was shipped from the mines of Nova Scotia to the United States, but that has almost entirely ceased since the passage of the tariff bill of 1897.

Mr. Gilpin, superintendent of mines, in his last report of the gold mines of Nova Scotia, says:

Until a few years ago, the local capitalist wanted something rich, a fortune without labor, extracted from a golden bunch of quartz or from the pocket of an innocent investor. Now, however, the fact is recognized that gold mining is a business, not necessarily a roseate speculation, and veins and deposits are being profitably worked, on business principles, which a few years ago would have been spurned. Since this principle has been accepted, it is safe to say that the gold interests of this

Province have an assured future. The guaranty of this is the fact that we have local investors who can mine and mill quartz profitably, on a small scale, when the quartz crushed does not yield over \$2 per ton.

There are also valuable mines of manganese and antimony which are now idle, and which could be made profitable if properly taken hold of and developed. Enterprising American capitalists would do well to look into the mines of Nova Scotia.

#### FISHERIES.

The fisheries of Nova Scotia constitute another great industry and source of employment to her people, and their value is greater than those of any other Province of the Dominion. The exports of the fisheries in 1897 were over \$4,500,000, giving employment to 12,000 men and 8,000 fishing boats. Nova Scotia employs as many men and boats in fisheries as all the other Provinces of the Dominion.

# BANKING AND CURRENCY.

The currency of Canada is in many respects like that of the United States. It is decimal, computed in dollars and cents, and not in pounds, shillings, and pence.

Practically, paper money is the main currency in use, although it is supplemented by small silver and copper coins. The silver dollar is not used or coined. Canada has no mint, the subsidiary coin being made in England.

The paper money consists of bank notes and Dominion notes, the

one issued by the banks, the other by the government.

Banks are bound to redeem their bills in gold or "Dominion notes," and, for that purpose, must always keep on deposit 40 per cent of their reserves. The government or Dominion notes are redeemable in gold.

The Statistical Year Book of Canada gives the whole amount of currency held by the banks in Canada, in 1897, as follows:

Specie on deposit	\$8, 663, 459 15, 921, 435
Dominion notes in circulation	7, 796, 427
Total amount of bills and specie	66, 731, 439

While Canada has the decimal system in her fractional silver currency and paper money, she has no gold coins in which to redeem her bills. She uses English sovereigns or the gold of the United States.

# BANK IN WINDSOR.

The Commercial Bank of Windsor furnishes the following figures in its annual statement of January 31, 1898:

Capital stock authorized, \$500,000.

# LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid up	\$348, 380. 00 132, 590. 00
Reserve fund         \$113, 000. 00           Profit and loss         11, 067. 92           Other liabilities	
Other liabilities	736, 594. 52
Total liabilities	1 341 632 44

ASSETS	•
Specie	\$19,777,86
Specie	22, 374. 00
All other assets	1, 299, 480, 65
•	
Total assets	

Net profit for year, after providing for bad and doubtful debts, \$25,109.96.

## UNITED STATES MONEY IN CANADA.

One thing worthy of note is that paper money and gold of the United States circulate on a par with Canadian money. Greenbacks, national-bank notes, and silver certificates are taken at the banks, the railroad offices, the stores, and among the people as readily as their own bank bills; but silver coin of the United States will not circulate here at all, and is only taken at 20 per cent discount.

It is anomalous that a United States silver certificate should be current here and pass so readily at its face value, without discount, and yet that the United States silver dollar, a legal tender in which the certificate is payable, will not pass at all, or only at a discount of 20 cents on the dollar. The banks would readily receive \$1,000 in United States silver certificates at par on deposit, but \$1,000 in United States legal-tender silver dollars they would not receive on deposit at all.

There was but one time during the last eight years when the paper money of the United States did not circulate at par with Canadian money, and that was during the Presidential campaign of 1896. Immediately after the nomination of the Presidential candidates, "American paper money" as it is called, ceased to circulate here at par, and was taken only at a discount. This continued until after the November election, when "American money" immediately rose to par, and has circulated freely at par ever since.

## THE WINDSOR FIRE.

On the 17th of October, 1897, the town of Windsor was almost entirely destroyed by fire and nearly 3,000 people rendered homeless. The destruction was complete—stores, business houses, factories, churches, court-house, custom-house, and consul's office all being swept away.

Winter was near at hand and the case looked desperate. Kind friends came to the assistance of the people and charities flowed in like water. In a short time, over \$70,000 in money and goods were sent to the Windsor sufferers. These contributions came from the neighboring towns and provinces of Canada, and also from the United States.

More than \$1,000,000 worth of property was destroyed, but of this, more than \$800,000 worth was covered by insurance which has all been paid without litigation.

Of the town's restoration, the Windsor Tribune says:

A year has passed and a large part of the town has been rebuilt.

Over 200 buildings have been erected, without counting the outbuildings or ware-houses. Of these buildings, 20 are brick, and contain 40 stores, without counting offices or halls.

The wooden buildings contain some 43 stores, the rest being dwellings—over 20 being double houses, and 3 tenements of 4 houses each. Besides these, the courthouse has been rebuilt, the Windsor Furniture Factory, with its warehouses, the Windsor Plaster Company's mill and warehouses, the wood-working mill of Chapelle Brothers, the schoolhouse, the post-office and government military drill shed at the fort are all nearing completion. With a few exceptions, these buildings are all of a permanent character, and many are of a character which would do credit to a larger town.

JOSEPH T. HOKE, Consul.

# PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The imports and exports for the Province of Prince Edward Island, as taken from "Trade and Navigation," issued by the Dominion Government for the fiscal year 1896, were:

Imports:	
Dutiable	
Free	174, 704
Total	
Total exports	979, 979
Imports from United States	132, 498
Exports to United States	444, 058
For the fiscal year 1897:	
Imports:	
Dutiable	\$277, 340
Free	144, 655
Total	•
Total exports	1. 314. 607
Imports from United States	132, 433
Exports to United States.	430, 287

It is impossible to procure the correct value imported to this Province from the United States, as a large amount of goods is imported through other Canadian ports, and sold here.

Wages.—Laborers receive \$1 per day; domestic servants, \$1 to \$10 per month; clerks in stores, \$15 to \$50 per month; bookkeepers, an

average of \$50 per month.

The exports from this Province consist mostly of agricultural products and fish. The lobster pack continues to be a very important factor in the trade, and although the crustacean is decreasing in size and numbers, this has so tended to enhance the value of the canned article that the receipts from this source compare favorably with those of former years. During this season, a large quantity of these goods has been exported to France.

Mackerel of extra quality were taken during the past year, but catches

were poor.

The transportation facilities in summer are by rail to Summerside, thence by steamer to Point Durham, or by steamer from Charlottetown to Pictou, there making railway connection. The Plant Line steamers make weekly trips between Boston and Charlottetown, while steamers owned by the Quebec Steamship Company and the Black Diamond and Dabell lines call here from Montreal. The steamer City of Ghent makes weekly trips between Halifax and Charlottetown. During the winter season, connection is made with the mainland at Pictou by steamer from Georgetown.

Prince Edward Island has 210 miles of railway, extending from Charlottetown to Summerside and Tignish in the west, and to Souris and Georgetown in the east, with a branch line to Cape Traverse, the latter connecting with the ice boat service, which is performed by boats on runners, hauled over the ice during the most severe period in each winter, when the steamer is unable to keep up regular connection with

the mainland.

Fifty per cent or more of the shelf hardware purchased here is imported from the United States. There is also a large importation of bicycles, farm implements and machinery, ladies' and gentlemen's hats and caps, etc. Dry goods are not purchased to any extent, on account of duties.

To increase trade, the wholesale dealers of the United States should be represented more by their commercial travelers, or have a resident agent, as is done by many London dealers. Oredits are usually sixty days, but merchants discount bills.

DELMER J. VAIL, Consul.

CHARLOTTETOWN, August 12, 1898.

# QUEBEC.

Principal articles of merchandise imported into Quebec during the year ending December 31, 1897, showing the share of Great Britain and the United States.

Artioles.	Tota. value.	Great Britain.	United States.	
Ale, beer, and porter, in bottles and in casks	\$1,476	\$1,463		
nimals, horses, horned cattle, sheep, swine, etc	10, 564	7, 828	\$2,7	
Books, printed, etc., printed music, and paper of all kinds	32, 907	2, 929	22, 2	
Books, printed, etc., printed music, and paper of all kinds Buttons, brushes, braces, combs, and collars, etc	10, 846	5,098	4, 6	
Brass, and manufactures of; copper, and manufactures of	37, 372	4, 321	25, 9	
cost anthracite hituminous and coke	153, 118	19, 548	138, 5	
andles, all other, including sperm ement, Portland or Roman. offee, green, roasted; chicory, green or roasted	1, 230	555	6	
Cement, Portland or Roman	6, 599	124		
offee, green, roasted; chicory, green or roasted	2, 806	359	34	
OIUMED OF AM AIBUS	861	402	4	
arriages, railway cars, bicycles, etc	8, 185		8, 1	
Carpets, Brussels and tapestry, etc., wholly of wool and cotton	31, 385	29, 650	1, 6	
ottons, manufactures of, bleached, denims, printed, etc	161, 806	90, 730	62, 3	
Cheese	626	159	l	
Drugs, dves, chemicals, natent medicines, etc.	33, 035	14, 759	14, 5	
Carthenware, brown, white etc., and china	21, 197	19, 058	2	
fancy goods, alabaster, beads, toys, embroideries, laces, etc	65, 638	32, 953	23, 7	
lish, fresh, salted, dry, preserved in oil, oysters, etc	4, 609	423	3,5	
lish, fresh, salted, dry, preserved in oil, oysters, etc	40, 708	36, 996	7	
rnits, green and dried	34, 349	3, 634	10.8	
ruits, green and dried. Furs, and manufactures of, caps, hats, etc., fur dressed and un-		•		
dressed	156, 393	70, 771	46, 7	
Fire brick, bath, building, Brick, etc	1, 556	1, 531	,.	
lass, and manufactures of, carboys, lamps, window glass, etc loves and mitts of leather, kid, cotton, silk, and woolen	37, 604	1,996	13, 2	
Hoves and mitts of leather, kid, cotton, silk, and woolen	9, 553	7, 627	3	
Jutta percha, india rubber, manufactures of, boots, clothing, etc.	14, 876	2, 916	10, 5	
Frain of all kinds: Indian corn, pease, beans, wheat, etc	34, 173		34, 1	
lats, caps, and bonnets, beaver, felt, straw	30, 136	27, 140	2, 6	
lops	8, 488		8, 1	
Hides, raw, salted, dry, etc	220, 984	61, 645	127, 7	
Parasols, umbrellas of silk, etc.	7, 029	6, 789	, .	
ron, and manufactures of; steel, and manufactures of	191, 889	73, 477	112, 7	
Sowing machines	6, 022		6, 0	
Pig iron, all other Railways, bars or rails, fish plates	4.118	134	3, 9	
Railways, bars or rails, fish plates	92, 478	91, 774	7	
JUMEFY	8, 065	6, 346	1, 6	
lewelry, watches, plated ware; gold and silver, manufactures of.	12, 683	1, 992	7,6	
Lead, and manufactures of, pig, bars, shot, etc	2, 531	932	i, 4	
estber, and manufactures of, sole leather, upper, etc	192, 686	2, 933	189, 1	
Lard, pork, beef, bacon, and hams, and all other meats	42, 144	2, 911	39, 0	
Leaf tobacco, unmanufactured	16, 248		16, 2	
Lumber and timber	48, 818	10	48, 8	
filitary stores, arms, munitions, etc	568, 666	561, 365	1.8	
Musical instruments, pianos, organs, etc	7, 045	189	6, 3	
Molasses, sirups, etc	94, 554		19, 8	
Mustard, ground	3, 738	3, 579	'i	
Nets and seines and twines	7, 552	3, 223	3, 2	
Mis, mineral, vegetable, and fish oil	10, 850	7, 818	2,0	
il cloth for floors, oil cloth in piece	11,656	9, 496	2,0	
Rice	7, 361	7, 361	-, -	
eeds for agricultural purposes	55, 659	526	54, 8	
leeds for agricultural purposeslalt in bulk and in bag	27, 766	27, 719	01,0	
ilk, and manujactures of, nosiery, riddons, clothing, etc	54, 700	50, 834	1, 4	
pices, ground and unground	2, 449	2, 269		
pirita: Brandy, geneva, gin, whisky, rum, etc.	72, 876	12, 493	ı â	
ngar of all kinds, candy	42, 178	27, 858	4, Ī	
ea, black, green, and Japan	28, 798	13, 291	<b>i</b> , i	
Cobacco, and manufactures of, cigars, etc	2, 065	13, 251	1, 1	
lin, and manufactures of, tinware and all other	7,076	2,794	4, 1	
In plates, and tin in blocks, bars, etc	10, 844	10, 133	₩, 1	
Vinegar	130	10, 13.3		
Varnish and turnentine	3, 289	8, 091	1	
Wines of all kinds, except aparkling wine	27, 236	482		
Wines of all kinds, except sparkling wine	1, 386	56	i .	
Wood, and manufactures of, furniture, etc.	14, 047	1,357	12, 1	
	44. US/		14, 1	

Principal articles of merchandise imported into Quebec during the year ending December 31, 1897, showing the share of Great Britain and the United States—Continued.

Articles.	Total value.	Great Britain.	United States.
Wool, manufactures of, cassimeres, flannels, hosiery, etc	152, 292	\$248, 063 381, 025 126, 265	\$2,071 152,292 20,521 70,576 92,896
Grand total	4, 048, 820	2, 136, 273	1, 443, 918

# Principal articles of merchandise exported from Quebec during the year ending December 31, 1897, showing the share of Great Britain and the United States.

Articles.	Total value.	Great Britain.	United States.
The mine: Coal, bituminous	\$3,981	\$1,855	
Mica, crude		72,000	
Salt	. 88		
Asbestus	. 16, 553	640	\$15, 912
Other articles	. 1, 241	1,000	128
The fisheries: Fish oil	. 1, 169		1, 169
Oysters, fresh Lobster, salmon, mackerel, etc., canned		`	
Codfish, herrings, salmon, and all other fish	. 2,911	2, 409 67	2, 829
Furs, produce of fish, and marine animals		;	
Animals and their produce:  Hair	. 7,048	155	6, 89
Butter		26, 252	314
Cheese		194, 584	314
Furs, dressed and undressed		42, 956	73
Lard, pork, beef, ham, and bacon	50, 354	45, 240	3,860
Horses, horned cattle, sheep, swine, etc	. 164, 107	160, 332	3, 77
Eggs	27, 035	27, 035	
Wool, raw.	2,658	2, 658	1
Other articles	4, 603	250	4, 353
Wheat flour, and flour of all kinds	. 34, 316	18,500	4, 410
Grain, indian corn, beans, pease, etc		188	8,078
Maple sugar	9, 175	566	8, 594
Hay	. 310	60	1
Balsam	. 1,778		1,778
Fruits, berries, canned, and apples		15, 375	2,690
Other articles	2, 699	1, 200	494
Biscuits	. 1, 791		
Cotton, etc., clothing, etc	. 115, 080	5	162
Cordage, rope, and twines	.		
Iron, castings, machinery, all other hardware	. 8,693	1,027	7, 158
Musical instruments, organs, etc	. 5, 126	5,000	126
Leather, manufactures of, sole leather, boots and shoes		133, 468	5,541
Tobacco, manufactured			1, 179
Wood, manufactured		84, 183	4, 31
Woolens, clothing, etc	. 2,015	887	119
Other articles	. 30, 288	22, 377	7, 189
Basswood, butternut, and hickory	. 437	437	
Knees and futtocks	. 21		1
Deals, pine	288, 513	287, 713	
Deals, spruce	. 1, 541, 599	1, 397, 086	
Deal ends, pine and spruce	. 95, 730	93, 619	i
Laths, palings, and pickets	658	119	539
Planks and boards of pine and spruce	. 135, 873	60, 850	49, 184
Scantling. Staves, standard, and all other headings.	1,360	1, 360	
Staves, standard, and all other headings	460		
Wood pulp	. 32, 918		82, 914
Shingles			
Sleepers and railroad ties.		141	6, 050
Packing boxes in shooks		64, 129	19, 18
Birch.		22, 743	- <b></b>
Elm		54, 569	
Maple		211, 190	
()ak	1, 913 772, 865	1, 751 772, 865	
Pine, red	45, 37	45, 375	
Pine, white.	1, 682, 028	1, 678, 320	
All other square timber		30, 179	
All other lumber and timber, n. e. s.	1 804	1	.456
All other lumber and timber, n. e. s	1, 694 11, 133		456

Principal articles of merchandise exported from Quebec during the year ending December 31, 1897, showing the share of Great Britain and the United States—Continued.

## RECAPITULATION.

	1896.	1897.	Total.
Products of mines		\$21,813	\$68, 469
Products of fisheries		7,013	25, 198
Animals, etc		522, 177	<b>95</b> 0, <b>7</b> 01
Agricultural	. 55, 247	71, 566	<b>126</b> , 813
Manufactures		393, 741	1, 005, 184
Misoellaneous		1, 139	4, 022
Forest products	. 4, 244, 480	5, 012, 440	9, 256, 920
Ships	4,000	11, 133	15, 133
Grand total	. 5, 411, 418	6, 041, 022	11, 452, 440

Value of imports and exports of merchandise into and from Quebeo during twenty-four years, from January 1, 1874, to December 31, 1897, divided in two periods of twelve years each, showing the countries whence imported and to which exported.

	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Total im-	Total ex-
O	from 1874 to	from 1874 to	from 1886 to	from 1886 to	ports dur-	ports dur
Countries.	1885 inclu-	1885 inclu-	1897 inclu-	1897 inclu-	ing the last	ing the las
	sive.	sive.	sive.	sive.	24 уевгв.	24 years.
reat Britain	424 657 066	\$104, 320, 838	\$23, 434, 215	\$59, 057, 128	\$58, 092, 181	\$163, 377, 9
		2, 545, 950				
nited States			12, 421, 327	3, 586, 243	26, 067, 453	6, 122, 1
rance	1,063,612	813, 535	1, 352, 102	353, 461	2, 415, 714	1, 166, 9
t. Johns, Newfoundland		960, 094	114, 733	723, 414	814, 227	1, 683, 50
ritish West Indies		9,769	1, 334, 764	25, 292	2, 614, 920	85,0
ermany	467, 577	90, 959	962, 875	124, 185	1, 430, 452	215, 1
Iolland	. 602, 303	129, 947	581, 167	76, 341	1, 183, 470	206, 2
elgium	314, 981	325, 985	486, 790	33, 848	801, 771	859, 8
pain		130, 551	367, 331	226, 014	639, 246	356, 5
ortugal	51, 583	683, 449	22, 224	352, 961	73, 807	1, 036, 4
hina	36, 351	1	161, 124	702, 403	197, 475	702. 4
orway		220, 784	9, 968	230, 707	26, 735	451, 49
panish West Indies	59, 727	2,010	21, 072	200,101	80, 799	2, 0
		211, 529	32, 290	229, 229	34, 267	
t. Pierre, Miquelon			32, 290			440, 7
British Australia		279, 914	12, 280	214, 567	12, 280	494, 4
British Africa		92, 677	658	83, 321	776	175, 9
Brazil		8, 146		158, 155	30	161, 3
British East India		5,009	81		81	5,0
taly	117, 304		82, 210		199, 514	
apan	69,094		102, 137		171, 231	
urkey in Asia			30,092		30, 092	
icily			9, 557			
Denmark			15, 924			
Lustria			17, 486		17, 486	
18ia						
witzerland			6,524			
			0,324		8, 763	
ienna			2, 174			
nala Britandia	. 1, 953		20		1,973	
ndia Britannia Smyrna Java			2,998			
ava	. 994		654		1,648	
sweden	. 55		789		844	
Buenos Ayres			55	87, 131	55	87, 1
Argentine Republic	.  <b></b>	289, 833	! <b></b>	721, 412		1,011,2
Jruguay	.	307, 553	. <b></b>	167, 462	1	474.9
Peru						251, 2
dibraltar				17, 578		95. 5
abrador		82, 630		10,050		92, 6
United States of Colombia	1	68, 056		10,000		68,0
Pavaandu	1	30,000		12,036		12,0
Paysandu	/	11, 739		12,030		
ZIKOIM (TILICM)		11, 739				11,7
Chile				10, 309		13, 2
Danish West Indies						2
Venezuela			881		881	
	50 004 000	111, 913, 282	41, 602, 179	67, 198, 238	94, 487, 062	179, 111, 5

# GASPÉ BASIN.

I transmit herewith my annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898.

#### FISHERIES.

Cod.—This fishery, which is the main industry for this consular district, is gradually falling off year by year, both in quantity and price.

Salmon.—This fishery has been better during the past season than

for years; in fact, it is increasing every year.

Smelt.—This fishery has also been excellent during the past season. The fish are nearly all shipped fresh from this port to Fulton market, New York, but I am unable to give the amount, as they are sent in small lots of under \$100 in value to different parties.

# NAVIGATION.

The vessels of the marine police force comprise six steamers and two schooners.

Four United States steam yachts and one schooner called at this port

during the past year.

This port (Gaspé) was open to navigation this spring on the 3d of May and closed on the 6th of December, 1897. The light-ship at Sandy Beach, which is at the mouth of this harbor, went into winter quarters, and the harbor light was extinguished and the storm-signal station closed on the above date.

I may mention that a vessel arrived here on the 16th of December last, and loaded and sailed on the 22d for Rio de Janeiro. This is the latest a vessel was ever known to sail from this port.

# PETROLEUM.

During the past year, very little was done toward the development of petroleum deposits of this district. In August, 1897, lands were said to have been purchased with a view to the formation of a new company and immediate prospecting on a new and large scale.

Nothing has been done, and it seems that the whole business is a speculation. I have not heard of a survey of the land having been

made or of the issue of letters patent for the same.

The old company—the Petroleum Oil Trust Company—has not been doing more than just keeping two wells going. There were four wells at work in the beginning of 1897. All the finds seem to turn out, sooner or later, to be no more than pockets. At first, there is a rush of oil and gas, and then it dwindles down to nothing. This is the district in regard to which I made a special report to the Department in July, 1897. (See Consular Reports, No. 205, October, 1897, p. 299.)

# THE BAY OF CHALEUR RAILWAY.

This road has been completed as far as New Carlisle, about 100 miles from Gaspé Basin. The president of the company is now in England, trying to raise money to complete it from New Carlisle to Gaspé Basin. It is also said that there is an attempt to make New Carlisle the terminus of the railroad and to construct an artificial harbor there.

## PORT CHARGES AND WHARFAGE.

The only port charges are the harbor master's dues, which are—For every ship of 200 tons or under (registered tonnage), \$1. For every ship of more than 200 tons but not more than 300 tons, \$2. For every ship of more than 300 tons but not more than 400 tons, \$3. For every ship over 400 tons, \$4. Wharfage rates are from 50 cents to \$3 per day.

#### TRADE.

There are no regulations affecting commercial travelers, and they are exempt from any tax in this district.

I may mention that there is practically no manufacturing of any kind here.

Value of declared exports from the consular district of Gaspé Basin, Quebec, to the United States during the fiscal year nding June 30, 1898.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Deals, sprucefeet	5, 500	\$49.00
Fur, raw	652	286, 82 4, 368, 13
Potatoes barrels.	2, 326 222, 874	2, 013, 60 29, 953, 27
Railway tiespieces	20, 0321	28, 387. 61
Sundries	1	3. 19 8. 00
Total, in United States gold		65, 069, 62
Total for preceding year		54, 400. 19
Increase		10, 669. 43

# Imports from the United States to the consular district at Gaspé Basin, Quebec, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Bicycles	7	\$326
Books	30	71 30
Coal tons Lotton goods package	475	1, 906
Corn mealbarrelsbarrels	380	950
Glasswarepackagepackage		26 2, 545
Lines, nets, and twine		2, 458 245
Pitch and tarbarrelsdodo		180 854
Post-office packages barrels barrels		424 126
Railway rugspackage	1	36
Sottlere' effects Sundries Wearing apparel		530 78 196
	·——;	11, 019
Total in United States gold		25, 7 <b>5</b> 5
Decrease		14, 736

# TRADE WITH OTHER COUNTRIES.

The following statement shows the exports and imports from this consular district to foreign countries, exclusive of the United States, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898. It has been condensed from custom-house entries for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898:

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, the exports of dry codfish were 19,392 quintals, valued at \$77,571. They were shipped to Barbados (West Indies), Brazil, Italy, Spain, and Jersey (Great Britain). Lumber deals, etc., were valued at \$101,875, and were shipped by vessels under the British flag.

The imports for the same period consist of general merchandise, valued at \$175; nets, lines, and twine, \$837; salt, \$2,136; sugar and molasses, \$2,822.

From the consular-agency district at Paspebiac, in this consular district, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, there were exported 40,021 quintals of dry codfish, valued at \$160,086; lumber, \$105,165, and sundries, \$255.

The imports were: Dry goods and small wares, \$15,000; salt, \$10,000; sugar and

molasses, \$18,000.

Gaspé Basin, on account of its beautiful scenery, good bathing, and good fishing, is becoming more and more a fashionable resort for tourists and sportsmen, and is growing better known to our people. I am convinced that sooner or later it will become a favorite spot for summer residence.

ALMAR F. DICKSON, Consul.

GASPÉ BASIN, August 20, 1898.

#### RIMOUSKI.1

This is an agricultural district, producing nearly everything the farmer wants, so he is not a large purchaser. The market for much of his produce is limited. Milk he takes to the butter and cheese factories and receives his proportion of the profits. Potatoes of excellent quality are shipped to Montreal and Ontario; also to the United States, when the price is high enough there to stand the duty of 25 cents per bushel. The shipments to the United States from January 1 to July 1, 1898, amounted to 70,407 bushels, valued at \$21,502.68. The lumber shanties create a demand for hay and oats.

The farmer raises wheat enough for his flour, some rye, barley, pease, and oats; besides, he has a small patch of tobacco for his own smoking. He keeps sheep, and the wool is worked up at home into clothing,

blankets, and carpets.

The soil is very good, and along the St. Lawrence River herring are used for fertilizer; also what is called here "varac," or a mixture of seaweed, sea grass, and kelp that comes ashore after a storm. It looks strange to see tobacco growing so far north.

The customs of the people are old-fashioned and primitive. The grain is largely cut with sickles. Spinning wheels are sold at all the stores. Hay is sold by the load, not weight, as there are no hay scales

in the country.

Most of the goods used in the district are purchased at Quebec or Montreal, so the custom-house here does not show the amount of United

States goods imported.

The following American goods are used, and more might be sold if pushed by agents at the proper time: Sawmill machinery, saws, and files, especially shingle mills and shingle saws; builders' hardware,

scales, California fruits and wines. The latter are better and cheaper than any wines sold here. A salesman could work up a good trade, by

visiting the small places in the district.

The cartridges and rifles used are nearly all manufactured at New Haven, Conn. This is a good market for sportsman's goods. All kinds of fishing tackle sell well. Nets for salmon and herring are in good demand.

Boots and shoes of a grade that could be sold for about \$1 per pair

wholesale, would find a ready market.

Almost every farmer has a good team. I believe a grade of open spring wagons and covered phaetons could be sold in considerable numbers. An Indiana company has sold wagons that cost, delivered here and duty paid, \$37, and they were better and cheaper than could be bought in Canada. The vehicles most used are buckboards with a cheap cover over the front seat. The retail price is \$45 for single-seated and \$50 for double-seated ones. They are made very roughly, and could be manufactured in the United States and sold here, duty paid, at a profit. Bicycles and fixtures come largely from the United States. There is a good market for a moderate-priced wheel here.

Cottons are nearly all manufactured in Canada. I find a few fancy patterns from the Cocheco mills, and women's dress goods, mixed cotton

and wool, come largely from the United States.

The principal imports at the custom-house here are household goods, belonging to people who have been employed in the United States. From January 1, 1897, to January 1, 1898, \$12,889 worth, and from January 1, 1898, to July 1, 1898, \$23,471 worth were imported.

The rate of wages paid in the consular district of Rimouski is as follows:

Occupation.	Compensation.
Employed on the Intercolonial Railway (a Government road):	
Station agentsper mor	nth \$33.00 to \$50.00
Telegraph operators	0
Section bossesper d	
Section handsd	0 1.1
Jarpenters d	
sawmill employees:	5,75
Head sawyerde	0 2.00
Tail sawyerd	
Shingle sawyerde	
Shingle binderper 1,	
Laborers per d	
Sea-grass employees:	
Foremanper mor	nth 26.00
Carter and teamde	
Head scow man	
Laborers	
Lumber-shanty men:	20.00
Cookde	0 414.0
Chopperde	
Laborersd	
Log drivers	
House servants:	U W 12.00 10 13.00
Women cooksper mor	nth 5, 00 to 8, 00
Ordinary helpd	

a And board.

The cost of living here is as high as in the United States, when you live as well. There is nothing to compensate for the lower rate of wages. The sawmills run only from May till November. Sea grass is cut from

July 1 to October 1. The lumber shanties run during the winter, and log driving is carried on for about two months in the spring. Employment is not continuous in any of the industries, and there is much time lost.

CHARLES A. BOARDMAN, Commercial Agent.

RIMOUSKI, October 25, 1898.

#### SHERBROOKE.1

The city of Sherbrooke is situated at the junction of the Magog and St. Francis rivers. It is 100 miles east of Montreal, 140 miles southwest of Quebec. and the third largest city in the Province of Quebec. It has a population of 11,000.

## TRADE.

The declared exports from this consulate and its agencies at Cookshire and Megantic for the first six months of 1898 amounted to \$289,750.92, and were divided as follows:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
American goods returned	1, 249, 50 69, 365, 00 269, 85 298, 00 400, 00 574, 00 14, 041, 25 21, 808, 50 5, 920, 00 6, 516, 26 217, 50 1, 372, 67 1, 372, 67	Miscellaneous, buckwheat flour, dry goods, horn Potatoes Pulp chemical Pulp wood. Pyrites, copper Rollers, copper Ship's knees Squared cedar Sugar maple Sulphur ore Sundries. Telegraph poles Ties Tobacco Tweed, woolen	820. 60 216. 00 59, 078. 90 10, 108. 36 168. 00 187. 00 767. 90 1, 400. 00 19, 683. 85 16. 00 2, 362. 65 1, 800. 30 225. 00
Matte, copper	4. 261. 20	Total	289, 750, 92

It is impossible at this time to furnish a statement of the imports for the first half of the year 1898.

# WAGES.

The wages for labor are somewhat lower than those paid in New England for similar work. The table below shows the price of labor at the present time:

Occupation.	Compensation.
Laborers	8.00 to 12.00 1.50 to 3.00

<sup>1</sup> In reply to circular of August 5.

## TRANSPORTATION.

The transportation facilities for this section of Canada are of the best. This city has the advantage of four different railway lines—the Boston and Maine, the Canadian Pacific, the Grand Trunk, and Quebec Central. Freight rates are low and competition active.

# INTRODUCTION OF UNITED STATES GOODS.

More advertising should be used to introduce our products into the markets of Canada, and more commercial travelers should cover this territory. The chief obstacle is the high Canadian tariff, but in spite of this, United States goods are bound to come to the front when properly advertised, and when the knowledge is brought home to the consumer that they are of a superior grade to those manufactured here.

Our commercial travelers are not obliged to pay any license fees in

this Province.

## MINES.

The copper mines of the Eustis Mining Company are located at Eustis, Quebec, 8 miles south of Sherbrooke. These mines are in active operation, and this company shipped ore to the United States during the first half of the year 1898 valued at \$19,683.85.

The asbestus mines, at Black Lake, Thetford, and Broughton, produce largely, and the greater portion is shipped to the United States.

A few years ago, this land was not worth more than \$2 an acre; now, the estimated value of the Thetford asbestus mines is \$2,000,000.

Gold is also found along the course of the St. Francis River, though

not in sufficient quantity, as yet, to pay to mine it.

Iron is produced at Black Lake, and a considerable quantity of chrome ore is shipped annually to the United States.

## LUMBER.

Lumber and its manufacture is one of the leading industries of this Province. Very little lumber has been exported to the United States during the past year, on account of the high rate of duty. The cut of last winter was mostly sent to South America and England. Some shingles and clapboards have been exported to the United States. A reduction in the tariff rate would result in a large increase export of of lumber to the United States, and a corresponding increase in reciprocal trade.

PAUL LANG, Consul.

SHERBROOKE, October 28, 1898.

#### THREE RIVERS.

## IMPORTS.

The entries at the custom-house for the district of Three Rivers show that the total imports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, were valued at \$400,011, of which \$314,807 were dutiable, and \$85,204 free, the duty paid amounting to \$90,171.73.

The following is a tabulated comparison of these figures with those for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897:

Year.	Total imports.	For duty.	Free.	Duty paid.
1897.	\$116, 716	\$61, 493	\$55, <b>22</b> 3	\$22, 467. 51
1898.	400, 011	314, 807	85, <b>204</b>	90, 171. 73

These figures show an increase in total imports of \$283,295, of which \$253,314 was in dutiable goods; \$29,981 in free goods, and \$67,704.22 in duty paid.

Of the total imports, the United States furnished \$302,022 dutiable, and \$84,378 free goods, or, as compared with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, as follows:

Year.	Total imports.	Dutiable.	Free.
1897	<b>\$96</b> , 153	\$41, 462	\$54, 691
	386, 400	302, 022	84, 378

It is gratifying to note the extraordinary increase in imports from the United States. Our imports increased \$290,247, \$260,560 of which was in dutiable goods, and \$29,687 in free goods.

The following table shows the principal articles that have been imported from the United States, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Animals, and their produce. Books, advertising pamphlets, chromos, etc Brass, and manufactures of. Breadstuffs Coal Cotton, manufactures of Drugs Gravels and sands. Glove fasteners, eyelets, etc.	629 7, 840 336 14, 733 760 4, 147 1, 797	Indian corn.  Iron, and manufactures of.  Lead  Leather, and manufactures of.  Metal, and manufactures of.  Printing machines  Rags  Steel, and manufactures of.  Tobacco	\$416 224, 224 1, 024 14, 436 2, 417 2, 600 1, 875 1, 792 2, 911

As this district is situated only a short distance from the large cities of Montreal and Quebec, a large proportion of the foreign goods consumed are purchased or entered at these ports, and the figures given above can represent but a very small portion of the consumption of American goods in this district.

By far the largest item is that of iron machinery, of which \$224,224 was imported. Most of this machinery was for the Laurentide Pulp Company, which is constructing an immense paper mill at Grand'Mère, thus paying a marked compliment to the excellence and labor-saving quality of American machines.

The following is a detailed comparison of the imports for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1897 and 1898, giving the country of import, and the tariff under which the same were imported:

		Fisca	d year end	ing June 80,	1897.	
Tariff.	United States.	Great Britain.	France.	Germany.	Holland.	Austria.
General tariff	\$41, 462 54, 691	\$13,446	\$3, 007 78	<b>\$</b> 721	\$7,696	\$1,016
Total	96, 153	13, 446	3, 085	721	7, 096	1,016

	Fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.						
Tariff.	United States.	Great Britain.	France.	Germany.	Holland.	Austria.	
General tariff	<b>\$302, 022</b>	\$10 2, 905	\$323 2, 023	\$682 4, 442	\$1,903	\$117	
Under French tariff	84, 378	54	91				
Total	386, 400	9, 976	2, 447	5, 124	1,903	117	

The above statement shows that notwithstanding the discrimination of 12½ per cent in favor of British goods, from August 1, 1897, to August 1, 1898, the exports from Great Britain to this district have diminished \$3,470. France, also enjoying a tariff preference, has not been more successful in increasing her exports. A considerable decrease in the exports of Holland and Austria is also noticed.

# EXPORTS.

Nearly everything exported from this district finds its market in the United States. Of the total exports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, amounting to \$956,240.14, the United States consumed \$536,649.14, which compared with the exports to Great Britain and all other countries as follows:

Destination.	Year ending—			
Destination.	June 30, 1897.	June 30, 1898.		
United States. Great Britain All other countries	. 385, 711, 00	\$536, 649. 14 392, 911. 00 26, 680. 00		
Total	. 1, 015, 797. 64	956, 240. 14		

All the exports to Great Britain were lumber; \$175,476 was in spruce deals; \$151,946 in pine deals; \$47,862 in planks and boards, and \$17,627 in deals' ends. The following table shows the exports compared with those for the year ending June 30, 1897:

Articles.	Year ending—		
Articles.	June 30, 1897.	June 30, 1898.	
Deals' ends	\$11,870	\$17, 627	
Mineral water  Pine deals  The deals	97 227, 516 1, 480	151, 946	
Pig iron Planks and boards Spruce deals	144. 748	47, 862 175, 476	
Total	385, 711	392, 911	

The above shows that the export of lumber to Great Britain has increased but very little, and that, notwithstanding what has been claimed, the lower-grade lumber formerly exported to the United States has not yet found a market in that country.

The following statement shows the value of declared exports from this district (excluding agency) to the United States for the fiscal year

ending June 30, 1898, compared with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897:

A = A4 -3	Fiscal yes	Increase (+)	
Articles.	June 30, 1897.	June 30, 1898.	decrease (—).
Bones		\$181,50	\$181.50+
Brimstone, crude			30, 097, 62+
Emigrants' effects			1, 500, 00-
Furs and leather		1, 456, 54	246.69-
Hay			2, 180, 50-
Horse, one.		60.00	60.00+
Iron, oxide of			3, 944, 75+
Iron, pig		37, 860, 10	2, 682, 00 +
Lumber		58, 886, 12	166, 166, 44
Mineral water		4, 096, 80	878.30+
Miscellaneous			1.561.00-
Potatoes		637.75	637.75+
Pulp wood		146, 901, 11	24, 708, 89-
Ore, bog		80.50	80.50+
Returned goods			375.00+
Telegraph posts		165.75	43. 25-
Tobacco		1, 097, 25	1, 097, 27+
Wood pulp		148, 098. 35	87, 065, 40-
Total	630, 086. 64	536, 649. 14	93, 437. 50-

There has been a decrease of \$93,437.50 in the total exports to the United States, principally in pulp wood, wood pulp, and lumber. The high duty has greatly affected the lumber industry of this district. The direct exports of lumber to the United States have mostly ceased, only \$58,886.12 being shipped this year, compared with \$225,052.56 last year, a decrease of \$166,166.44. The lumber sent to the United States is of the lower grade; the better being sent to the English market.

Owing to the great depth of snow last winter, the cut of logs was not as large as usual, which explains the decrease in the exportation of pulp wood.

The exports from the consular agency of Arthabaska have also decreased considerably, as is shown by the following statement:

Declared value of exports from the consular agency of Arthabaska to the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, compared with the exports for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897.

Articles.	Fiscal yes	r end <b>ing</b> —	Increase (+)	
Articles.	June 30, 1897.	June 30, 1898.	decrease (—)	
sbestus	\$42, 953. 89	\$86, 358. 75	\$43, 404, 86-	
ark, hemlock	l. <b></b>	104.00	104.00-	
lapboards		1, 706, 75	668, 75-	
attle		203.00	203.00-	
lue stock	136, 10		136, 10-	
round acid iron			801.50-	
lousehold goods		1, 590, 00	5, 387, 20-	
lair		472.39	852.59	
lorses		80.00	80.00	
lides, groon		500.00	500.00	
ambs	26, 773, 55	18, 190, 85	8, 582, 70-	
aths		208.50	38. 37-	
eather, shoulder	1, 020, 00	1	1, 020, 00-	
umber		25, 785, 78	143, 388, 59	
ickets, dressed.	223. 30	264.60	41. 30	
		7, 544, 55	7, 544, 55	
otatoes		47, 669, 58		
'ulp wood	18, 751. 01	182.03	28, 918. 57	
crap brass	800 11		182.03	
crap leather	728. 11	296, 92	431. 19-	
hingles		7, 088. 50	11, 652. 05-	
taves		771.97	461, 86-	
heep	3, 50	. 225.00	221.50	
ies, railway		1, 109. 04	13, 644, 70-	
elegraph poles			116.80-	
ugar, maple	110.50		110.50-	
Total	303, 411, 57	200, 352, 21	103, 059, 56	
	1 555, 115.5.	200,000.00		

#### AGRICULTURE.

This consular district embraces within its limits some of the best farming lands in the province. The soil is rich and level, and capable

of producing all the cereals grown in temperate climates.

The farmers have been blessed with a very fine crop this year, but the prices have generally ruled quite low. Much hay was formerly exported to the United States, but its exportation has been completely stopped by the high duty imposed by the Dingley tariff. The agricultural interests of this district advocate any reasonable concessions to the United States, providing they bring about lower duties on agricultural products.

# TRANSPORTATION.

The transportation facilities to and from the principal points in this district are very good. The Canadian Pacific Railway, the Grand Trunk, and the Canadian Government Railway System, connecting with the United States railway system to all points, and the St. Lawrence River, with its many connecting canals, furnish speedy and cheap means of communication, which should greatly encourage trade between this district and the United States.

## PORT REGULATIONS.

The harbor of Three Rivers is very good, and is being improved every year. A very fine dock is now in process of construction, which promises to give much better accommodation to foreign shipping.

The tonnage, harbor, and wharfage dues levied on vessels in the harbor, and on goods imported to and shipped from the port of Three

Rivers, are as follows:

### TONNAGE DUES.

On all river steamers or towboats plying in or to the harbor of Three Rivers: When

above 20 tons register, \$1.50, and when under 20 tons register, \$1 per voyage.

On all schooners and barges of from 25 to 80 tons entering and using the harbor of Three Rivers: For the first trip in the season, 2 cents per ton register, and each succeeding trip during the season, half dues.

On all schooners and barges of from 80 to 200 tons entering and using the harbor: For the first trip in the season, 3 cents per ton register, and each succeeding trip

during the season, half dues.

On all gulf ports and ocean steamers using the harbor of Three Rivers to take in or to discharge part of a cargo: If that part cargo does not exceed 500 tons, 3 cents per ton on the cargo so taken in or discharged; if above 500 tons, for each day of twenty-four hours or part of a day the vessels remain in the harbor, reckoned from the hour of their arrival to that of their departure, Sunday excepted, three-fourths of a cent per ton register; on all other vessels, per day, as aforesaid, one-half of a cent.

# HARBOR DUES.

All goods, wares, and merchandise, including lumber and goods of every kind, imported or exported by sea to or from any place out of the Province of Quebec.

And all such goods, wares, and merchandise imported into or exported from the said port of Three Rivers to or from United States, or by transit from any other country through the United States, whether by sea or otherwise.

And all such goods, wares, and merchandise, including produce, live stock, etc., imported or shipped by river craft.

And all timber, logs, lumber, and wood goods sent to or directed to any place in or out of the Province of Quebee for transshipment or any other purpose, whether by rail or by water, shall, if entering or clearing at the custom-house of Three Rivers, pay to the collector of customs, and in any other case to the harbor commissioners, according to the rules of articles 13 and 52 of the by-laws, the following rates:

On all goods and merchandise not elsewhere specified, 1 cent per 100 pounds weight.

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On mineral ores, coal, salt, cement, clay, sand, stones, gypsum, sulphur, pig and scrap iron, iron castings, chemicals, pulp, paper, grain of all kinds, flour, hay, raw hides, cheese, and butter, 5 cents per ton.

# Special.

On bricks, 5 cents per thousand; cord wood 2 cents and pulp wood 3 cents per cord; lumber and timber, 3 cents per thousand feet B. M.; laths, one-half cent per thousand; shingles, 2 cents per thousand; railroad sleepers, 15 cents per hundred; telegraph poles, 25 cents per hundred; tanning bark, 5 cents per hundred bundles.

#### WHARFAGE DUES.

To be levied on all merchandise, animals, and things whatsoever landed at or shipped from the commissioners' wharves, 10 cents per ton: All goods, wares, and merchandise not elsewhere specified. Ten cents per ton, harbor dues included: Mineral ores, coal, salt, cement, clay, sand, stones, gypsum, sulphur, phosphate, pig and scrap iron, iron casting, chemicals, pulp, paper, grain of all kinds, flour, hay, animals, raw hides, cheese, and butter.

# Special.

Lumber and timber, 10 cents per thousand feet B. M.; pulp wood, 7 cents per cord; firewood, 5 cents; tanning bark, 10 cents per hundred packets; telegraph poles, 50 cents per hundred; railroad sleepers, 25 cents per hundred; bricks, 10 cents per thousand; harbor dues also included.

On all goods, wares, and merchandise whatsoever, the quantity of which by weight, measurement, or other mode of estimate provided for in the tariff can not be conveniently ascertained, it shall be lawful for the commissioners to levy a rate of one-fourth of 1 per cent of the value thereof.

The ton mentioned in the tariff of wharfage dues shall be 2,000 pounds weight, or 40 cubic feet measurement, according to bill of lading.

### STANDARD FOR ESTIMATING WEIGHTS.

Ashes, pot or pearl	3 barrels to 1 ton
Apples, flour, meal, potatoes	9 barrels to 1 ton
Fish, meats, pitch, tar	7 barrels to 1 ton
Horses	2 to 1 ton
Neat cattle	3 to 1 ton
Sheep	15 to 1 ton
Swine	

Each entry shall pay not less than 5 cents.

Harbor dues and wharfage shall be charged at the above rates on all merchandise discharged into other vessels or landed on the wharves, whether in store or otherwise. Also on all goods shipped from off the wharves or out of the stores.

## COMMERCIAL LICENSES AND CREDITS.

There are no special taxes or licenses required of foreigners doing business in this district. Americans are at liberty to come and compete on the same conditions as the Canadians.

The business methods of this district require longer credits than are usually given in the United States. Ninety days, and in many instances as much as four and five months, are given by Canadian and British merchants, which is greatly to their advantage when competing with American goods. Longer credits should be given by American merchants wishing to do business in this district—the sooner the better.

# CURRENCY AND WAGES.

There has been no change lately in the currency value. The rate of exchange is about the same as last year—one-eighth of 1 per cent. United States money is taken at par, and there is considerable in circulation here.

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The wages paid in this district are quite low, and the supply of labor, with the exception of domestic servants, is greater than the demand. The rates are:

Class.		Wages.		
Common laborers	perday\$1.00	to \$1.25		
Lumber operatives	do90			
Mechanics	do 1. 25			
Factory operatives				
Masons	do 2.00			
Painters				
Clerks in stores				
Domestic servants				
Bookkeepers		to 1,000,00		

## UNITED STATES GOODS.

Our goods are, as a general rule, badly introduced in this district. Our manufacturers rely too exclusively on Uanadian wholesale houses to introduce their wares. These general agents usually represent many firms, many lines, and many countries. Their efforts are as divided as their lines are varied. They have a general interest in all the goods they handle, coupled with a natural penchant for Uanadian and British goods. This natural penchant and general interest often blocks the way of superior American goods. Our manufacturers should send special agents to study the wants of the Canadians and to push the sale of their wares. These agents would have a particular interest in their special line, and, providing they are endowed with "American push," could certainly double their sales in a few months.

URBAIN J. LEDOUX, Consul.

THREE RIVERS, October 24, 1898.

# SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

Under date of November 1, 1898, Consul Ledoux sends the following editorial from the Montreal Daily Star of October 29:

### THE PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.

During the year ending June 30, 1898, we had a tariff in force discriminating in favor of British goods, as well as most other goods made on this planet, but emphatically discriminating against American products. As most of our purchases come either from Britain or the United States, this was expected to increase our patronage of the exporters of the beloved mother country at the expense of the merchants and manufacturers of the American Republic.

During this important year, our imports from Great Britain did increase. They advanced from a little over \$29,300,000 in the previous year to more than \$32,300,000 last year. But it was hardly at the expense of the American exporter, for our purchases from the United States grew from \$61,500,000 in 1896-97 to \$78,100,000 in 1897-98. That is, our imports increased all around with a rush; but the British exporter secured very much less than his fair share of the increase, let alone getting more than an equal share of it, which was the avowed purpose of the Fielding tariff. The result was precisely what might have been looked for if the tariff had discriminated in favor of the United States and against Great Britain

This is the more remarkable in view of the fact that while our exports increased markedly to Great Britain and the world in general, they actually decreased to the United States. The Dingley bill was eminently successful in killing that portion of our trade which consists in the sale of Canadian produce to American buyers; and this must have had a depressing effect on the other section of our trade with the American people—i. e., our purchases from them. Still, these purchases increased over the preceding year by \$16,500,000, while at the same time, our purchases from that "most favored country," Britain, increased by only something like \$3,000,000.

# DECLARED EXPORTS, DOMINION OF CANADA.

Statement showing the value of exports declared for the United States at the several consular offices in the Dominion of Canada during the year ended June 30, 1898.

### BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Quarter ending—					
Articles.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.
NANAIMO.					
Coal	<b>\$264, 852. 38</b>	\$409, 223. 00	\$545, 564, 30	\$573, 455, 12	\$1, 793, 094.
Hav	126.00				126.
lorses	80. <b>0</b> 0	106.00			186.
Yousehold goods	- <b></b>	150.00	50.00	<b></b> .	200.
)ata	89.00				89.
ersonal effectstoturned American goods	299.00		103.00		402.
leturned American goods	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		250.00	64. 25	314.
Total					1, 794, 412.
VANCOUVER.					
ullionirous returned to United	98, 508. 00	37, 998. 00	255, 785. 00	178, 730. 00	567, 021.
States	32, 700. 00			Į .	32, 700.
States	02, 100.00	908, 00	1, 405, 00		2, 313.
ish	4, 252, 00	48, 204, 00	39, 515. 00	8, 618, 00	100, 589.
ides	6, 906, 00	9, 853. 00	4, 826, 00	7, 253. 00	28, 838.
ead			1, 230, 00		1, 230.
ogs	785.00		1,491.00		2, 276.
umber	1, 340. 00	948.00	<b>8, 06</b> 0. 00	5, 340. 00	15, 688.
erchandise	11, 700. 00	j 1, 809. <b>00</b>	3, 500. 00	11, 664. 00	28, 673.
In transit	8, 933. 00				8, 933.
Returned to United States.	4, 841. 00	598.00	3, 854. 00	6, 464. 00	15, 757.
ate	217, 126. 00	192, 752. 00	13, 100. 00		422, 978.
re : Galena	311, 407. 00	202, 740, 00	251, 005. 00	265, 865. 00	1, 031, 017.
Gold	7 630 00	6, 788, 00	3, 350. 00	6, 075. 00	23, 843.
Iron	7, 630. 00 778. 00			0,010.00	2, 160.
ig tin				5, 996. 00	5, 996.
hingles		2, 755, 00	1, 083, 00	1	3, 838.
linglesin plates				4, 125. 00	4, 125.
imber		1, 543. 00			1, 543.
Total	702, 906. 00	508, 278. 00	588, 204, 00	500, 130. 00	2, 299, 518.
VICTORIA.					
oal		356.00	1,400.00		1, 756.
oal tar	i	667.50		712. 28	1, 389.
rugs	1,615.59	384. 14	384. 91		2, 384.
luid beef	687. 17 21, 818. 72	914.78 32,355.93	14, 623, 02	38, 350. 48	1, 601. 106, 648.
urs, hides, and skinsold bullion	08 081 58	113, 272. 42	59, 978, 01	59, 641, 19	329, 853.
old <b>ore</b>	80, 801. 30	932.50	Je, #10. VI		930
				1, 967. 77	1,967.
ardware			647, 80		647.
av and oats			667.07		667.
ousehold goods		3, 002. 50	460.00	965, 50	4, 428.
dian curios	2, 059. 55			502.50	2, 563.
roceries. ardware. ay and oatsousehold goods dijan curios				9, 942. 40	9, 942.
ank		1, 702. 50			1, 702.
iquors umber (iscellaneous merchandise	2, 120. 38	3, 477. 57	4,629.30	3, 633. 48	13, 860.
umber		430.91	5, 225. 07		5, 225.
liscellaneous merchandise ig tin	81.03	430.91	1, 033. 30	2, 578. 40	4, 123. 1, 788.
Ig Will	9 870 44	Q 708 F1	24, 189. 16	1, 788, 35 3, 823, 63	39, 469.
ope, hemp	£, 010. 44	0,100.01	24, 189. 10	503.96	503.
weeting powder				1, 305. 96	1, 305.
" wind houng,	, <b></b>	847.50		6, 504, 00	7, 351.
in plates					

#### MANITOBA.

emerson.					
Bull (pedigree)	<b>\$9</b> , 102. 25	\$12,701.69	17, 751. 11	\$23, 323. 00 100. 00	\$100.00 62,878.05 100.00
Raw furs			218.00		218.00

# MANITOBA-Continued.

Articles.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.
EMERSON—continued.			İ		
Skunk skins		\$230,00			<b>\$230.0</b>
Seneca root		1, 068. 48		\$891. 93	1, 068. 4 891. 9
Wool	\$127.00				127. 0
Total	9, 229. 25	14, 000. 17	\$18, 069. 11	24, 814. 93	65, 613. 4
WINNEPEG.					
American goods returned	3, 380. 00	4, 441. 00	3, 605. 12	3, 210. 37	14, 636. 4
Animals for breeding purposes Bran and shorts	600.00		500.00	3, 722. 80	1, 100. 0 8, 722. 8
Cattle, live	32, 273. 84	99, 018. 50	43, 175, 50	52, 193, 00	226, 660. 8
Emigrants' effects			375.00	2,060.00	2, 435. 0
Fish, fresh, lake	22, 691. 50	68, 059, 50	110, 307. 15	1 412.82	202, 470. 9
Flaxseed	10 150 50	1, 826. 50	1, 142. 96		2, 969. 4
Fars, raw	12, 153. 50 7, 311. 10	3, 977. 50 27, 420, 50	32, 837. 08	24, 219, 14	73, 187. 2 74, 371. 6
Hides, raw	25, 974, 50	19, 945, 00	9, 654, 26	6, 820, 30	<b>6</b> 2, <b>394</b> . 0
Seneca root	5, 301, 00	13, 256. 00	224.76	1, 145, 60	19, 927, 3
Silver bullion		, 200.00	3, 732, 44	1	8, 732, 4
Wool	2, 474. 50				2, 474, 5
Tobacco, leaf	. <b></b>		1,602.00	589. 75	2, 191. 7
Sundries	1, 180. 00	853, 00		2, 906. 00	4, 039. 0
Total	113, 339, 94	278, 797, 50	207, 156, 27	93, 379, 78	696, 674, 4

### NEW BRUNSWICK.

	- <del></del>	ī	<u></u>	( <del> 1</del>	
CAMPBELLTON.			ĺ	[ ]	
Fish:	1	ł	1	1	
Canned lobsters	\$3, 405. 28	1		84, 788. 00	\$8, 193, 38
Fresh, frozen		\$3, 757, 00	\$13, 365, 62	<b>VE</b> , 100.00	17, 122, 62
		\$3, 131.00		120, 00	17, 122. 02
Personal effects			50.00		
Vegetables: Potatoes		220.00	1, 190. 70	3, 127. 60	4, 538. 30
Wood:	ł	l	ì	l .	
Codar shingles	72, 735, 00	64, 399, 00	39, 262. 60	54, 868. 50	231, 265, 10
Cedar railway ties				882, 88	1, 278, 88
Spruce clapboards		***************************************	400, 00	245.00	1, 445. 00
Spruce casponarus			\$00.00	240.00	1, 850. 00
Total	77, 351. 38	68, 376, 00	54, 268, 92	64, 041. 98	264, 038. 2
EDMUNDSTON.				<b></b>	
	1		1	1	
Bricks	[		311.50		311.50
Horses	195.00				195.00
Logs, cedar		.	l	7, 885, 52	7, 385. 5
Latha, apruce	1 010 00			1 .,	1, 010. 0
Lumber, spruce	2,020.00		1, 218, 60		1, 218. 6
Lumber, spruce	··				
Railway ties			1, 631, 40	1, 046. 22	2, 677. 6
Shingles	14,770.70	3, 950. 90	4, 151, 79	6, 265. 17	29, 138, 50
American logs sawed in	1 1	1		1 ' 1	
New Brunswick		9, 950, 30	8, 871, 90	15, 146, 10	33, 968, 3
Sundries		1 5,555,55	169.75	1, [	169. 7
Return goods	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	245.00	100.10		245. 0
Keturn goods		245.00			245. 0
Total	. 15, 975. 70	14, 146, 20	16, 357. 94	29, 843, 01	76, 319. 8
					<del></del>
moncton.	1				
Animals: Horses			100.00		100.00
Boots and shoes			152.00	1	152.00
Clava: Torra alba			102.00	549.00	1, 978, 20
Fish:				549.00	1, 910. 2
Canned lobsters		814. 50			2, 632. 00
Shad		. 9.00			9.00
Smelte		5, 859, 52	1, 954, 58		7, 814, 10
Goods returned		0,000.00	24.00	1, 950, 50	2, 859, 5
			24.00	1, 550.50	168. 0
Нау					
lron castings	9. 92				9. 9
Minerals:	l .	1	1	: 1	
Calcined plaster	7, 018, 10	4, 940, 28	955, 50	6, 043, 35	18, 957. 2
Land rock plaster				3, 777, 00	7, 763, 0
TWIST LACK TARRING	, എ	1, 190. 10	1	. 5,	

# NEW BRUNSWICK-Continued.

A mAle?		Quarter	ending—		Mc4-1
Articles.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.
MONCTON—continued.					
Inerals—Continued.					
Rock plaster	\$20, 035. 40	\$15, 952. 25		\$13, 177. 75	\$49, 165.
White rock plaster	2, 062. 50	1, 400. 00		3, 057. 75	6, 520.
Plaster dust	100.00	1, 806. 00			100 2, 891
Grindstones	1, 085. 00	1,800.00			2, 891 1 <b>6</b> 2
Cleal comple	•••••	102.00	\$30.00	•••••	80
Building stones	344.00	1, 103. 00	305.00	476.00	2, 228
egetables: Potatoes	014.00	2, 335. 15	1,520.00	1, 548. 50	5, 403
Vood:		2,000.20	1,020.00	1,510.50	0, 100
Hemlock bark	340.00	452, 00	l		792
Hemlock boards		60.00			60
Kiln	220.00	255.00			475
Laths	4, 668. 66	8, 040. 00	1, 000. 00	143.75	8, 852
Boards, blauks, etc	5, 031. 29	9, 327. 13		4, 060. 99	18, 419
Boards, blauks, etc Spruce piling			715.50	1,577.17	2, 292
Vool					505
undries		30.00			30
m	45.055.44	40.004.50	0.550.50	00.001.00	140.000
Total	47, 957. 14	49, 294. 58	6, 756. 58	36, 361. 76	140, 370
NEWCASTLE.					
merican goods returned	137.00	10.00			147
ish:		00 450 51	FF 000 00		0= 446
Fresh, frozen	•••••	29, 458. 71	57, 987. 66		87, 446
Pickled			36.00		36
ruit (blueberries), canned	1, 085. 27 9, 767. 80	16, 224. 10 573, 30	1, 642, 45	536. 00 9, 300. 00	19, 487
obsters, cannedotatoes	9, 707. 80	222.70		225.00	19, 644 447
Yood:		, 222.10		223.00	77.
Laths	15, 026. 40	1, 367. 20	1	8, 896, 50	25, 290
LathsPulp sulphite fiber	3, 925. 03	2, 206. 91	5 996 90	42, 045. 25	58, 403
Shina' knees	196.00	2, 228. 35	5, 226. 29 1, 733. 40	1,959.75	6, 117
Ships' knees		56.00	2, 100, 20	310. 34	366
Shingles	1, 318, 39				1, 318
Total	31, 455. 89	52, 347. 27	64, 625. 80	63, 272. 84	213, 701
RICHIBUCTO.					
imigrants' effects	25.00	40.00		20.00	85
'resh fish	816.80	8, 696, 82	7, 462, 60		16, 976
otatoes	<i></i>	354. 15	715. 75		1,069
Total	841, 80	9, 090, 97	8, 178. 85	20.00	18, 131
ST. ANDREWS.	011.00	5,000.01	0, 110. 00		
				1	
Vegetables: Turnips	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	816.00	2, 859. 00		3, 675
loods returned to the United			07 500 00	4 045 00	01 611
States'laster rock			27, 566. 00	4, 045. 00 63. 00	31, 611 63
IRRUST FOOK				03.00	04
Total		816,00	30, 425, 00	4, 108. 00	35, 349
		=====	30,420.00	4, 100.00	
ST. JOHN.					
gricultural products:			4	1	657
Poultry		657.31 1,666.05	7, 481. 97	5, 372. 00	14, 520
Potutoes	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	302.50	1, 401. 91	0,312.00	302
ApplesTurnips	68, 50	170.40			238
nimals:	00.00	110.40			
Horses	8, 015, 50	1, 816.00	112.50	456.00	10, 400
	871.50	3, 548. 16			4, 419
Sheep		352.50			352
Sheep	, <b> </b>	200.00	1		900
Cattle	l		1	1, 767. 50	4, 425
Cattle	1, 687. 50	970.00			_,
Cattle	1, 687. 50 785. 00	325, 00		1, 315. 00	2, 425
Cattle	1, 687. 50 785. 00	970.00 325.00 835.00	339. 22	1, 315. 00 412. 00	1,086
Cattle	1, 687. 50 785. 00	325. 00 335. 00 122. 83	339. 22	1, 315. 00	2, 425 1, 086 122
Cattle	785.00	325. 00 335. 00 122. 83 2, 042. 99		1, 315. 00 412. 00	1, 086 122 2, 049
Cattle.	785.00	325. 00 335. 00 122. 83	339. 22 5, 583. 80 36, 849. 86	1, 315. 00	1, 086 122

# NEW BRUNSWICK-Continued.

		m-4-1			
Articles.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.
ST. JOHN-continued.					
Ginger ale and mineral waters. Gum, spruce		\$802.00 272.50	\$212.50	\$455.00 202.50	\$1, 257. 687.
Hides	\$3, 165, 43	8, 884, 23	12, 791. 87	6, 426, 41	31, 267,
Machinery	40, 200, 20	250.00	605.00		855.
Minerals: Coal	6, 428. 50	6, 542. 70	9, 465, 00	9, 465. 00	31, 901.
Antimony ore				225. 97	225.
Antimony ore	797.50 195.30	659.00	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	202. 50	1, 659. 195.
Pig iron	150.00		235. 50		235.
Plumbago				750.00	750.
Lime Returned American goods	5, 083. 30 9, 024. 67	2, <b>256. 50</b> 3, 158. 80	23, 103. 38	1, 037. 00 2, 117. 77	8, 376. 37, 404.
alt	1, 831. 20	2, 436. 20	514.30		4, 781.
alt	136.00	378. 0ง			514.
undries	2, 399. 68	<b>796.</b> 10	1, 797. 23	9, 536. 97 2, 726. 28	14, 529. 2, 726.
Vood:				2, 120, 26	•
Kiln	9, 523. 80 308, 603. 58	3, 403. 00 <b>804</b> , 163. 61	218.50	2, 135. 00	15, 280.
LumberVool	308, 603. 58 2, 538. 00	804, 163. 61	158, 844. 79	322, 899. 52	15, 280. 1, 094, 511. 2, 538.
v 001					2, 558.
Total	391, 759. 30	403, 522. 58	267, 479. 92	414, 034. 49	1, 476, 796.
St. Stephen.					
gricultural products:					
Potatoes		202, 50			202.
Turnipa		100.00			100.
Horses	100.00	90.00		. <b></b>	190.
Sheepoal. bituminous		100.00			100.
	158.00	132, 00		80.00	80. <b>290</b> .
omposition, brass and copper. migrants' effects	109.00	102.00			109.
migrants' effects	428.00		240.00	411.00	1, 079.
ish, saltoods returned to the United		313.00			313.
States	877.00	634.00	1, 053, 00	770.00	3, 334.
States	99.00			137.00	236.
lolasses		136.00	55. 00	563.00	699.
		57.00	55.00		56. 57.
alt kins, slats	320. <b>0</b> 0	3, 003. 00	2, 490. 00	1, 272. 00	7, 085.
eaVagon, second hand				655.00	655.
vagon, second nand			35.00		35.
Clapboards	100.00	100.00			200.
Clapboards	<u></u>		90.00		90.
HoopsKnees	312, 00 160, 00	85.00	150, 00 100, 00	294.00 75.00	756. <b>42</b> 0.
Laths	1, 850. 00	3, 200. 00	550.00	1,900.00	7, 500.
Laths Lath wood Lumber			400.00		400.
Lumber	8, 400. 00	4, 880. 00 60. 00	4, 050. 00	6, 850. 00	24, 180. 60.
Posts	50, 00	00.00			50.
Posts Railroad ties Shingles Staves	645.00			560.00	1, 205.
Shingles	350.00	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		464.00	350. 464.
Stavewood			250.00	101.00	250.
Vool	7, 261. 00	3, 294. 00	4, 442. 00	2, 030. 00	17, 027.
Total	21, 219. 00	16, 386. 50	13, 905. 00	16, 061. 00	67, 571.
WOODSTOCK.					
ark	9, 315. 00	5, 598. 00	1, 165. 00	5, 985. 00	22, 058.
Sean poles		354, 30	272. 50		272. 854.
Beef cattle		004.00		129. 75	129.
attle Imigrants' effects				227.50	227.
Imigrants' effects Iarn <b>ess</b> es	127.50	804.00	893.00	2,030.75	8, 855. 120.
lides		105. 00 291. 97	2, 138. 36	15.00	2, <b>4</b> 30.
lorses	630.00	070.00	305. 00	812.50	2, 617.
10rses ·	27, 140, 70	870.00 6,670,05	1 800.00	012.001	33, 810.

# NEW BRUNSWICK-Continued.

Articles.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.
woodstock-continued.					
Last blocks				\$1,007.00	<b>\$1,007.0</b> 0
Clapboards	\$2, 200, 00	\$1,657.50	\$2,877.50	1, 175. 00	7, 910. 00
Lumber	\$2, 200. 00 1, 720. 50	2, 304, 32	600.00	182. 50	4, 807. 82
Shingles	1, 825. 00	2, 304. 32 395. 00	1, 035, 00	578.30	3, 833. 30
Plaster, ground	l	l		240.00	240.00
Potatoes	177.50	2, 423. 50	1, 809. 00	4, 045. 70	7, 955, 70
Railroad ties		949.00	999.80	729. 33	2, 678. 13
Returned American goods	216.00	402.50		437.63	1, 056. 13
Telegraph poles		218.90		51.30	51.30
Turkeys	496.00	218.90			218. 90 496. 00
Total	43, 848. 24	23, 038. 99	11, 595, 16	17, 647. 26	96, 129. 66
American logs (Maine, St. John River), manufactured in New Brunswick: Laths		934. 00		750,00	1, 684. 00
Lumber, spruce	6, 814. 00	8, 566. 83		2, 568. 03	17, 948, 86
Shingles, cedar	1, 240. 00	6, 744. 50		724.00	17, 948. 86 8, 708. 50
Total	8, 054. 00	16, 245. 33		4, 042. 03	28, 341, 36
	NEW	FOUNDLA	ND.	<u> </u>	
	112377	IOUNDAN	1	1	
ST. JOHNS.		ļ		1	
Fish	\$46, 929. 36	\$56, 113. 64	£14 740 88	\$7, 988. 81	£195 781 64
Oil	10, 558. 63	41, 420, 47	\$14, 749. 88 22, 022. 34	3, 223. 65	\$125, 781. 64 77, 225. 09
Ore	94, 650. 00	60, 875. 00	7, 500. 00		163, 025. 00
Miscellaneous	585.00	2, 684. 40	467, 00	603. 61	4, 840, 91
Seal skins				8, 076. 57	8, 076. 57
Total	152, 722. 99	161, 093, 51	44, 740, 07	19, 892. 64	378, 449. 21
	NO	VA SCOTIA	٠.		
ANNAPOLIS.					
Apples	\$1, 185. 75	\$1, 559. 50	<b>\$372.</b> 50		<b>\$</b> 3, 117. <b>7</b> 5
Cod			66. 50		66. 50
Haddock			73. 50		73.50
Hake		¦ <b>-</b>	2, 089, 50		2, 089, 50
LumberPiling	1, 334. 59		2, 267, 76	\$6, 068. 76 11, 115. 59	7, 403, 35 22, 993, 10
Pork		4, 833. 50 14. 00	2,207.70	11, 115.50	22, 993. 10
Potatoes	;	5. 25	i		5. 25
Sirup	7. 50				7. 50
Wood, fire	4, 209. 50	2, 173. 50	1, 326. 50	3, 620. 75	11, 320, 25
Total	11, 513. 59	8, 584. 75	6, 196, 26	20, 805. 10	47, 099. 20
ANTIGONISH.					
Birch lumber			1	660.00	680.00
Emigranta' effects	10.00			700.00	710, 00
Birch lumber	1		30, 090. 00	20, 350. 00	50, 440, 00
Lambs	1, 896.00	7, 886. 00			9. 782. 00
Wool	200.00			.	200.00
Total	2, 006. 00	7, 886. 00	30, 090. 00	21, 710. 00	61, 792. 00
ARICHAT.					
market at			1	1 1	74A 24
Blackfish oil	516, 50 272, 50				516. 50
Salt mackerel				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	272, 50 102, 50
Household effects	102.50 167.50			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	102.50 167.50
Herring	101.30				101.00
Total	1, 059. 00				1, 059. 00
				<del></del>	0.010

# NOVA SCOTIA-Continued.

Articles. Quarter ending—					
Al weios.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.
BARRINGTON.					
Ierring, salt			\$122, 50		\$122, 5
obsters canned			\$122.30	\$3,715.50	3, 715. 5
Lobsters, live	\$802, 50				802. 5
Mackerel, fresh	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ļ	ļ	1, 935. 00	1, 935. 0
Total	802. 50		122. 50	5, 650. 50	6, 575. 5
BRIDGEWATER.		- <del></del>			
Railway ties	450.00				450.0
Cord wood	100,00			1, 118. 25	1, 218. 2
Potatoes	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		1, 400. 00		1, 400. 0
Wood pulp				2, 290. 75	2, 290. 7
Total	550.00		1, 400. 00	3, 409. 00	5, <b>359</b> . 0
CAPE CANSO.					
Codfish, dry	88.00	8709.75	320.00		1, 117. 7
Codfish, dry				2, 945. 00	2, 945. 0
lerring, frozen		600.00			600.00
Lobsters, canned Lobsters, live	1, 221. 00 87. 00		·····	4, 091. 20 1, 800. 00	5, 312. 2 1, 887. 0
Mackerel, iced	156.40	455, 10		1, 300.00	1, 887. 0 611. 5
Mackerel, pickled	31.00	40.00			71.0
Salmon, pickled	6.00				6. 0
Total	1, 589. 40	1, 804. 85	320.00	8, 836. 20	12, 550. 4
CORNWALLIS.					
₩ood	352, 50	188.00		600.00	1, 140. 5
Lumber	1, 680. 00	4, 890. 00			6 570.0
Laths		4, 684. 00 355. 00		270.00	<b>4, 954.</b> 0 3 <b>55.</b> 0
Potatoes		59.00		5, 018. 00	5, 077. 0
Guidebooks				115. 00	115.0
Total	2, 032, 50	10, 176. 00		6, 203. 00	18, 211. 5
DIGBY.					
Apples	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2.00	83.00		2. 00 83. 00
Barrels		8.00	88.00		8.0
Eggs Fish:	50.00	2.00	6,00		58. 0
Fresh			1		
Halibut Lobsters, live	1, 506. 00			153.00 3, 233.00	153. 0 4, 739. 0
Dried—	1,000.00			0, 200.00	•
Cod	2, 803. 00	4, 509. 00			7, 312. 0
Pollock		2, 359. 00			2, 359. 0
Herring	1, 212. 00	2.00 2,059.00			2.00 3,271.00
Junk		26.00			26.0
Laths	65.00			44.00	109. 0
LumberOil, fish	15, 905 00 190. 00	4, 783. 00	888.00	4, 859. 00	26, 435. 0 190. 0
Piling	15, 457. 00	11, 914. 00	2, 385. 00	9, 123. 00	38, 879. 0
Poles	50.00	22, 514. 50	54.00	124.00	228.0
Potatoes		30.00			30.0
Spars	5. 00	23.00	50.00	45, 00	100. 0 23. 0
Wood, fire	8, 216. 00	3, 460. 00	1, 710. 00	7, 164. 00	20, 550. 0
Total	45, 459. 00	29, 177. 00	5, 176. 00	24, 745. 00	104, 557. 0
HALIPAX.		B 440 64			F 004 **
Berries Carnage	96, 00	7, 415. 23	479. 25		7, 894. 4 96, 0
Emigrants' effects	<b>90.00</b>	326, 00	708, 50	1,770.00	2, 802. 5
		i	1		•
			4, 374. 10	54, 461. 12	104, 078. 2
Canned	38, 939, 81	6, 303. 25	3,019,10	03, 401. 12	104, 010. 2
Fish: Canned Dry Fresh	38, 939, 81 29, 000, 26 401, 00	6, 303, 25 85, 506, 39 6, 112, 95	57, 976. 83 1, 663. 50	2, 761. 50 8, 868, 68	175, 244. 90 17, 040. 1

### NOVA SCOTIA-Continued.

	Quarte- ending—				
Articles.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.
HALIFAX—continued.					
ish—Continued:					
Oil	\$8, 755. 76	\$2, 179. 39	<b>\$7, 443. 00</b>	\$1,509.47	\$19,887
PickledSounds	29, 767. 91	47, 746. 29	19, 232. 23	10, 914. 78	107, 661
ruit(oranges)	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	961. 68 792. 25			961 792
urs		182.20	200.00		200
as liquor (ammonia)			200.00	610. 24	610
lue stock	85. 90	96.00			181
lue stock oods returned	3, 344, 16	3, 262. 72 4, 666. 79	273. 30	230. 50	7, 110
lides and skins	4, 587. 18	4, 666, 79	4, 761. 07	2, 347. 75	7, 110 16, 362
lorse		62. 70			62
unk	2, 418. 68	3,678.10	1, 514. 20	4, 376. 63	11, 993
aths and lumber	5, 997. 00	4, 204. 56	3, 982. 09	7, 384. 99	21, 568
langanese		81.00			81
Iolasses	474. 48		140 50		474
Ioose heads			146.50		146
rgan		31.00 1,502.50			81 1, 502
otatoes		214, 75	256.00	120.00	590
elenite	802.50	214.15	200.00	120.00	802
kates	002.00	145. 60			145
ea	302. 50	1			302
wine	1, 442. 50				1, 442
`wine Vood, fire		3, 060, 65			3,060
		<u> </u>			
Total	126, 415. 64	178, 547. 30	103, 008. 57	95, 355. 66	503, 327
KEMPT.					
ypsum	2, 438, 75	2, 665. 50	l	3, 696, 00	8, 800
iling	6, 241, 00	2, 538. 00		4, 928. 50	13, 707
iling. irewood	587. 50	l		387.50	925
umber	650.00	700.00			1, 350
aths	112.00				112
lab wood	54.00				54
pruce gumettlers' effects	222. 00	1, 341. 70	159.05	91.71	1, 814
ettlers' effects		50.00			50
Total	10, 345. 25	7, 295. 20	159. 05	9, 053. 71	26, 813
LIVERPOOL.					
ish:					
Canned lobsters	3, 130. 00			4, 542. 00	7, 672
Live lobsters	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		·	1, 360, 00	1,300
Herring	743. 90	2, 660. 00	045 10		2, 680 989
aw lurs	1, 926, 25	2, 124, 00	245. 18 417. 37		4, 467
umber Hard_wood	1, 820. 30	2, 123.00	411.01	129.45	129
Vood pulp	7, 833, 46	4, 158, 69	3, 802, 05	14, 455. 96	80, 250
Total	13, 633, 61	8, 942, 69	4, 464. 60	20, 487, 41	47, 528
	13, 033. 01	0, 942. 09	4, 101. 00	20, 407. 41	67,520
LUNENBURG.			l		
od oil	1, 275. 62	648, 91			1, 924
aths ry and pickled fish otatoes	812.50				812
ry and pickled lish	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	23, 802. 80	14, 715. 80 960. 00		38, 518 960
urnips	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		15.00		15
ard and soft wood			15.00	148 95	143
hip's knees				143. 25 863. 10	863
-					
Total	2, 088. 12	8, 942. 69	4, 464. 60	20, 487. 41	43, 236
MAGDALEN ISLANDS. G					
Slueberries	1.00		 		1
fackerel, salted	4, 385, 00	2, 404. 00			6, 789
rap net		252, 50	l		252
•					
Total	4, 386. 00	2, 656. 54			7, 042
PARSBORO.			1		

a This agency at the Magdalen Islands was discontinued December 31, 1897.

# NOVA SCOTIA-Continued.

Articles.		Guarter	ending-		Total.
224 0,0406.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	1001.
PARSBORO—continued.			ł		
Household effects			\$50.00	\$1,372.00	\$1, 422. 0
Tripoli			1, 950.00	1, 202. 00	3, 152. 0
Wood, and manufactures of:			1		
Boards	<b>\$3, 556. 00</b>	\$2, 508.00			6, 064. 0
Laths	6, 899. 00	3, 223. 00	4, 813. 00	1, 614. 00	16, 549. 00
Piling	4, 771. 00 186. 00	1, 493. 00 432. 00	659.00	9, 708. 00	16, 631. 0
Round, unmanufactured:	100.00	102.00			618. 0
Spruce	3, 220. 00	302, 00	829, 00	7, 206, 00	11, 557. 0
Spruce	407. 00	330.00	020.00	1, 200.00	737. 0
Poles				298, 00	298.00
Total	26, 813. 00	13, 998. 00	11,040.00	33, 842. 00	85, 693. 0
	20, 513. 00	10, 550.00	11,040.00	55, 642.00	65, 093. U
PICTOU.					
Canned lobsters	29, 248. 89	} 1,719.40		41, 059. 50	29, 248, 89 43, 235, 49
	456.52				43, 235. 4
Emigrants' effects	21.00	1, 003. 50	186.00	404.00	1,614.50
Furniture	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		•••••	21.00	21.00
Grindstones	101 00	41 00	•••••	101.00	101 0
	101.00	61.00	01 00		162.00
Mares	76. 00 6, 829, 50	2, 984. 00	81.00		157.00
Plastering hair	0, 828. 00	1 '	232, 32		9, 768. 50
Paturned made	252.00		282. 32 150. 00	1, 500. 00	232. 32
Returned goods Scrap, tin	202.00	13. 22	130.00	1, 500.00	1, 902. 00
Salmon, fresh	768. 01	13.22			13. 22 768. 01
Wool	8, 282, 12				3, 282. 12
		5 501 10	440.00	40.005.50	
Total	41, 035. 04	5, 731. 12	649. 32	43, 085. 50	90, 500. 90
POET HAWKESBURY.			ļ		
Alewives	90.00		l		90.00
Emigrants' effects Fish:	100.00	500.00	20.00		620.0
Herring, salted and fresh	320, 00	722, 90			1, 042. 9
Halibut, fresh		37.50			37.5
Mackerel-		1			"
Salted	19, 082, 08	6, 868. 00		756, 50	26, 706. 54
Fresh		245.00			245.00
Lobsters—			1		
Canned	9, 311. 00			26, 809. 50	36, 120. 50
Live	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			1, 250. 75	1, 250, 75
Salmon, fresh				1, 425. 00	1, 425, 00
Gypsum, lump	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1, 405. 00	1, 405. 00
Lumber:					
Railway ties	350.08	159. 20		•••••	509. 28
Piling	702. 50				702. 50
Ship's knees	407 80	280.00	•••••		280.00
All other articles	405. 60	90.00		•••••	495. 60
Total	30, 361. 26	8, 902. 60	20.00	31, 646. 75	70, 930. 61
PORT JOGGINS.					
Emigrants' effects	30.00	125.00	li		155, 00
Grindstones	5, 845, 00	4, 025, 00			9, 870, 00
Curriers' stones	<b>0,000.00</b>	61.00			61.00
Whetetones		113.00			113.00
Horses			500.00		500.00
Wood, and manufactures of:					
Laths	2, 385. 00	3, 649. 00	1, 400.00	2, 157. 00	9, 591. 00
Lumber	3, 295. 00	644.00	1, 891.00	2, 867, 00	8, 697.00
Round spruce piling Ship's knees	12, 307. 00	4, 335. 00	2, 535. 00	9, 142, 00	28, 319, 00
Ship's knees		375.00			375.00
Spruce gum		·····	128.00	86.00	214.00
Shad		25. 00			25.00
Total	23, 862. 00	13, 352. 00	6, 454. 00	14, 252. 00	57, 920. 00
PUGWASH AND WALLACE.					
Canned lobsters	5, 580. 50			6, 582. 00	12, 162, 50
12 t	193, 50	88.00	386, 00	226, 00	893, 50
Emigrants' effects	190.00	00,00	900.00	##U. UU	000.UL

### NOVA SCOTIA-Continued.

Articles.		Total.			
Al mores.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.
BUGWASH AND WALLACE—con- tinued.					
Building sandstone Lambs	\$1, 864. 50 400. 00	<b>\$1,452.50</b>		<b>\$385, 00</b>	\$3, 702. ( 400. (
Total	8, 038. 50	1, 540. 50	<b>\$386.00</b>	7, 193. 00	17, 158.
SHELBURNE.				<b></b>	
Hides, raw Lobsters, canned Lobsters, live Lumber	1, 229, 50 3, 718, 39	27. 00 1, 202. 50	212.50	8, 059. 50 15, 172. 50	27. 0 9, 501. 1 15, 172.
Lumber Oil, fish Rigging and wrecked material Miscellaneous	995. 00	235.00	1, 040. 00	1, 338, 00	6, 258. 4 1, 230. 6
Miscellaneous	18,00				1, 040. 18.
Potatoes			91.00		91.
Total	5, 960. 89	1, 464. 50	1, 343. 50	24, 570. 00	33, 338,
SYDNEY.  Coal, bituminous  Emigrants' effects  Fish:	18, 878. 60 50, 50	12, 843. 00	27, 328. 70	21, 215. 30	80, <b>265</b> . 6
Lobsters— Canned	5, 234. 00			8, 641, 50	13, 875.
Fresh	3, 157. 50 2, 321. 00	5, 930, 00			8, 157. 8, 251.
Gypsum	8, 238. 50	2, 201. 50			10.440
Mineral water	287.00	2, 057. 58 1. 50			2, 344.
Plumbago		1, 502. 50			1, 502.
Total	38, 167. 10	24, 536. 08	27, 828. 70	29, 856. 80	119, 888.
WINDSOR.					
Crude gypsum Concentrates of gold ore Household goods and personal effects	42, 655. 00 400. 00	37, 067. 00 610. 00 40. 00	307.00	28, 302. 50 455. 25	108, 024. 9 1, 010. 6 802. 3
Spruce gum Lumbor	692. 50	641.10		202. 50 702. 50	843. ( 1, 395. (
Total	43, 747. 50	38, 358. 10	307.00	29, 662, 75	112, 274.
YARMOUTH.				<del></del>	
Cord wood Cotton waste Fish, fresh :	1, 399. 89	116. 50		1, 512. 62	116. a 2. 912. a
Halibut Mackerel Salmon		2, 299. 80 580. 70 27. 30	3, 453. 50	6, 120, 45 12, 889, 00	11, 878. 13, 469. 127.
Fish, pickled, dried, etc. : Cod Haddock	2, 515. 00	9, 403. 03	8, 755. 27		20, 673.
Haddock Hake	300.00	2, 249, 25 2, 103, 25	1, 201. 00 1, 594. 00		3, 750. 3, <b>69</b> 7.
HerringLobsters, canned	1, 573. 25	8, 093, 50	327.50		4, 994.
Hardware	43, 908. 00 120. 00	132.50	<b>8, 632.</b> 50	10, 765. 55	58, 438. 120. (
Horses Household effects	200.00	1, 802. 50			200. ( 1, 802. (
Lumber: Boards (hard wood)	 	818.50		1, 705. 00	2, 523.
LathsPiling	4, 225, 00	2, <b>634</b> . 00 1, <b>549</b> . 75	662. 50	826. 00 1, 803. 50	8, 460. 8, 240.
Paper stock		177. 50		2,000.00	177.
Raw hides		176.50	231. 00		407.
Bicycles		385.00	250.00		385. 250.
Carriages, etc			400.00		4 <b>0</b> 0.
Rubber goods		37.00		150.00	87. ( 150. (
~ . ~	347.00	l	l		347.
Sea weed			54, 70		54.

### ONTARIO.

Articles.		Quarter	ending—		Total.
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.
AMHERSTBURG.					
Clover seed		\$191.10	\$1, 683, 18	1	\$1,874.
Emigrante' effects				\$500.00	500.
Furs, raw				134.00	134.
Dats		215 00		522. 50	522. 215.
Potash	\$1, 542. 00	215. 00 178. 88			1, 720.
Potash Returned American goods		1. 150.00		114.70	1. 264.
Staves	18, 720. 72	15, 495. 26	5, 920. 45	20, 165. 25	60, 801.
Total	20, 262. 72	17, 230. 24	7, 603. 63	21, 436. 45	66, 533.
ARNPRIOR.					
American goods returned			80.00	30. 94 6, 006. 00	60. 6,006.
Bark Cattle and calves Emigrants' effects	34, 185. 70	17, 858, 87	6, 787. 00	6, 643. 00	65, 474.
Emigrante' effects	02, 200. 10	585.00	1.040.00	0, 020. 00	1, 625.
Furs	•••••		101. 65 2, 758. 94		1, 625. 101.
Furs Hides and skins Lambs and sheep Lumber Match blocks Paper stock Poles Portstone	1, 538. 00	1, 911. 59	2, 758. 94	1, 793. 85	8, 002. 97, 353.
Lam de and sneep	1, 035. 25 2, 606. 37	96, 318. 07 575. 63	25. 24	1, 364. 00	97, 353.
Lumber	71, 456. 44	79, 315. 31	68, 001, 09	114, 118. 35	4, 571. 882, 891.
Match blocks	83. 13			118, 110.00	88.
Paper stock			186. 73		186.
Poles	' <i>-</i>	178. 45		181.00	854.
Potatoes		679.67		2, 878. 30	8, 557. 1, 778. 210.
Contry, aressea		1, 773. 01 210. 00			1,778.
seeds	8, 821. 76	1.795.78		1, 735, 80	6, 853.
Cea	8, 828. 00 745. 38	5, 436, 63	7, 626. 06	1, 735. 80 24, 267. 72	40, 658.
Railroad ties	745. 38	477.90			1, 223. 264.
lye limber		264.00	·····		264.
Vool	857. 20 845. 69		75. 52	498. 17	930.
W 001	840. 09				845.
Total	119, 502. 92	207, 874. 91	86, 632. 28	<b>159</b> , 517. 13	573, 027.
BELLEVILLE.					
Actinolite ore, ground Apples Asbestite rock	510.00			170.00	680.
Apples		531.00		************	581.
			************	1, 200. 00	1, 200.
Salves (stockers)		5, 858, 00		154. 87 8, 293. 45	154. 9, 151.
Cattle (stockers)	7, 414. 50	5, 858. 00 16, 805. 75	3, 779. 25	8, 806, 50	31, 806.
anned goods			620.00		620
opper ore		1		400.00	400
Hidee and aking	9 098 00	667.00 8,551.61	821.00 176,00	2, 841. 50 12, 949. 80	4, 329 19, 603
Torses	1, 728. 00	0,001.01	170.00	12, 525. 00	1,728
otatoes	2, 100.00			8, 609, 16	3, 609
heep and lambs	4, 385, 00	4, 917. 20			9, 302
Inited States products re-		1			
Janned goods Copper ore Smigranta' effects Hides and skins Horses Potatoes Sheep and lambs Justed States products returned Whisky	899, 33			120.00 100.00	519. 100.
Total		82, 830, 56	5, 396, 25	28, 645, 28	83, 734.
RD A NOTE OF D	11, 502. 88	32, 330. 00	0, 380. 20	20, 090, 20	65, 152.
ones	) 	. <b></b>	120, 00	264.00	884.
Bran	112.00			267.00	379.
attle		. <b></b>		609.00	609.
inder twine	•••••			25, 000. 00	25, 000
rugo	1, 186. 00	173.00	1 000 00	· · · · · • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	173. 4, 586.
oneshold goods	118.00	1, 600. 00 8, 870. 00	8, 715, 00	3, 210. 00	10, 413
ran attle inder twine rugs torses ousehold goods	118.00 5,624.00	8, 144. 00	1, 800. 00 8, 715. 00 9, 995. 00	6, 417. 00	10, 413 80, 180
eaf tobacco				6, 417. 00 211. 00	211.
ambe		858.00			85A
lachinery	1, 553. 00	385.00	•••••	875.00	2, 313.
ands description of the second	244.00	3, 006. 00	258. 00	247.00	3, 497. 253.
hean	260.00	1, 247. 00	1, 188. 00		253. 2, 695.
heep	150.00	175.00	1, 188. 00 823. 00	962, 00	1, 610
Vheat	10.00				10.
Wheat Willow cuttings		896. 00			896.
Total	9, 257. 00	19, 854. 00	17, 394, 00	87, 562. 00	84, 067.
1					

# ONTARIO-Continued.

		Quarter	ending—		
Articles.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.
BROCKVILLE.					
Cattle	\$5, 480. 75	\$6, 088. 17	\$567.00	\$1, 580. 46	\$13, 716. 8
Emigrants' effects Hides	4, 535. 00 22, 092. 49	1, 150. 00 10, 290. 46	550.00 16,111.56	195. 00 24, 279. 93	6, 430. 0 72, 774. 4
Torque	980.00	290.00	275.00	25, 215. 60	1.545.0
Lambs	690.00	16, 977. 72			17, 667. 7
Lambs Shingles Lumber Potatoes	354. 00 4, 525. 13	209. 20 4, 190. 84	1, 899, 60	5, 905, 62	563. 2 16, 521. 1
Potatoes	2,020.20			4, 874. 39	4, 874. 14, 743.
Poultry	17, 180. 34	3, 265. 78	11, 477. 47	•••••	14, 743. 1 17, 180. 1
Wool	11, 100.09				
ucts	489.00	1, 440. 66 372. 49	350.00	692. 25 689. 81	2, 482.5 1, 551.
Total	56, 326. 71	44, 275. 27	31, 230. 63	38, 217. 46	170, 050.
CHATHAM.					
Seans	1, 101. 50	1, 266. 67		824. 80	3, 192.
Bolts Bran	912. 50 1, 323. 50	947. 50 3, 836. 02	716, 65	1, 255. 00 2, 435. 90	3, 115. 8, 812.
lattle and calves	1, 665. 00	220.00	8, 413. 00	6, 364. 00	11, 664.
lord wood				119.00	119.
Jogs	2, 095, 00		1, 480. 00	225.00 3,950.00	225. 7, 525.
Dogs			706.00	693. 38	1, 399.
		1, 120. 27	203.70	302. 80	203. 1, 423.
Iides Lumber	472.00	278.00	2, 495. 65	638.00	3, 883.
Potash	182.05		260, 28		442.
deturned American goods deeds, clover	50.00	125. 00	300.00 1, 280.00	150.00	625. 1, 280.
Sheep and lambs	990.00	6, 738. 25	504.00		8, 232. 87, 601.
Staves		21, 945. 99	13, 083. 16 135. 00	81, 063. 16	87, <b>6</b> 01. 135.
Romes		134.00	100.00	150,00	284.
loops	182. 85				182.
Iorses	200.00 5,700.00	2, 800. 00		10, 550. 41	<b>200.</b> 19, <b>050.</b>
logs Manufactured goods Wool		615.00		7.30	622.
W ool	1, 291. 75			160. 78	1, <b>291.</b> 160.
Total	87, 724. 97	40, 028. 70	24, 527. 44	58, 889. 53	161, 170.
CLIFTON.					
Baskets and basket material			103. 75		103.
Emigrants' effects Essential oil		50. <b>0</b> 0	285.00	178.00	228. <b>28</b> 5.
Sarm tools		18.00	285.00		283. 18.
ish Truit	1, 040. 00			145.00	18. 145.
ruit	1, 040.00 250.00	2, 306. 50	142.65		3, 346. 392.
lides and skins			279.91	288. 62	568.
Iorses	510.00 881.00	235.00 150.00	·····	200. 00 894. 01	945. 1 425
umber ambs and sheep	529.75			473. 04	1, <b>425.</b> 5 <b>29.</b>
Awananer		632, 69	146. 52		473. 779.
Nursery stock Potatoes			1	300.00	300
	2, 400. 00 36, 034. 59	400.00	2, 520. 00	1, 080. 00 8, 841. 78	6, 400.
ulp wood		21, 041. 85	3, 305. 00 667. 10	8, 841. 78 667, 45	6, 400. 63, 722. 1, 880
Pulp wood Returned American goods	1 E4R 000	l			
Pulp wood Returned American goods	1 E4R 000		500.00		500.
Pulp wood Returned American goods	1 E4R 000	477.75	500.00		500. 477.
Pulp wood Returned American goods	1 E4R 000	477. 75 187. 10	500.00 161.70		500. 477. 161. 137.
Pulp wood Returned American goods Silver (German) scrap Silverware seed, grass Steel scrap. Stone	1 E4R 000	477. 75 187. 10 522. 00	500.00		500. 477. 161. 137. 522.
Pulp wood Returned American goods	546. 20	477. 75 187. 10	500.00		500. 477. 161. 137.

### ONTARIO-Continued.

Autolog	Quarter ending—				
Artioles.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.
CORNWALL		ļ			
merican goods returned	<b>\$280.00</b>	\$191.00	<b>\$62.00</b>	\$835.15	\$1, 368,
attle and sheep	625. 75	4, 578. 80	214.50	1, 917. 00	7, 336.
migrants' effects	2, 063. 00	1, 582. 00 4, 805. 15	1, 170. 00 4, 162, 37	840.00 5,799.93	5, 655.
orses	3, 231. 70	1	280.00	50.00	18, 019. 330.
umber			807. 28	664.05	1, 471.
ledicine			404.82		404.
otatoes	50.00		ļ		50.
ll other articles	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	<u> </u>	. 65	80.44	81.
Total	6, 270. 45	11, 156. 95	7, 101. 62	10, 186. 57	34, 715.
COURTWRIGHT.			1		
attle	135, 00	l	1, 400. 00		1, 535.
ogs and bolts	2, 965. 00	225.00		472.00	3, 662.
umber		<b></b>	876.00	728.00	1, 604.
ags		144.00			144.
eeds	•••••				947.
la ves	6, 828. 32	1, 923. 75		2, 706. 70	7, 923. 11, 528.
imber	1, 986. 00	1, 800.01		2, 700. 70	11, 528. 1, 986.
Total		11 999 99	9 976 00	-	
	11, 914. 32	11, 233. 32	2, 276. 00	3, 906. 70	29, 330.
DESERONTO. pples				1	_
ement. Portland	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	5. 25		69.75	5.
ement, Portlandharcoal	1, 871. 20			00.70	<b>69</b> . 1, <b>3</b> 71.
ettla	0 504 00			1	2, 584.
ousehold effects			185. 00		525.
eading				12. 13	12.
umber	42, 584. 62	16, 810. 41	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	32, 585. 17	91, 980.
osts	1,698.40	222. 25 180. 00	37, 50	1,059.30	2, 979.
nln wood	5, <b>65</b> 8. <b>5</b> 0	42.00	31.50	2, 415. 25 2, 006. 00	8, 291.
icketa		155. 62		2,000.00	2, 048. 155.
DID @166	14, 168, 01	7, 345. 73	257. 50	9, 407. 57	31, 178.
wdust	2 00	2.90			5.
akes		·····		3.00	3.
ies	4, 674. 58	2, 357. 28		6, 416. 55	13, 448.
elegraph poles		366. 60		348. 70 830. 70	715. 380.
Total	72, 742. 31	27, 488. 04	480. 44	54, 994. 12	155, 704.
FORT ERIE.					
lsiko olover seed		1, 444, 55	 	i	1, 444.
merican goods returned	440, 585, 07	5, 741. 93	1, 010. 00	4, 812. 61	452, 119.
rass and copper sweepings	594. 54				594.
eans	350. 00			320.00	670.
lue-grass seed		1, 559. 98		499.00	499. 1, 559.
attle and calves amaged wheat ry ash lumber	40, 840, 70	65, 362. 15	1,000.00	6, 684. 00	113, 886.
amaged wheat		111. 20		·	111.
ry ash lumber			427.50		427.
lm timberlm staves	OUU. UU			42.00	642.
ish	1, 186. 09	1, 133. 64		107. 70 522. 50	107.
ides	968.85	932.30	1, 097. 67	1, 229. 14	2, 842. 4, 227.
OP868	8, 580. 00	850.00	590.00	1, 480. 00	11, 500.
ard and soft wood	178. 75	756. 25			935.
on rudder		300.00	·····	[	300.
am ber	1, 737. 00 1, 060. 00	4, 532. 90	380.00		6, 649.
ixed timber	1,000.00			720.00	1, 080. 720.
pals		1, 441. 00		120.00	1, 441.
ak timber	600.00	1		176.00	776.
ersonal effects	1, 605. 00	1, 220. 00	1, 189. 75	1, 115.00	5, 129.
iano	•••••	150.00			150.
eachesoultry	1, 580. 00	ļ	•••••		1, 530.
Live		200.00	·····	20.00	20. 200.
epairs to steamer		1, 195. 00			1, 195.
	122. 80		167.95		~, ~~.

### ONTARIO-Continued.

A		Mark - 1			
Articles.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.
FORT ERIE—continued.					
Shingles Soft-wood logs	<b>\$</b> 315. 00	- <b></b>		8720.00	\$315. 0 720. 0
Sheen	1, 660. 00			4.20.00	1, 660, 0
Sulkies and horse trappings	1, 450. 00				1, 450. 0
Wood ashes	1, 400. 00 265. 92				1, 400. 0 265. 9
Wheat				9, 000. 00	9, 000. 0
Total	505, 498, 82	\$88, 250. 90	\$5, 862, 87	27, 447. 95	627, 060. 5
FORT WILLIAM.					3, 883. 9
Fish	2, 373. 10	148.90		1, 361. 95	625.0
Flaxseed	30, 315. 00	5, 807. 50		625. 00 15, 880. 00	52, 002. 5
Pulp wood	30, 313. 00	3, 801.50		1 1	•
tradeSilver ore	302. 50	5, 584. 50	15, 530. 00	1, 200. 00 6, 200. 00	1, 200. 0 27, 567. 0
Total	32, 990. 60	11, 490. 40	15, 530. 00	25, 266. 95	85, 277. 9
GALT.					
Animals for breeding	598.00	90.00	255.00		948. 0
Buttons, ivory Bran	2, 732. 00 1, 994. 00	3, 145. 00 2, 823. 00	1, 758. 00 1, 758. 00	2, 630, 37 3, 608, 25	10, <b>265.</b> 3 10, 183. 2
Ronas	1, 994. 00	2, 523. 00 848. 00	120.00	8, 608. 25 456. 00	10, 183. 2 1, 056. 0
Cattle	894. 00			200.00	394. 0
Denga	1, 660. 00	1, 637. 00	154.00	1, 038. 62	154. (
Flax waste stock Fruits, pears and plums Hair, plasterers'	175.00	1,087.00		1,000.02	4, 335. 6 175. 0
Hair, plasterers'	841.00				841.0
Hides	1, 786. 00 4, 012. 00	1, 793. 00 823. 00	5, 048. 00 995. 00	1, 655. 46 2, 120. 00	10, 282. 4 7, 950. 0
Horses	1, 012.00	020.00	85, 00	2, 120.00	7, 850. C
Hair, platerors Hides		303.00			303. 0
Heater iron	60. 00 836. 00	13, 883. 00			60, 0 14, 719, 0
Lambs and sheepLumber, cherryLive stock		498.00			498. ( 8, 936. (
Live stock	43.00			8, 893. 00	8, 936.
Machinery	235. 00 938. 00	374. 00	746. 00		1, 355. ( <b>93</b> 3. (
Nuts. ivory	1, 978, 00	3, 896. 00	3, 935. 00		9, 809, (
Potatoes Rnbber scrap	1, 275. 00			252. 25	252.2 1, 275.0
Returned American goods	1, 032. 00	525. <b>0</b> 0	458.00	854.81	2, 369. 3
Returned American goods Rings, ivory Saws, crossout		110.00			110. (
Saws, crossout Scrap steel	.914. 50	1, 270. 00	131.00 621.00	101.05	2, 416. 8 621. 0
Show cars			590,00		590. (
Tobacco, sumatra Whisky	2, 208. 00	1 850 00	226.00 2, 250.00	2, 562. 50	226. (
	<del></del> -	1,750.00			8, 770. 8
Total	23, 388. 50	33, 268. 00	19, 130. 00	18, 671. 81	94, 408. 1
GUELPH.					
Animals for breeding Bones	2, 556. 00 192. 00	706.50	170.00 96.00	5, 425. 00 552. 00	8, 857. 8
Bran	2, 065. 75	192.00 1,627.50	889.00	1, 698. 80	1, 032. ( 6, 281. (
Cattle	<b>392</b> . 00	1 4.00		472.00	868. (
Emigrants' effects		400, 00 195, 25	2, 813. 50	3, 614. 75	6, 828. 1 195. 1
Hides and skins	2, 205. 40	1 897.19	1, 225. 00	1, 183. 35	195. 5, 510.
HorsesLambs and sheep	120.00	200.00	145.00		485.0
ранов ана внеер	908.00	22, 646. 00 1, 452, 00	875.00 8,756.45	5, 582. 45	23, 929. ( 15, 790. (
Potatoes	#40 10	l	179.45	84.05	<b>3</b> 13.
Sundries	740. 19	2, 056. 20	150. 89	2, 529. 85	5, 476.
Total	9, 179. 84	80, 876. 64	14, 799. 79	21, 092. 25	75, 448. (
HAMILTON.		1	1	] [	
Aniline dyes	8, 157. 78			318.00	8, 475.
Breeding animals	300, 00	J	40.00	400,00	740.0

ONTARIO-Continued.

Articles.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.
HAMILTON—continued.					
ones	\$691.00			\$2, 324. 10	<b>\$</b> 3, 015.
ran	120.00 3,373.31			126.00 2,524.76	246. 5, 898.
nal tar	8, 313. 51	\$158.00	'	2, 524. 10	153.
offee oal tar hlorine potash		4200.00		36.96	36.
urrants ucumbers, salted lothing, second hand	2, 280. 90				2, 280.
ucumbers, salted			\$281.50		281.
orning, second nand			485, 00	25. 00	25. 485.
ogs for exhibition		304.00	804.00		608.
ertilizers		1, 478. 07	222.00	818.00	2, 018.
ertilizers aslight liquor old bricks as generator machine. rass seeds	787.46	393.60	. <b></b>	314.09	1, 495.
old bricks	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	6, 200. 00	5, 000. 00	1, 200. 00	12, 400. 100.
ss generator macnine	303 00	986.00	100.00 1,370.45		2, 7 <b>48</b> .
INO BLOCK correspondences		468. 30	1,010.40		468.
ides and skinsorses (Canadian and Ameri-	19, 107. 61	25, 897. 31	8, 010. 91	14, 362. 75	67, 378.
orses (Canadian and Ameri-		l	·		
can racers)	28, 950. 00	2, 110. 00	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	59, 001. 00	90, 061. 280.
oneepold goods	800.00	280.93 605.00	1, 558. 00	6, 110. 00	8, 570
og's hair ousehold goods owelers' sweepings		200.00	2,000.00		200
umber				3, 771. 39	3, 771.
ursery stock		785.00			735.
eacnes and plums	928.00	369.00		740.00	1, 297 740
ork cracklings			'	524, 80	524
sturned American goods	2, 390. 09	2, 795. 04	3, 094. 24 387. 00 97. 74	8, 906. 95	17, 186
abber scrap	2, 040. 00	6, 073. 20	387.00		8, 500.
ags	431.00		97.74		528 242
lingios	242.00	475.00			475
obacco	204.00	470.00		147.90	351.
swelers' sweepings umber ursery stock eaches and plums ork cracklings eturned American goods nibber scrap ags ags lingles eeep and lambs bacco		5, 039. 55	22, 318.90	25, 168. 57	52, 5 <b>2</b> 7
in elevator cups			22, 318. 90 69. 15 179. 76		69.
urnips	180.00	<b>-</b>	179. 76		17 <b>9</b> . 150.
ool	28, 704, 50				28, 704
n elevator cups nrnips 'ines 'ool. 'heat, damaged		9, 464. 68		1	9, 464
Total	126, 319, 68	43, 515. 65	64, 036. 86	94, 549. 56	328, 421.
KINGSTON.					
ones	848. 11	290.00	153.62	788. 17	1, 579.
ttle	7, 931. 70	18, 359. 50	839.00	4, 280. 00	31, 410, 2, 245, 7, 794
attle migrants' effects	1, 230, 00 2, 166, 51	825. 00 8, 265. 22	1, 239. 87	190.00 1, 123.34	2, 245
1rs. rsw	2, 100. 51	3, 573. 17	5, 671. 10		9. 244
idea and akina	1, 603. 96	1, 979. 84	4, 926, 69	6, 837. 00	9, 244 15, 347 1, 670
1469 WTH RETTIE				870.00	1. 670
		1, 150. 00	125.00		-, :::
		1, 134, 00	125.00	384. 00	222
orses in k imbs	702. 00 75. 00	1, 134, 00		384.00	1. 984
orses in k imbs	702. 00 75. 00	1, 134. 00 1, 909. 50 7, 654. 53	659. 77	384. 00 11, 437, 27	1. 984
orses in k imbs	702. 00 75. 00	1, 134, 00		384.00	1, 984 36, 856 5, 784 8, 671
orses ink ambs	702. 00 75. 00	1, 134. 00 1, 909. 50 7, 654. 53 1, 215. 25 1, 136. 00	659. 77 200. 00 135. 00	384. 00 11, 437. 27 869. 00 7, 400. 00	1, 984 36, 856 5, 784 8, 671 1, 460
orses unk nmbs umber sturned goods ulp wood	702. 00 75. 00	1, 134. 00 1, 909. 50 7, 654. 53 1, 215. 25 1, 136. 00	659.77 200.00 135.00	384. 00 11, 437. 27 869. 00 7, 400. 00 2, 380. 00	1, 984 36, 856 5, 784 8, 671 1, 460
orsesnkmkmbsumberumberund goodsulp woodool	25. 00 702. 90 75. 00 17, 105. 41 3, 499. 94 1, 460. 40 180. 00	1, 134. 00 1, 909. 50 7, 654. 53 1, 215. 25 1, 136. 00 654. 45 8, 017. 88	659. 77 200. 00 135. 00 601. 00 194. 40	384. 00 11, 437. 27 869. 00 7, 400. 00 2, 380. 00	222 1, 984. 36, 856. 5, 784. 8, 671. 1, 460. 3, 815. 8, 212.
orses unk unk unber sturned goods ulp wood ool undries inseng	702. 00 75. 00	1, 134. 00 1, 909. 50 7, 654. 53 1, 215. 25 1, 136. 00	659.77 200.00 135.00	384. 00 11, 437. 27 869. 00 7, 400. 00 2, 380. 00	1, 984. 36, 856. 5, 784. 8, 671. 1, 460. 3, 815. 8, 212.
orses unk unk mbe nuber sturned goods ulp wood ool undries inseng Total LONDON.	25. 00 702. 00 75. 00 17, 105. 41 3, 499. 94 1, 460. 40 180. 00	1, 134. 00 1, 909. 50 7, 654. 53 1, 215. 25 1, 136. 00 654. 45 8, 017. 88	669. 77 200. 00 135. 00 601. 00 194. 40	384. 00 11, 437. 27 869. 00 7, 400. 00 2, 380. 00 36, 058. 78	1, 984 36, 856 5, 784 8, 671 1, 460 3, 815 8, 212
orses ink ink imber sturned goods alp wood ool undries inseng  Total LONDON. nimals for breeding purposes.	25. 00 702. 00 75. 00 17, 105. 41 3, 499. 94 1, 460. 40 180. 00	1, 184. 00 1, 909. 50 7, 654. 53 1, 215. 25 1, 136. 00 654. 45 8, 017. 88 51, 164. 34	659. 77 200. 00 135. 00 601. 00 194. 40	384. 00 11, 437. 27 869. 00 7, 400. 00 2, 880. 00 36, 058. 78 2, 321. 00	17, 004
orses ink ink imber sturned goods ilp wood col indries inseng  Total LONDON. inimals for breeding purposes. an	25. 00 702. 00 75. 00 17, 105. 41 3, 499. 94 1, 460. 40 180. 00 36, 328. 03	1, 134. 00 1, 909. 50 7, 654. 53 1, 215. 25 1, 136. 00 654. 45 8, 017. 88	669. 77 200. 00 135. 00 601. 00 194. 40	384. 00 11, 437. 27 869. 00 7, 400. 00 2, 380. 00 36, 058. 78	17, 004 17, 004 17, 004 17, 004
orses ink ink imber sturned goods alp wood ool. indries inseng  Total  LONDON. inimals for breeding purposes.	25. 00 702. 00 75. 00 17, 105. 41 3, 499. 94 1, 460. 40 180. 00 36, 328. 03	1, 134. 00 1, 909. 50 7, 654. 53 1, 215. 25 1, 136. 00 654. 45 8, 017. 88 51, 164. 34 6, 413. 00 246. 96 620. 00	659. 77 200. 00 135. 00 601. 00 194. 40 14, 745. 45	384. 00 11, 437. 27 869. 00 7, 400. 00 2, 380. 00 36, 058. 78 2, 321. 00 131. 25	17, 004 638 17, 004 17, 004 17, 004 17, 004 18, 212
orses ink ink imber sturned goods alp wood ool. indries inseng  Total  LONDON. inimals for breeding purposes.	25. 00 702. 00 75. 00 17, 105. 41 3, 499. 94 1, 460. 40 180. 00 36, 328. 03	1, 134. 00 1, 909. 50 7, 654. 53 1, 215. 25 1, 136. 00 654. 45 8, 017. 88 51, 164. 34	659. 77 200. 00 135. 00 601. 00 194. 40 14, 745. 45 4, 381. 75	384. 00 11, 437. 27 869. 00 7, 400. 00 2, 380. 00 36, 058. 78 2, 321. 00 131. 25 150. 00	17, 004 638 1, 405 1, 405 1, 405 1, 405 1, 405 1, 361
orses ink ink imber sturned goods alp wood ool indries inseng  Total  LONDON. inimals for breeding purposes. ran ines surriages title	25. 00 702. 00 75. 00 17, 105. 41 3, 499. 94 1, 460. 40 180. 00 86, 328. 03 280. 00 435. 00 105. 00	1, 134. 00 1, 909. 50 7, 654. 53 1, 215. 25 1, 136. 00 654. 45 8, 017. 88 51, 164. 34 6, 413. 00 246. 96 620. 00	659. 77 200. 00 135. 00 601. 00 194. 40 14, 745. 45 4, 381. 75 200. 00	384. 00 11, 437. 27 869. 00 7, 400. 00 2, 380. 00 36, 058. 78 2, 321. 00 131. 25	17, 004 638 1, 364 17, 004 17, 004 18, 296 17, 004 18, 296 18, 212
orses ink ambs turned goods alp wood ool. indries inseng  Total.  LONDON. inimals for breeding purposes. ran ones arriages attle	25. 00 702. 00 75. 00 17, 105. 41 3, 499. 94 1, 460. 40 180. 00 86, 328. 03 280. 00 435. 00 105. 00	1, 134. 00 1, 909. 50 7, 654. 53 1, 215. 25 1, 136. 00 654. 45 8, 017. 88 51, 164. 34 6, 413. 00 246. 96 620. 00	659. 77 200. 00 135. 00 601. 00 194. 40 14, 745. 45 4, 381. 75	384. 00 11, 437. 27 869. 00 7, 400. 00 2, 380. 00 36, 058. 78 2, 321. 00 131. 25 150. 00	1, 984 36, 856 5, 784 8, 671 1, 480 3, 815 8, 212 138, 296 17, 004 638 1, 405 1, 361 5, 980 264
orses ink ambs turned goods alp wood ool. indries inseng  Total.  LONDON. inimals for breeding purposes. ran ones arriages attle	25. 00 702. 00 75. 00 17, 105. 41 3, 499. 94 1, 460. 40 180. 00 86, 328. 03 280. 00 435. 00 105. 00	1, 134. 00 1, 909. 50 7, 654. 53 1, 215. 25 1, 136. 00 654. 45 8, 017. 88 51, 164. 34 6, 413. 00 246. 96 620. 00	659. 77 200. 00 135. 00 601. 00 194. 40 14, 745. 45 4, 381. 75 200. 00	384. 00  11, 437. 27 869. 00 7, 400. 00 2, 380. 00  36, 058. 78  2, 321. 00 131. 25 150. 00  5, 410. 00	17, 222. 1, 984. 36, 856. 5, 78. 8, 671. 1, 480. 3, 815. 8, 212. 138, 296. 17, 004. 638. 1, 405. 1, 361. 5, 980. 294. 150.
orses unk unk umbe sturned goods ulp wood ool undries inseng	25. 00 702. 00 75. 00 17, 105. 41 3, 499. 94 1, 460. 40 180. 00 36, 328. 03 280. 00 485. 00 105. 00	1, 134. 00 1, 909. 50 7, 654. 53 1, 215. 25 1, 136. 00 654. 45 8, 017. 88 51, 164. 34 6, 413. 00 246. 96 620. 00	659. 77 200. 00 135. 00 194. 40 14, 745. 45 4, 381. 75 200. 00 284. 00 710. 12	384. 00 11, 437. 27 869. 00 7, 400. 00 2, 380. 00 36, 058. 78 2, 321. 00 131. 25 150. 00	17, 004 638 1, 984 36, 856 5, 784 8, 671 1, 460 3, 815 8, 212 138, 296 17, 004 638 1, 405 1, 361 1, 5980 264 150

### ONTARIO-Continued.

4 -44-3		Total.			
Articles.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.
LONDON-continued.					
Fertilizer	<b>\$6</b> 12.50		\$814. 82	\$640.00	\$2, 067.
owls for exhibition purposes.	4012.00	\$3,400.00	9 130 00	4010.00	5, 530.
fur pieces			248, 22		248.
lides	28, 507. 99	16, 241. 83	] 16,516.99	48, 616, 56	109, 882. 13, 090.
Iorses Iousehold goods	1, 963. 50	7, 090. 00 6, 415. 00	1, 825. 00 6, 042. 00	2, 512. 00 7, 685. 00	13, 090. 20, 142.
TOLSES TOL LEGITE STREET STREET.		0, 415.00	0,042.00	1 1	•
		1, 789. 50		6, 460. 00 396. 64	6, 460.
lair ewelers' sweepingsmber fachinery folasses	•	350. 00		400.00	2, 186. 750.
umber	1,004.42	725. 82	836. 87	817. 37	8, 384.
lachinery	1			1, 074, 00	1, 074.
[olasses		j	451.08		451.
	320.00				528.
epperaper stocketurned goods	160.00				160.
aper stock	132.60	0 974 84	4, 213. 42	4, 484. 48	132.
aga	4, 043. 49 200. 00	8, 874. 64	1, 213. 42	5, 505. 50	21, 116. 200.
	l	3, 000. 00			3, 000.
Laves	993.00	485.00	1, 515. 00	2, 811. 00	5, 754.
taves	6.338.50	485.00 15,061.75	1		21, 400. 10, <b>6</b> 27.
obacco	9, 568. 00		523. 60	536. 20	10, 627.
obacco ea and tea dust			4, 548. 48	12, 285. 46	16, 833. 8, 048.
	3, 043. 49				
Total	68, 180. 49	71, 524. 00	46, 464. 05	97, 582. 75	283, 751.
MORRISBURG.					
attle		1, 194. 95	288.00	840.00	1, 822.
oal, anthracite		270.00			270.
migrants' effects	600.00	1, 298. 50		285.00	2, 183.
orses	109.00	115.00	657. 50	1, 910. 82 100. 00	2, 019. 872.
ambs	3, 150. 00	115.00	007.50	100.00	3 150
	407 00	278.65	110.00	309.00	1, 184.
[achinery (engine and boiler).				850.00	850.
umber [schinery (engine and boiler). [ica, crude	200.00	1, 116. 90			1, 116.
hingles	200.00	75.00		300.00	200. 875.
Total	4, 546, 00	4, 349, 00	1, 055. 50	1,094.82	14, 035.
NAPANEE.					<del></del>
arley		3, 880. 00	 	l	3, 890.
onesattle		120.00		170.00	290.
attle	14, 375. 00	2, 931. 50	1, 150. 00	1, 217, 00	19, 673.
migrants' effectsish	1, 106. 00	1, 750. 00	4, 292. 00	1,465.00	8, 613,
ambs	3, 488, 00	3, 252, 50	149.75		149.
atutos	3, 460.00	3, 232. 50	4, 048. 00	7, 219. 20	6, 740. 11, 267.
otatoes	226.00		1,010.00	1, 210. 20	226.
Total	19, 195. 00	11, 934. 00	9, 639. 75	10, 071. 20	50, 839.
NORTH BAY.					
ark		245.00	. <b></b>		245.
attle		462.00			462.
lorns		50.00	i		50.
umber	3, 759. 71	1, 211. 12	1, 134. 60	1, 299. 47	7, 404.
latio	193, 143. 76	244, 234. 85 1, 621. 59	235, 180. 41	1, 172, 65	672, 559. 2, 794.
hingles	70, 00	1,021.00	40.00	1,172.00	110.
Total	196, 973. 47	247, 824. 56	236, 355. 01	2, 472. 12	683, 625.
ORILLIA.			<del></del>		
attleish ish lidesaths	7, 043, 00	<b></b>	1	8, 585. 00	10, 628.
ish	1			1, 415. 25	1 415
Lides	2, 849. 27				2, 849. 1, 120. 151, 104.
ALDS	1, 120. 15				1, 120.
umberersonal effects	72, 476. 14	8, 685. 16	9, 925. 95	60, 016. 96	101, 104.
orsonal enectshingles	645. 75	1, 386. 00	515.00	830. 00 682. 50	2, 876. 682.

9, 352. 50 | 22, 098. 26 | 71, 201 Digitized by GOOS

# ONTARIO—Continued.

A -+4-1	Quarter ending—				
Articles.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 81.	<b>Var.</b> 31.	June 30.	Total.
ORILIA—continued.					
taves	\$1, 338, 64		<b></b>	l	\$1, 838.
Vood	1, 580.00		<b></b>	\$330.00	1, 910. 1, 318.
discellaneous	501.90		••••••	816. 33	1, 318.
Total					246, 444.
					210, 411.
OBHAWA.	ì			1	
nimals for breeding purposes	4, 230. 00	\$2,730.00	\$4, 314. 00		11, 274.
t ppies	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1, 742. 97	987.00	436. 92	2, 729.
pples one arley		10, 185. 00		430. 92	486. 10 135
ariey attie migrants' effects tair Corees umber and shingles ambs fiscellaneous	536, 90	3, 289. 00	2, 815, 00	8, 606. 00	10, 135. 44, 246.
migrants' effects	840.00	835. 50	2, 815. 00 500. 00	140.00	2, 315.
air	673.00				673.
lorses		140.00		2, 438. 56	140.
amba	10, 868. 72	7, 030. 80 1, 052. 00			19, 833. 1, 052.
(iscellaneous		334.69	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		834.
0850	579.00	435, 80	2, 081, 00		3, 095.
abber				239.00	239.
Total				·	96, 504,
OTTAWA.					
		1 000 00	5 544 03	1	10 800
merican goods returned			7, 544. 01	1, 812. 50	10, 638. <b>4</b> 50.
patiteones	237, 28	481.36	270.00	1, 500, 73	2, 489.
onesooksattle and calves		300.00		2,000.10	300
ooks			127. 80		127.
attle and calves	9, 840. 18	18, 980. 37	2, 788. 00	346.50	81, 955.
urtain sucks	3, 069. 47	·····		!·····	8, 069. 4, 560.
ooks attle and calves urtain sticks migrants' effects. xhibits for Omaha Exposi- tion			914. 80	3, 646. 00 1, 975. 00	4, 500. 1, 975
tion	ĺ				
onkogo fortilizan	948 00	565. 75	161. 45 315. 96		1 <b>6</b> 1. 1, 570.
etal files and arches	246.00	492.00	452. 00	344. 00 126. 00	1, 316
lour				136.00	136.
eldspar ankago fortilizer				1 206.90 1	306.
raphite ides and skinsorses ambs and sheep		233. 03	1, 064. 94 18, 096. 28	1, 595. 92	2, 893 46, 796
des and skins	12, 681. 41 8, 920. 00	18, 527. 88	18, 096. 28 300. 00	2, 491. 25	46, 796
ambs and sheen	997.00	9, 789. 55	800.00	1, 125. 00	0, 340 10 798
Ath	11, 556. 85	18, 521, 79	3, 606, 62	2, 608. 48	5, 345 10, 786 31, 293 810, 012
umber	292, 594. 19	18, 521. 79 112, 333. 49	3, 606. 62 136, 490. 02	268, 594. 58	810, 012
umber umber for export atch blocks		100, 218, 93	97, 735, 99	77, 548, 44	275, 498 10, 307 44, 961
	205. 20	594.00	4, 560, 75 11, 753, 47	4, 947. 75 16, 951. 25	10, 307
ica	10, 449, 33	5, 906. 96	11, 753. 47	16, 951. 25	44, 961
hosphates	1,000.00		••••••	240.00	1, 000 240
ica ineral specimens hosphates lekets lumbago oles and poets otatoes alphite pulp ulp wood crap rubber	1, 979, 62			4, 358. 74	6, 338
lumbago		215. 63		577, 83	793
oles and posts		231.60		421.70	653
DIALORS	15 005 00		140.05	1, 112. 60	1, 252
nin wood	15, 225. 90	2, 746. 61 132. 00	2, 218. 69	1, 100. 24	21, 291 132
crap rubber		960.00			960
ningles	4, 812, 41	8, 679. 73	1, 751. 25	4, 455, 28	14 400
ailroad ties	7, 458. 04	1 2. 234. 34	222.48	4, 535, 64	14, 450
ninglesailroad tiesimber	7, 458. 04 2, 902. 57 1, 103. 85	1, 001. 50 371. 00		1, 538. 86	14, 450 5, 442 1, 474
Total	380, 624, 30	290, 144, 52	290, 514. 06	404, 397. 23	1, 365, 680
PALMERSTON.		200, 141.02	200, 312. 00	104, 681. 20	1, 300, 000
merican goods returned		1	36, 00		0.0
nimals for breeding purposes		688. 50	480.00		3 <b>6</b> 1, 118
o lwoo	1 EGO 00	192.00	<b></b>		712.
attle	8, 288. 25	2, 465. 00	793.00	8, 520.00	15, 066
attie migrants' effectsish 	647.00	849. 25	1, 069. 50	66.00	2, 131.
IBR	5, 143. 18	1, 232, 03	5, 227. 65	240.00	240 11, 602

### ONTARIO-Continued.

Articles.	Quarter ending—				
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.
PALMERSTON—continued.			ļ	1	
Horses	\$365.00	\$1,086.00			\$1,451
Lumber Photographic apparatus Sheep and lambe	108.00				108
heen and lamba	50, 907, 75	93, 047. 50	\$180.00 2.615.00		180 146, 570
[₫w			2, 615. 00 180. 00	\$107.10	287
Wool	4, 523. 20				4, 522
Total	70, 502. 38	100, 260. 28	10, 531. 15	8, 983. 10	185, 220
PARIS.					
eans	475.00				478
Bran	952, 00			645, 00 488, 00	64
alves	902,00		418.00	488.00	1,44
Calves Lousehold goods and personal					
offects	1, 402. 00 770. 00	1, 725. 00 625. 00	480.00	755.00 985.00	4, 86
otatoes	770.00		765. 00 215. 00	980.00	8, 14 21
heep and lambs	3, 435. 00	12, 542. 00	414.00		16, 89 76
heep and cattle for breeding	•••••	260.00	500.00		76
Liscellaneous	20.00		80.00	20.00	12
Total	7, 054. 00	15, 152. 00	2, 872. 00	2, 896. 00	27, 97
PETERBOROUGH.					
American goods returned	572.00	506.00	430.00	1, 779. 00	8, 28
anoes		352.00	759.00 4,160.00	26, 826. 00	75: 81, 33:
Nover seed. Imigrants' effects 'arm produce 'ertilizers		l	864.00	l	Q#.
migrante' effects	2, 078. 00	1, 615. 00	875.00	990.00	5, 55 5, 08 1, 11
farm produce	•••••	719.00 447.00	240.00	4, 864. 00 424. 00	5,08
		<b>447.00</b>	240.00	810.00	81
Iides	7, 119. 00	249.00	7, 941. 00	6, 860. 00	22, 16
iides logs umber		20.00		•••••	2
alm ber	158.00		668. 00	195.00	82 19
atterns heep and lambs hingles Vool	1, 975, 00	2, 891. 00			19: 4, 86
hingles	180.00 4,378.00				18
V 001	4, 878. 00				4, 37
Total	16, 460. 00	6, 799. 00	15, 987. 00	41, 748. 00	80, 94
PICTON.					
American goods returned	850.00		850.00		700
Seans	188. 50	991.68	2. 10	2. 10	1, 18
attle Imigrants' effects	2, 129. 50	762. 00 25. 00	1, 351. 50 230. 00	1, 618. 50 702. 00	5, 86 95
ertilizers	700.00	l			70
urniture	42.80	7.30			5
Iorses	100.00 67.04	285. 00			38 6
umber farine glass	0,.04			5.00	
rgan	75.00				7
easeawdust	2, 992. 74	12, 969. 61 2, 50	22, 888. 95	3, 560. 91	42, 41
waustVire fencing		z. 50	118. 40		11
Total	6, 645. 58	15, 048. 09	24, 935. 95	5, 888. 51	52, 51
FORT HOPE.					<del></del>
American goods returned	1, 483. 00	3, 857. 00	103.00	850.00	5, 29
Apples	1, 300.00	1, 005. 00	l		1,000
3aga			181.00		181
Barley	•••••	1, 836. 00	450.00		1, 830 480
Seans	200.00	30, 00 325, 00	400.00	644.00	1.169
attles' switches	200.00	8, 478. 00 275. 00	3, 946.00	6, 711. 00	14, 18, 27,
attles' switches		275.00			27
migrants' effects	1, 256. 00	550. 00	195, 00 700, 00	•••••	1, 951 700
Tile machine  Iides and skins  Ioraes	9, 482. 00 677. 00	9, 738. 00	13, 126. 00	14, 702. 00	47, 048 4, 079
		883.00	2, 519, 00		

# ONTARIO-Continued.

A militalian		Model .			
Articles.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.
FORT HOPE—continued.					
	\$35, 898, 00	\$10, 129. 00		#00 40E 00	A00 E07
Lumber	\$60, 00a. UU	\$10, 129.00	•••••	\$20, 485. 00 700. 00	\$66, 507. 790.
Paper stock			\$265.00		265.
Poase		6, 783. 00	8, 666.00		15, 449.
Posts	. 88.00				88.
Potatoes		698.00		4, 969. 00	4, 969. 698.
heen and lamba	1, 079. 00	5, 379. 00			6, 458.
Rags Sheep and lambs Shingles	488.00	2, 037. 00			2, 525.
Total	50, 646. 00	<u> </u>	30, 151. 00	48, 651, 00	
	50, 040. 00	46, 453. 00	80, 151.00	48, 651. 00	175, 901.
POET BOWAN.				i j	
Apples	820.00	1, 400. 00			1, 400. 320.
Bran	820.00			924.50	924.
attle and calves	8, 227. 50	1, 026, 00	2, 444, 00	5, 026. 50	16, 724,
lmigrants' effects	645.00	543.00	2, 444. 00 1, 190. 60	1, 575. 00	∂, 953.
ish	2, 655. 81	934. 68	<b></b>		<b>3, 59</b> 0.
lorses	525.00	285. 00	150. <b>0</b> 0	187. 00	960.
umber	380. 25	131.50	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	120.00	567. 251.
'case		131.00	803. 75	120.00	<b>3</b> 03.
eed, grass		402.00	2 202 17	312.55	4, 112.
eed, grassheep and lambs	1, 291. 50	3, 784. 50	436.00	ļ	5, 512.
Total	14, 045. 06	8, 506. 68	7, 921. 92	8, 145. 55	38, 619.
ort stanley and st. thomas.	<del></del>				
ran	2, 556, 64	4, 778. 50	8, 228. 50	5, 069. 75	15, 633.
attle	2, 985. 00	1, 284. 00	1, 498. 00	21, 347, 00	27, 114.
er tricks				323.00	323.
lax resh fish lides	2, 513. 80			3, 553. 25 138. 00	6, 067. 138.
ides	426.00	2, 344, 67		150.00	2, 770.
Iorses	10, 545. 00	2,022.01	590.00		11. 1 <b>2</b> 5.
Iorses	l	860, 00	8, 785. 00 1, 415. 00	4, 523. 50	14, 168. 87, 645.
ambs	4, 597. 75	81, 633. 00	1, 415. 00		87, 645.
umber	844.00			:·····	844.
oultry Leturned American goods	775.00	940.00	4 190 80	······	1, 715.
taves	22, 079. 06	15, 259. 48	4, 129. 50 1, 702. 13	18, 215. 12	4, 129 57, 255
Crad from		20, 200. 40	2, 102. 20	150.69	150.
VoolLil other articles	3, 406. 00				3, 406 3, 781
	1, 222. 91	1, 730. 27	473. 80	<b>355.</b> 00	3, 781
Total	51, 961. 17	108, 829. 92	21, 821. 93	58, 675. 81	236, 278
ST. CATHARINES.					
ones			156, 00	150.00	306
ran	240. 00 925, 00	2, 120. 00	0 600 40	4, 413. 80	240.
hains	920.00	2, 120.00	2, 682. 40 132. 75	4, 413. 80	10, 141. 132.
oke and lime refuse			102.10	506, 25	506.
otton warn	90.95				90.
rude sulphur for pulp making. log ruit, peaches, pears, plums Lair cloth			<b></b>	1, 306. 80	1, 306.
log	75. 00				75.
ruit, peacnes, pears, piums	3, 621. 60 384. 97	652. 75	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	١٠	4, 274 384
lides	395. 55	346.74		567.71	1, 310
lorsehair	1 1.093.35	2, 170, 70	3, 049. 85	1, 559. 60	7, 873
Lachinery	1, 583. 15 1, 500. 00				7, 873 1, 583
lotor wagon	1,500.00				1,500
fotor wagon lursery stock aper stock		2, 300. 00	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		2, 300
ersonal effects		137. 02	2, 890. 00	4, 138. 50	137. 7, 028.
ulp wood	6, 000, 00	800.00	770.50	1, 100.00	7, 570
Returned American goods	-,	732. 50	1, 047. 00	1, 678. 10	8, 452
crap steel				280.60	280.
creen plates	75.00				75.
lobaccoVood pulp		200.00	823.90		1, 023. 14, 751.
, oor hmb	1, 014. 30		3, 835. 05	10, 402. 04	14, 751.
Total.					66, 344
					96, 84
	-			,	000

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# ONTARIO-Continued.

Fish Tresh and salted. 19, 982, 88	4 -44 1		m.···			
Emigranta' effects	Articles.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.
Form   102.00   1,880.00   2,18   Horses   1,785.72   250.00   1,880.00   2,18   Horses   1,785.73   250.00   1,880.00   2,18   Horses   1,785.73   2,255.00   85,880.00   755,615.22   1,505.71   Logs and timber   124,842.80   24,873.84   34,873.84   1,880.10   2,18   Horse   1,785.72   2,427.84   34,873.84   34,873.84   1,880.17   Horse   1,785.72   2,427.84   34,873.84   34,873.84   1,880.17   1,880.17   Horse   1,785.72   2,427.84   34,873.84   3,800.87   1,800.87   1,872.72   1,572.85   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87   1,800.87	SAULT STE. MARIE.					
Horses Lath and shingles 1, 795, 73 Logs and timber 639, 585, 67 Lonber 121, 042.0 2, 34, 373, 84  Cre, copper Pickets and pallings 10, 600, 00 15, 187, 29  Cre, copper 10, 600, 00 15, 187, 29  Cre, copper 10, 600, 00 15, 187, 29  Cre, copper 10, 600, 00 16, 187, 29  Cre, copper 10, 600, 00 16, 187, 29  Cre, copper 10, 600, 00 18, 800, 27  Cre, copper 10, 600, 00 18, 800, 27  Cre, copper 10, 600, 00 18, 800, 27  Cre, copper 10, 600, 00 18, 187, 29  Cre, copper 10, 600, 00 18, 187, 29  Cre, copper 10, 600, 00 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10, 600 10,	Emigrants' effects Fish, fresh and salted	75. 00 19, 982. 88	6, 222, 64	90.00	95. 00 10, 521. 17	300. 0 36, 726. 6
Lath and shingless			102.05		1 880 00	102. 0 2, 130. 0
Tree   Copper   Concess   Competer   Compe	Lath and shingles	1, 795, 73			1, 880. 00	2, 180. 0 1, 795. 7
Tree   Copper   Concess   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Competer   Compe	Logs and timber	639, 585, 97	78, 255. 00	85, 660. 00	756, 615. 62	1, 505, 116. 5
Cicket sand pallings	bumber	121, 042. 80	24, 378. 84		2,000,00	188, 467, 4
	ickets and palings				6, 906, 87	6, 906, 8
Seturned United States prod	Potatoes				<b>222.</b> 50	222.5
Sheep and lambe   Shooks, staves, headings, and bolts   10.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.00   11.0	Returned United States prod-	-	,	· ·	1	•
	Sheep and lambs			200.00		10.0
Yood, cord.   Yood, pulp   131, 238, 75	shooka atavea, headinga and				·	
Wood, pulp   181, 228. 78	Lies, railway	18, 308. 31			312 50	18, 308. 3 812. 5
All other articles	Wood, pulp	131, 238. 75			49, 891. 00	181 129 7
All other articles	Clapboards	4, 330. 39	1, 824. 24		863.65	7, 018.
All other articles 286.97	tock, broken trap	7, 300. 05	3, 825.00		7 986 76	12, 166. ( 7 096 7
Total   969, 750. 14   160, 337. 08   50, 450. 27   889, 166. 54   2, 078, 70	Agricultural implements				109.93	109. 9
SOREL					60.00	346. 9
Sumber   Sumigrants   Sumigra		969, 750. 14	160, 337. 08	50, 450. 27	889, 166. 54	2, 078, 704. 0
Emigrante         360.00         550.00         286.00         1,772.00         2,94           Protatoes         390.00         175.00         1,062.00         1,62           Potatoes         20.00         1.00         1,62           Stove         20.00         8           Stress         5.00         8           Fresh fish         30.00         1,756.84         1,75           Total         5,608.93         5,278.32         471.00         17,750.46         29,10           SUDBURY.         Side matte         41,363.20         245,441.87         286,80           TORONTO.         Animals for breeding purposes         3,950.00         5,322.00         1,421.96         8,047.40         20,27           Sullion, gold         37,950.00         22,788.86         7,500.00         3,380.00         70,56           Silecuits         1,140.00         1,14         113.80         113.80         113.80         113.80         113.80         113.80         114.00         2,775.00         2,775.00         2,775.00         2,775.00         2,775.00         2,775.00         2,775.00         2,775.00         2,775.00         2,775.00         2,775.00         2,775.00         2,775.00         2,775.00				1		
1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1, 100   1	umber	5, 239. 73	4, 232, 32	944 00	13, 159. 37	22, 631. 4
1.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00   2.00	Brass bell	9, 20	330.00		1, 112.00	2, 940. U
Salt fish	Potatoes			175. 00	1, 062. 00	1, 627. (
Salt fish	Oog		1.00	·		1. 0 20. 0
Trees	alt flah					80.0
Total 5, 608. 93 5, 278. 32 471. 00 17, 750. 46 29, 10  SUDBURY.  Nickel matte 41, 363. 20 245, 441. 87 286, 80  TORONTO.  Animals for breeding purposes 5, 450. 00 5, 215. 00 10, 123. 00 21, 425. 00 40, 71 Sone 5, 415. 35 5, 392. 00 1, 421. 96 8, 047. 40 20, 27 Sullion, gold 37, 950. 00 22, 788. 52 7, 500. 00 3, 380. 00 70, 56 Sliscuite 113. 80 11 Surlap 7, 763. 66 11, 440. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 14	P	l	5.00			5.0
Total 5, 608. 93 5, 278. 32 471. 00 17, 750. 46 29, 10  SUDBURY.  Nickel matte 41, 363. 20 245, 441. 87 286, 80  TORONTO.  Animals for breeding purposes 5, 450. 00 5, 215. 00 10, 123. 00 21, 425. 00 40, 71 Sone 5, 415. 35 5, 392. 00 1, 421. 96 8, 047. 40 20, 27 Sullion, gold 37, 950. 00 22, 788. 52 7, 500. 00 3, 380. 00 70, 56 Sliscuite 113. 80 11 Surlap 7, 763. 66 11, 440. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 140. 00 1, 14	resh fishndian goods				1, 756, 84	80. 0 1, 756. 8
Sude   Market   Mar			5, 278, 32	471.00		29, 108. 4
TORONTO.  Animals for breeding purposes						
Animals for breeding purposes	Nickel matte			41, 363. 20	245, 441. 87	286, 805. 0
Sone 5, 416. 35 5, 392. 00 1, 421. 96 8, 047. 40 20, 27 Barley 21, 763. 86 20 7, 500. 00 3, 880. 00 70, 56 Biscoutts 113. 80 11 Buffings 1, 140. 00 1, 14 Burlap 2, 775. 00 2, 775. 00 2, 775. 00 Lemical products 1, 875. 65 920. 82 2, 754. 32 5, 75 Lork wood 799. 11 1, 015. 53 662. 75 865. 15 8, 34 Copper 424. 00 42 Clothing 685. 86 61. 58 84 Clothing 685. 86 61. 58 865. 86 Cattle and calves 61, 442. 75 46, 910. 50 47, 298. 00 64, 865. 00 220, 51 Coffee 7, 140. 10 1, 143. 58 20 1, 144. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1,	TORONTO.					
Sone 5, 416. 35 5, 392. 00 1, 421. 96 8, 047. 40 20, 27 Barley 21, 763. 86 20 7, 500. 00 3, 880. 00 70, 56 Biscoutts 113. 80 11 Buffings 1, 140. 00 1, 14 Burlap 2, 775. 00 2, 775. 00 2, 775. 00 Lemical products 1, 875. 65 920. 82 2, 754. 32 5, 75 Lork wood 799. 11 1, 015. 53 662. 75 865. 15 8, 34 Copper 424. 00 42 Clothing 685. 86 61. 58 84 Clothing 685. 86 61. 58 865. 86 Cattle and calves 61, 442. 75 46, 910. 50 47, 298. 00 64, 865. 00 220, 51 Coffee 7, 140. 10 1, 143. 58 20 1, 144. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1, 165. 10 1,	Animals for breeding purposes	3, 950. 00	5, 215. 00	10, 123. 00	21, 425. 00	40, 718. (
Dopper	Bone	5, 415. 35	5, 392. 00	1, 421. 96	8, 047. 40	20, 276. 7
Dopper	Bullion, gold	37, 950, 00	21, 708. 60	7, 500, 00	3, 380, 00	70, 5 <b>68</b> , 5
Dopper	Biscuite				113. 80	113. 8
Dopper	Buffings				1, 140. 00	1, 140. (
April	hemical products	1 875 65		920.82	2, 754, 32	2, 775. 0 5, 050. 7
Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agricultum   Agr	orkwood	799.11	1, 015. 53	662.75	865.15	8, 342, 0
1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80	Copper				424.00	424
1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.80   1,996.90   1,143.58	lattle and calves	61 448 75	46, 910, 50	47, 298, 00		290.517.5
1, 143, 58   2, 400, 00   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3, 40   3,	Coffee		40, 510.00	21, 200.00	1, 996. 80	1 00K 5
Agric   1,916.46   1,346.82     1,558.22   4,82     Horses   5,036.23   12,459.00   6,378.00   5,020.00   28,89     Hides   6,892.74   11,595.05   9,214.82   2,134.35   29,38     Hoofs		1, 143. 58				1, 143.
Agric   1,916.46   1,346.82     1,558.22   4,82     Horses   5,036.23   12,459.00   6,378.00   5,020.00   28,89     Hides   6,892.74   11,595.05   9,214.82   2,134.35   29,38     Hoofs	Dogs Emigrants' effects	30 001 65	2,400.00	10 612 50	21 916 50	2,400.0
April	Fortilizer	2, 208. 89	4, 348. 45	2, 618. 84	5, 301. 45	14, 472. 1
107808   5,036.23   12,459.00   6,378.00   5,020.00   22,58   11,695.05   9,214.82   2,134.35   29,83   12,459.00   1,780.00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00   26,00	In Pa		1	3, 229, 81	232.00	R. 461. 5
Hoffs     266,00       1,820.00     1,780.00       1,820.00     1,780.00       1,720.00     900.00       1,820.00     1,780.00       1,820.00     1,780.00       1,820.00     1,780.00       1,820.00     1,856.17       1,820.00     1,856.17       1,820.00     1,856.17       1,820.00     1,856.17       1,820.00     1,856.17       1,820.00     1,856.17       1,820.00     1,856.17       1,820.00     1,856.17       1,820.00     1,856.17       1,820.00     1,856.17       1,820.00     1,856.17       1,820.00     1,856.17       1,820.00     1,820.00       1,820.00     1,856.17       1,820.00     1,820.00       1,820.00     1,820.00       1,820.00     1,820.00       1,820.00     1,820.00       1,820.00     1,820.00       1,820.00     1,820.00       1,820.00     1,820.00       1,820.00     1,820.00       1,820.00     1,820.00       1,820.00     1,820.00       1,820.00     1,820.00       1,820.00     1,820.00       1,820.00     1,820.00       1,820.00     1,820.00	Horse	1,916.46	1,345.82	6 279 M	I, 558. 22	4, 821.
Hoofs 266,00 26   Swelers sweepings 1,820.00 1,780.00 900.00 4,50   Lumber and shingles 4,727.79 8,197.32 1,856.17 8,708.62 17,98	Hides	6, 892. 74	11, 595. 05	9, 214, 82	2, 134. 35	29, 836, 9
ewelers sweepings	i nofe	1			266.00	266.0
11, 662. 00   1, 348. 55   10, 662. 00   1, 348. 55   1, 662. 00   1, 348. 55   1, 662. 00   1, 348. 55   1, 662. 00   1, 348. 55   1, 662. 00   1, 348. 55   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1, 662. 00   1	lewelers' sweepings	4 797 70	1,820.00	1,780.00	900.00	4, 500. (
Machinery 1, 300. 64 1, 348. 55 2, 64	ambs and sheep	6, 121.19	10, 682, 00	1,800.17	0, 708. 02	10,669
an an an an an an an an an an an an an a	Machinery	1, 300. 64		1, 348. 55	'	2, 649. 1
Mineral water	dineral water	li	······	l	170. <b>00</b>	170.0

# ONTARIO-Continued.

4.413		Quarter	ending—		
Articles.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 80.	Total.
TORONTO—continued.					
Potatoes			\$700.00	<b>\$</b> 8, 239. 81	\$8, 289. 81 700. 00
Printed matter	\$4, 598. 20		1,563.00 400.00	1, 797. 46	7 052 A4
Poultry	2, 167. 66	\$4, 984. 13	200.00		400. 00 7, 101. 79 20, 735. 28 81, 036. 55
Scrap rubber	8, 102. 86 8, 963. 97	\$4, 984. 13 15, 282. 42 1, 279. 17	6, 259. 16	2, 400. 00 19, 544. 25 154. 35 8, 258. 80 10, 188. 12	20, 735. 28
Shell ware	l. <b></b>			154. 35	
Seed	2, 925. 47 4, 092. 60	2, 127. 16 7, 572. 75	9, 285, 98 5, 943, 94	8, 258. 80 10, 188. 12	17, 546. 91 27, 797. 41 7, 800. 00
Tar and pitch Twine. Tea	8, 810, 85	4, 137. 25	5, 661, 76	7, 800. 00 44, 119, 58	7, 800. 00 67, 728, 04
Tobacco. Whisky		9, 722, 06			57, 728. 94 9, 722. 00 16, 752. 20
Whisky	4, 117. 00 44, 180. 21	6, 654. 00	3, 460. 25	2, 521. 00	16, 752, 21 44, 180, 21
Total	252, 207. 49	231, 986. 58	142, 558. 89	253, 980. 46	880, 418. 41
TRENTON.					
Apples	86, 00	75.00	1, 292. 00	1, 147. 20	l, <b>292</b> . 00 1, <b>25</b> 8. 20
Carts	l			60.00	60.00
Cattle	450.00	480.00		141. 27	930. 00 141. 27
Curtain sticks Emigrants' effects	295.00 1,054.00	870.00	1, 416. 00	60.00	2, 641. 00 1, 054. 00
Fish waste			1, 500. 00	8, 200. 00	4, 700. 00 25, 738. 03
Hides	8, 056. 21	4, 513. 12	4, 705. 59	13, 463. 11 300. 00	25, 738. 05 300. 00
Lambs	510. 00	70.00			510.00
LathLumber	10, 816. 45	5, 015. 74	170.00	8, 989. 58	70. 00 <b>24, 99</b> 1. 72
PlumsPosts, cedar	1, 346. 00 108. 00	890, 40		666, 88	1, 346, 00 1, 164, 78
Potatoes				8, 376, 72	8, 376. 72
Returned United States goods. Shingles.	.	800.00		38.00 24.00	372. 17 24. 00
Spruce wood	1, 645. 00 40. 00	•••••		480.00	2, 125. 00 <b>4</b> 0. 00
I IIII Der	648.80	465.71			465.71
Wool		40 400 00			643. 80
Total	20, 034. 63	12, 179. 97	9, 083. 59	81, 946. 16	73, 244. 85
WALLACEBURG.					
Cattle, live	166, 50		2, 100. 00	4, 761. 50 702. 50	7, <b>028. 0</b> 0 702. 50
Flax fiber	10, 385. 00	1, 687, 50		1, 002, 50 12, 710, 00	1, 002, 50
Logs and timber Lumber	354. 50	569. 50		12, 110.00	24, 732. b 924. 0
Potash, raw	<b>528.</b> 10	477.75 849.00	1, 522. 76		2, 000. 51 1, 877. 10
Staves, shooks, etc	11, 718. 86	10, 196. 18	2, 327. 02	18, 887. 72 86, 50	38, 123. 86 86. 56
United States goods returned.	229.00	20.00			249.00
Wood, cord	1, 450. 00	560.00		225. 00	2, 285. 00
Total	24, 776. 46	14, 359. 58	5, 949. 78	33, 375. 72	78, 461. 49
Waubaubhene.		Ì	1		
Lumber, pine	8, 804. 18	19, 315. 50 358. 50	15, 041. 28	23, 464, 11 436, 63	61, 625. 07 1, 539. 54
Staves	1, 283, 77	1, 811. 12	749. 41	1, 634. 61	4, 179. 50
Fresh fishPotatoes				828.00 873.88	828. 00 873. 38
Edgings, pineOld machinery	2, 006. 50	1, 512. 00 1, 000. 00			873. 30 8, 578. 50 1, 000. 00
		·			
Total	7, 104. 45	28, 492. 12	15, 790. 69	26, 736. 78	78, 128. 96
WIARTON.	2, 538, 00	1,001.00	1	375. 50	3, 914, 50

### ONTARIO-Continued.

Artioles.	Sept. 80.	Dec. 1.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.
WIARTON—continued.					
Fish, fresh	\$22, 712. 82 7, 256. 76	\$12,754.45	<b>\$9, 880. 0</b> 0	\$16, 175. 78	\$61, 523. 05
Lumber	7, 256. 76	4, 658. 92		252.75	12, 163. 48
Wool	10, 768. 68 500. 00	2, 306. 50			18, 075. 18 500. 00
Total	43, 801. 26	20, 715. 87	10, 376. 00	17, 054. 03	91, 947. 16
WINDSOR.					
American goods returned	3, 427. 40	6, 033. 36	11, 053. 80	12, 096. 19	32, 610. 75
Animals for breeding purposes	500.00	7, 650. 00	1, 725. 00	1, 826. 00	11, 701. 00
Beans	686, 15			440.00	440.00
Bicycles and parts	080. 10		278.90	775, 00	965. 05 775. 00
Bolts, basswood	240,00			100.00	840.00
Cattle			1, 790. 00	200.00	1, 790. 00
Cordwood	280.00	260.00			540.00
Dyes	2, 228. 44	1, 576. 68	704.39		4, 509. 51
Emigrants' effects	1, 477. 00	990.00	748. 80	553.00	3, 768. 80
Fish Fruits	884. 15	695, 00		2, 229. 43	2, 229. 43 1, 579. 15
Gas, natural	31, 610. 00	11, 680. 00	25, 570. 00	14, 865. 00	1, 579. 15 83, 725. 00
Hides and skins	1, 812. 00	3, 240. 39	2, 784. 99	3, 879. 24	11, 716, 62
Horses		975.00	-,	585.00	1, 560. 00
Horses for exhibition purposes	18, 415. 00	3, 480. 00	400.00	25, 545. 00	47, 840. 00
Lambs and sheep		445.00			445.00
Logs	26, 425. 65	5, 668. 00	1, 031. 00	14, 899. 00	48, 023. 65
Lumber	352.00	1, 411. 87 1, 500. 00	1, 192. 00	788. 37 1, 925. 50	8, 392, 24 3, 777, 50
Mercury	302.00	1,000.00		1, 371. 82	1, 371, 82
Opals, rough	1, 025. 49	510.98		2,0,2.02	1, 536. 47
Phenacitine		460.00	2, 773. 00	150.00	3, 383. 00
Posts, cedar fence	1, 890. 50			947.66	2, 838. 16
Salol				128. 80	128.80
SeedsStaves	742. 97 28, 688. 25	17, 987. 78	11, 657. 98	15, 688, 41	742, 97 74, 022, 42
Tea	20, 000. 20	11, 001. 10	11,001.90	850.00	850.00
Ties, cedar	750.00			5, 871. 56	6, 121, 56
Timber	900.06				900.06
Whisky	31, 950. 55	9, 025. 75	45, 967. 25	46, 081. 84	183, 025. 39
WoolAll other articles	620. 00 214. 00	999. 45	1, 581. 40	429.68	620. 00 8, <b>224.</b> 53
Total	155, 119, 61	74, 589, 26	109, 258. 51	151, 526. 50	490, 493, 88
WINGHAM.	<del></del>	— <del>——</del>			
Calves	9. 00	1, 232. 00	985.00		2, 226, 00
Cattle		3, 180. 00	238.00		3, 418. 00
Emigrants' effects	750.00	400.00	602.00		1, 752. 00
Flax	245.00	1, 520. 00			1, 765.00
Hides	700.00		181.00		831.00
Lumber	<b>1</b> 10.00	234.00	120.00		464.00
Miscellaneous Sewing-machine head			14.00 20.00		14. 00 20. 00
Sheep and lambs	11, 397. 00	25, 873. 00	120.00		<b>3</b> 6, 890. 00
Tow.	11,001.00	20,010.00	149.00	•	149.00
Steel mold boards		97.00			97.00
Total	13, 211. 00	32, 036. 00	2, 379. 00		47, 626, 00

### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

			\$501.90	<b>\$</b> 501. 90
		•••••		10.08 9.88
	1.00			1.00
				1, 010. 00 <b>68. 4</b> 0
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1.00			1, 00 1, 50
	<b>\$2.00</b> 70.00	\$2.00 7.88 1.00 70.00 801.00	70.00 70.00 801.00 \$62.00 68.40	\$2.00 7.88 7.88 7.00 70.00 801.00 \$62.00 77.00 8.40

# PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND-Continued.

		Quarter	ending—		
Articles.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 20.	Total.
ALLERTON—continued.					
obsters	\$1, 065, 00	\$3, 181. 50		l	84, 246, 5
Jackerel .	2, 698. 00	10.50			2, 708. 5
oultry		4.55			4.5
Potatoes		9, 148, 70 15, 00	<b>\$2, 744.</b> 55	\$886. 18	12, 779.
melta			947.74		15. ( 947. '
ounds		1, 254, 66			1, 254.
Spinning wheel	4. 00			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	4.0
Total	8, 839. 00	14, 437. 87	3, 822. 69	1, 465. 08	23, 564.
CHARLOTTETOWN.					
Butter		5. 75			5.
alfskins, salted	478. 90 1, 700. 00	126. 01 322. 00		255, 20	604. 2, 277.
Eggs	1, 700.00	180.70		20.20	180.
270860				12.00	12.
Hides, salted	212. 80	555. 38	1, 441. 15	5, 844. 76	7, 754.
Hair, horse	539. 06	305. 10	'	93, 15	844. 98.
Hair, hogs Hake sounds		1, 391, 87	!	20. 10	1, 391.
Lobsters	112, 095. 00	1, 391. 87 30, 314. 05	254. 50	64, 768. 35	207, 431.
Mackerel	6, 709. 50	946.50			7, 656.
Oysters Potatoes	62.00	3. 00 21, 179. 55		2, 930. 72	24, 172.
Potato digger	33.00			2,000.12	33.
Potato digger Returned American goods		39. 98	550.00	104.00	693.
Smel <b>ts</b>		56. 90			56.9
Sheepskins, pickled  Fails, cow		15. 00	680.00		680. ( 15. (
Turnips		10.50			10.
Wool (washed combings)	8, 010. 05				8, 010.
Total	129, 840. 31	55, 452, 29	2, 625. 65	74, 008. 18	261, 926.
GEORGETOWN.			` <del></del>		
Mackerel	300.00	800.00	1	185.00	785.
Potatoes	300.00	15, 809, 86		100.00	15, 809.
Turnipe		61.44		,	61.
Total	300.00	16, 171, 30		185.00	16, 656.
souris.					
Emigrants' effects	111.06	30.00		318. 37	450
Lobsters	1, 583. 50	583, 50		824.12	459. 2, 991.
Mackerel	11, 914. 00	4, 509, 50		772.50	17, 196,
Potatoes	10.60 327.50	12, 723. 90	ı		12, 734.
Sounds Turnips	527. 50	909. 50 29. 50			1, 237. <b>29</b> .
Total	13, 946. 65	18, 785. 90		1, 914. 99	34, 647.
SUMMERSIDE.					<del></del>
Emigrants' effects	1, 643, 00	1, 258, 00	66.00	594.00	3, 561.
Kels	2,020,00		208, 62	302.00	208.
Geese		3, 038, 50			2, 038,
Hides and skins	194. 25 102. 50	1, 838. 56 51. 00	3, 049. 30	556. 50 81. 00	5, 633.
Lobsters	751.52	51.00	92.00	81.00	234. 843.
Lambs		15, 514. 37			15, 514.
	917.50	1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		917.
Mackerel		4 000 00			
Mackerel	•11.50	4, 631. 68	1 999 50	8, 255. 56	12, 887.
Mackerel		4,631.68	1, 232. 50	8, 255. 56	1, 232.
Mackerel Potatoes Smelte		25, 327. 11			12, 887. 1, 232. 6, 605. 49, 676.

### QUEBEC.

Artioles.		Quarter	ending—		
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 81.	June 80.	Total.
ARTHABASKA.					1
Asbestus	\$11, <b>499</b> . 50	<b>\$2</b> 2, <b>481.</b> 75	<b>\$19, 596. 5</b> 0	\$32, 781. 00 104. 00	\$86, 358. 104.
ark (hemlock)	800.00	956.75		450.00	1.706.
attle Iousehold goods	203. 00	170.00	240.00	1, 180, 00	208. 1, 590.
Iorse	80.00				80.
lides (green)		500.00		472.39	472. 500.
lides (green)ambs	18, 190. 85 12, 422. 51	8, 184. 80	1, 287. 90	8, 910. 57	18, 190. 25, 785.
athsulp wood				208.50	1 208.
ulp wood	9, 877. 70 840. 00	2, 416. 88 1, 481. 00	6, 935, 50 2, 507, 40	28, 439. 50 3, 216. 15	47, 669.
rickets (dressed)hingles	 			<b>264. 6</b> 0	7, 544. 264.
hinglestaves	2, 424. 96 267. 00	1, 827. 21 265. 83	186. 25	2, 650. 08 239. 64	7, 088. 771.
crap leatherorap brass	201.00	296, 82		289.04	296.
crap brass		182, 03 225, 00			182.
heep	602.00	225.00		507.04	325. 1, 109.
Total	56, 007, 52	99 007 67	90 799 55	79, 423, 47	200, 352,
	50, 007. 52	33, 987. 67	30, 733. 55	79, 423. 47	200, 352.
COATICOOK.		İ			
Breeding	268.00	495, 00		•••••	763.
Cattle	4, 849. 00 6, 721. 00	3,840.00	1, 986. 00 600. 00	740.00	11, 415.
T.amba	9, 440. 00	1, 550. 00 517. 00	600.00	5, 203. 00	14, 074. 9, 957.
Sheep	9, 440. 00 3, 803. 00	5, 726. 00			9, 529.
shesark	1, 341. 00			161.00	161. 1, 341.
eans				210.00	<b>2</b> 10.
ish: Fresh salmon urs, raw		750.00	951.00	141.00	141. 1, 701.
ides and akina	8, 269, 00	6, 146, 00	8, 535, 00	83, 269. 00	56, 219,
lousehold and personal effects. Insical instruments	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1, 155. 00	2, 295. 00	1, 570. 00 150. 00	5, 020. 150.
otatoes		283.00	1, 578. 00	2, 762, 00	4, 623.
eturned American goods	407.00	5, 454. 00	1, 033. 00	7, 002. 00	18, 896,
awing machineseams of immigrants	448.00	1, 178. 00	1, 099. 00	75.00 108.00	75. 2, 833.
Tood: Box shooks			1, 600. 00		1. 600.
Box shooks	11, 378. 00	· 5, 175. 00 270. 00	2, 685. 00	2, 887. 00	1, 600. 22, 125.
Lumber	11, 378, 00 1, 625, 00 2, 100, 00	180.00		1, 168.00 4, 222.00	3, 058, 6, 502.
Logs Pulp wood		7, 647. 00		1, 680. 00	9, 327.
Railway ties	<b>365.</b> 00		<b>36</b> 8. 00	176.00	738. 176.
Telegraph poles	114.00				114
Telephone poles				115.00	115.
Total	51, 128. 00	40, 366, 00	22, 730. 00	61, 684. 00	175, 858.
CHAUDIERE JUNCTION.					
leyele	<b></b>			100,00	
larsh grass				1, 000. 00 491. 00	
Laple sugar				1, 411. 96 1, 326. 17	
unper				1, 326. 17 6, 631. 00	
lousehold goods Lareh grass Laple sugar Lumber Lup wood Ootatoes Lailroad ties				9, 943, 49	
Lailroad ties				2, 816, 38 951, 05	
hooks, boxhip knees				12, 835, 00	
				200.00	
Total				87, 206. 05	
COOKSHIRE.					
nimals:	9 400 50	1			
Cattle	2, 498. 50	545, 00		540.50	8, 039,

### QUEBEC-Continued.

		Quarter	ending—		Total.
Articles.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	TOTAL,
COOKSHIRE—continued.		ļ.			
nimals—Continued.	407 011 50	405 603 50	ł	1	
Sheep and lambs Emigrants' effects	\$37, 211. 50 300. 00	\$25, 621. 50 20. 00	\$250.00	\$90.00	\$62, 883. 660.
roduce and provisions: Po-	300.00	20.00	<b>#200.00</b>	<b>\$30.00</b>	000.
		805.00	 		305.
Vood, and manufactures of:			<u>.</u>		
Clapboards	4, 845. 00	5, 458. 00	1,397.00	3, 058. 00	14, 758
Logs Lumber	4, 402. 25	2, 548, 00	120.00 4,627.00	1, 959. 60	120
Poles, telegraph	237. 00	2,020.00	1 '	2, 362. 65	13, 536 2, 599
Poles, telegraph Pulp wood	6, 108. 00	12, 818. 00	83, 377. 90	9, 344. 00	61.647
Ship knees		200.00	187.00		387
Shooks, box	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	398.00			398
Total	55, 602. 25	47, 913. 50	39, 958. 90	17, 354. 75	160, 829
COTRAU.				100.00	
ark atule	1, 462. 00	8 190 00		189. 00	189
ambs		8, 189, 00 542, 30 2, 391, 10			4, 651 542
umber	3, 814. 67	2, 391. 10	3, 606. 97	1, 930. 59	11. 743
otatoes			907.00		11, 743 907
eturned United States goods. ettlers' effects	110.00		326. 80	200.00	526
		2 102 10			110
Total	5, 386. 67	6, 122. 40	4, 840. 77	2, 319. 59	19, 669
Gabpé Basin.	•			107.00	
urs, rawobsters, canned	3, 337. 13			197. 00 351. 00	197 3, 688
ailway ties, cedar	3, 238. 36			4, 399. 99	7, 638
Total	A 575 40	·	i	11 050 00	
Total	6, 575. 49			11, 253. 99	11, 528
GRENVILLE.					
ruit-crateshooks	181. 92			8.00	181
ath	25. 85	1, 271. 66	[	770. 88	2, 068
atch blocks	912.02	1, 975, 71	1, 793. 70	599. 27	5, 280
atch buttings		262.56			262
ickata	489.83	200.71	278.46	1, 638. 08	2, 400
eel stockawed lumber	558. 76 <b>42, 686. 09</b>	28, 613, 14	469. 93 15, 638. 38	64, 854, 60	1, 229 151, 792
hingles	402. 24	381. 33	10,000.00	703.94	1, 487
hingles	168. 40			100.52	168
700d	<b>360. 0</b> 0				860
Total	45, 785, 11	82, 705, 11	18, 180, 47	68, 574, 72	165, 244
HEMMINGFORD.	<del></del>				
alves	1, 848, 75	203.00	<b></b>	2, 565, 90	4, 116
inseng root	406. 10	4, 021. 00			4, 427
lorned cattle	556.00	3, 700. 00			4, 256
	2, 453. 00 9, 835. 65	1, 519.00 6, 893.00	7, 843. 50	4, 882. 00	16, 697 16, 728
ersonal effects	, 000. 00	140.00		167.00	307
in plate				283.70	283
ambs ersonal effects in plate	308. 86				308
Total	14, 908. 36	16, 476, 00	7, 843. 50	7, 897. 70	47, 125
megantic.					
eef, dressed	9 200 00			269.85	269
edar, equared	8, 392. 00 160. 00	2, 427. 00	570, 00 361, 80	1, 100. 00 406. 10	7, 489 927
lav	<b></b>	1	001.00	237.50	237
lay Iousehold effects	1, 160.00	100.00	100.00	75.00	1, 435
.am ha	1, 160. 00 6, 841. 00	100.00 6,724.00			1, 435 13, 565
amber otatoes ulp wood	10, 089. 00	2, 028, 00	4, 880. 00	6, 134. 00	23, 131
win wood	9 422 00	158. 50 2, 978. 00	126, 50 12, 331, 00	45. 00 4, 026. 00	330 21, 768
alp	2, 438. 00 10, 239. 00	6, 741. 00	7, 392. 00	15, 153. 00	21, 768 39, 525
`alio					

# QUEBEC-Continued.

Quarter ending—					(T) - 4 - 3
Articles.	Sept. \$0.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.
MEGANTIC-continued.					
eturned American goods				\$92.00	\$92.
ingles	\$400.00	\$572.50	<b>\$305.00</b>	259.00	1, 537.
es, railroad	750. 00				750.
indries	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		•••••	16.00	16.
Total	36, 089. 00	21, 729. 00	26, 066. 30	27, 813. 45	111, 697.
MONTREAL.					
patite, ground	774. 96		340.00	1, 033. 75	2, 694.
bestus	231.43 1 <b>68.</b> 48	3, 342. 19	137.03	420, 20 15, 508, 72	8, 993. 15, 814.
hes, pot	700. u0		274.90	10, 000. 12	974
r compressor			500.00		500.
ugs uskets eef fluid	181. 36				2, 770
iskets	200.60		00 81		200. 422.
olls	144. 00 173. 35	190. 30	82. DI		173
olta	118.18				118
one black	<b>8</b> , 113. 70	2, 475. 95	180. 97	5, 146. 74	10, 917
oka	1, 015, 18	615. 63	604. 83	492. 24	2, 727
xes, empty	238.40				238
attons	742.00	2, 209. 40		277.42	742 2, <b>4</b> 86
mes		236.00	1, 458. 85	2, 183. 29	8, 877
illion	l	374.50	192.92	l	567
ass, scrapoans, vanillaottles		340.68	1, 976. 90	4, 284. 36	6, 601
ans, vanilla			5, 167. 00		5, 167
otties			264. 18	67. 50	264 67
rimetone				202, 451. 91	202, 451
oiler				1, 399. 20	1, 399
rrioles, sleigh	120.00				120
artridges	9, 056. 31	4, 557. 05	8, 742. 16	5, 471. 26	27, 826
attle	21, 648. 00 2, 126, 44	31, 488, 12 2, 224, 95	480.00	2, 462, 00 2, 927, 50	56, 056 7, 278
hemical compounds	360. 50		l	125.00	485
aphoards	720, 00		1, 734. 98		2, 454
opper. ingots	1, 875, 90				1, 875
otton waste	5, 549. 53	6, 383. 85	9, 940. 78	7, 649. 31	29, 528
alendars		125.00 124.00			125 124
hurch goods		90.00	60.00	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	150
arrants		3, 847. 81			8, 347
nuren goods irrants  ppper, scrap  filee  gars  nampagne  heese			3, 471.58	578.74	4, 050
01100				3, 103. 89 70. 00	8, 104
hamnagna				690.00	70 690
10060				714.00	714
HOATONOB				1,200.00	1, 260
ork waste				711.44	711
iamonds, out	89, 164, 52	480 80	1 000 80		89, 164
rugsy68y	455.50 2,145.02	468. 50 2, 284. 49	1, 060. 50 1, 596. 20	251, 68	1, <del>9</del> 84 6, 277
umb-bells		a, 202. 19	115.00	201.00	115
airy supplies	l			190.00	190
ertilizers		1, 115. 87	610.50	780.75	4, 691
urs, rawur robes	4, 911. 84 75. 00	2, 787. 81 180. 00	4, 588. 45	5, 054. 84	17, 342
ur waste	440.84		1, 933. 88	1, 009. 54	258 3, 384
ittings for cars		184.80	1,000.00	2,000.01	134
elt		.	804.00		804
lsh, frozen			1, 116. 30		1, 116
iber	1, 171. 44	1, 363. 46	2, 986. 01	502. 20 471. 21	501 5, 992
las liquor	175.00	656.00	2, 500. 01	525.00	1, 356
viu, viu	. 837.10	2, 000. 00			2, 337
roceries	294.78				2, 337 294
ear, stevedores'		210.00			210
lasswarerindstones		. 197. 51 112. 00			197 112
ems	. †	114.00		5, 157, 00	5, 157
air, goat	850.00	1, 562, 50	650.00	1, 495. 00	4, 067
air, goat errings	382. 50	1			832
ides	8, 912. 69	12, 402. 30	49, 971. 43	21, 028. 89	87, 815
loofs and horns lorses lousehold	1, 051. 00 8, 339. 00	147. 00 9, 520. 50	647.00	1, 341. 50 6, 887. 83	8, 186 80, 807
				19, 415, 08	

### QUEBEC-Continued.

A _A1 ~ T · ~	Quarter ending—				
Articles.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.
MONTREAL—continued.					
air-plaster	•••••		<b>\$486.</b> 78	\$285.60	\$77
airpins air, horse			· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	536. 03 277. 60	530
surance blanks	\$186.52			211.00	277 186
diam made	i e		952.57	57. 35	186 1,000
om, pig nnk nakaalsomine				180.00	180 5, 896
welers' sweeps	1, 616. 11	\$892. 67	2, 590. 10	800.00	5, 896
ink	1, 050. 47	250. 87	264.40	112. 20	1, 560 112
not how	756 21		193, 83	257. 00	1, 207
quors	050.00			52, 475, 20	53, 484
quors	1, 692. 10 220. 89 7, 407. 74	1, 026. 30	827.00	52, 475. 20 2, 729. 81	53, 484 6, 274
ooka	220.89			2, 939. 50	720
amber	7,407.74	1, 963. 23 13, 508. 26	1, 656. 16	2, 939. 50	13, 960
ather earen	•••••	453.44			13, 506 453
amba		200.24		609.00	606
obster, canned				4, 011. 45 125. 00	4, 011
noks number ambs sather, sorap numps obster, canned achinory odels ioa	150.00	308. 50	<b>2</b> 32. 00	125.00	815
odels			200.00		200
168	••••••			462. 62 350. 00	462 850
occasinsosaic chipsetal scraps				995 00	924
etal scraps				1, 170, 00	1, 170
iscellaneous				196. 50	196
Ails	2, 955. 18	493.56	381.00		3, 446
u <b>te</b>	1, 206. 00	230.40	381.00		381 1, 436
nions	961.50	230. 10			1, 430 961
kide of thorium					847
l, harlem				217. 28	217
unt	191.89				191
intoil	186, 32 220, 00	F 550 10	705. 00		186
inted matter	220.00	7, 558. 12	105.00	290.00 132.89	8, 683 132
xide of thorium.   , harlem     aint oil     aintings     rinted matter     aper stock     aper, wall     atterns, wooden	3, 301. 05 1, 318. 67 500. 00	2,741.87	1, 851. 71	3, 204. 20	11.096
aper, wall	1, 318. 67	4, 693, 20 170, 00	508. 62	251. 28	11, 096 6, 771
atterns, wooden	500.00	170.00			670
tuterns, wooden runes umbago otatoes henacetine	650.00	476.00	690. 07		650 1, 166
ntatoes		425, 19	000.01	3, 257. 84	3, 683
henacetine				837 50	337
itch				133. 18	133
otash chlorade				34, 913. 58	34, 913
dedracho, extract	9 918 44	183. 15	2 842 57	1 495 71	183
nemacetine titch otash chlorade nebracho, extract age eturned goods	2, 218. 44 68, 010. 37	2, 323. 98 77, 984. 99	3, 642. 57 26, 955. 73	1, 495. 71 38, 296. 68	9, 680 211, 247
opeubber	126. 20 2, 061. 66	770, 41 18, 829, 68			890
abber	2, 061. 66	18, 829. 68	5, 522. 25	12, 873. 18	39, 286
reervoir files ollers, wooden ollers, printing onnets tins Calf Goat Lamb	••••••		187.00		187
illes	•••••	•••••	55. <b>9</b> 0 105. 00		55 105
ollers printing			100.00	410.00	410
nnote				174. 67	174
ins	1, 592. 29	283.04	3, 287. 84 2, 849. 17		4, 880
Calf	697.50	283.04	2, 849. 17	1, 181. 96	5, 011
GoatLambMink.	2, 658. 36	6, 613. 00		•••••	2, 656 6, 613
Wink		1, 814. 45			1, 81
Dow	I 594.0∩				524
Sheep	1, 652. 32	144.00	250. 31	2, 805. 00	4, 851
uff mills	560.00			134, 40	550
Sheep	983. 00 722. 50	589. 50	175.00	134. 40	1, 831 725
u gron instruments	122.00	1, 529, 24	2, 877, 49	2, 069. 10	6, 475
eigh	l	115.00	135.00	2, 5-2, 20	250
ool	}	282. 88			282
ave boards		115.74			115
MW SCIRNATS	·		120.00 165.00	190 90	120
			165.00	120.30	280
nowshoes		l		106 794 99 1	1(NK 724
nowshoes				106, 734, 22 3, 150, 00	106, 734 3. 150
argical instruments  usage casings eigh seel ave boards now scrapers nowshoes liphur da chlorate liver, german altpeter aelis, trimmed				120. 30 106, 734. 22 3, 150. 00 573. 62 8, 022. 80	285 106, 734 3, 150 573 8, 022

# QUEBEC-Continued.

A -44.3 -		Quarter	ending—		Total.
Articles.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 80.	Total.
MONTREAL—continued. Fin:			ł		
IngotsPlates	\$545. 00 551. 87				\$545. 551.
loys lobacco	2 <b>72. 0</b> 0 26, 355. 31	\$44, 383. 77	<b>\$55</b> , 918. 45	\$80, 472, 54	272. 207, 130.
Obacco manufactures	133.00	266.00	280. 80	pou, 1612. U1	207, 130. 679.
rucks	85.00				85.
ea		248.00	414. 20	84, 314. 34	84, 976.
Sanh er		3, 122. 73 150. 00	150.00		3, 122. 300.
ankage		100.00	1,690.00	831.00	2, 021
ar, coalinned iron			90.00		. 00
linned iron			111.41	***************************************	111. <b>63</b> 8.
W 4	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			638, 20 309, 48	809
read. Vegetables, cannedVagonVineVineVineVine				23, 659. 92	23 659
Vagon	180. 39	327.00			180
Vine Vool	200. 00 25, 359, 83	327.00	94.50	•••••	631
Vooi Vire	20, 859. 83			521.46	25, 359 521
Vood, all other				2, 410. 67	2, 410
Yood, all other	400.00				400
Total	326, 803, 59	291, 507. 21	236, 334, 13	804, 903, 45	1, 659, 548
PASPEBIAC.					
utter	1.04				1
aplin, dried	. <b>25</b> 49. 00			•••••	49
ish. cod	. 25				
eal, spruceish, codowi	. 15				
Dr. raw			89. 82		89
il stove	1.00				1
orkotatoes	. 50	553.00		1, 460. 60	2, 013
hingles cedar	6, 861. 25	12, 378. 93	2, 823. 25	6, 324. 18	28, 387
les, cedar railwayVearing apparel	14, 708, 26	1, 548. 00	2,000.20	6, 933. 66	23, 189
Vearing apparel	8, 00			'	. 8
Total	21, 629, 70	14, 479. 93	2, 913, 07	14, 718. 44	53, 741
QUEBEC.					
sbestus	1, 427. 90	12, 682. 10			12, 682
nisam, Canadian	3, 405, 85	1, 063. 24	516. 25	220. 15	3, 227 3, 405
Canned	0, 200.00	329.00			- 329
onesooks, old French				740.00	740
ooks, old French		200.00			200
attleandelabra, church		1, 040. 50 34. 00	420.00	•••••	1, 460 34
od oil	1, 127. 12	34.00			1, 127
ód oil lothing, oldlsh, fresh		35, 00			35
ish, fresh	2, 259. 30	4, 649. 68	396. 70	10, 278. 52	17, 584
Manufactured	2, 435. 25	680.71			3, 115
Waste			295. 88		296
Raw		<u></u>		2, 755, <b>3</b> 5 4, 7 <b>9</b> 2, <b>06</b>	2, 755
oods returned, United States. as, liquor	5, 994. 53	4, 174. 15	7, 162. 58 218. 55	4, 792.00	22, 123 218
Ing stock		360, 63	210.00	1, 436. 35	1.796
air, plastering	3, 001. 48	2, 526, 80	802.60	1, 336. 40 1, 330. 00	7, 067 6, 799
air, plasteringousehold goodsides, horse	3, 025. 00	2, 284. 50	160.00	1, 330. 00	6, 799
	20, 383. 88	150.00 28, <b>3</b> 50.78	589. 25 9, 539. 47	6, 951. 84	739 65, 225
anle anger	13, 603. 61	1. 842. 89	1, 224, 13	9, 488. 05	26, 158
il paintings	-	1, 842. 89 3, 500. 00			26, 158 8, 500
ld copper and iron	1, 145. 96	<b></b>			1, 145
aple sugar. Il paintings	1, 145. 96 187. 25 28, 289. 65	13, 008. 94 8, 750. 75	13, 469. 16	9, 135, 77	85, 801
uip wood	28, 289. 60		96.00	9, 471. 14	46, 511 96
oultry live		745.00	<b>30.00</b>		746
ailroad ties	4, 422. 68	l			4, 422
a grass	890.00	2, 050. 00	2, 225. 00	400.00	5, 565
ulp wood ulp, wet oultry, live alfroad ties safrass. kins, calf undries	673.97	893, 35	114. 45	165.00 447.65	165 2, 129
	010. 81		114. 40	41.00	e, 129
Total	92, 273. 43	89, 352. 02	37. 230. 02	58, 948. 28	277, 903

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# QUEBEC-Continued.

Quarter ending—				
Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.
	\$7,50			\$7. 12.
	6. 25		<b></b>	12.
120.00	1	\$355.04	************************	475.
475.00	430.00	240.00		1, 265. 6 28. 8
2 560 50	1 492 00	275 00		7, 711.
	1, 202. 00			24.
150.00	7, 583, 80	8, 228, 97	13, 273. 71	29, 236,
29, 843. 25	37, 626. 65	25, 164. 99	36, 300. 84	128, 935.
2, 823. 00	4, 637. 50			9, 149.
		107.00	120.00	227.
36, 010. 75	51, 803, 70	34, 958. 00	54, 300. 63	177, 073.
			75.00	·75.
			<b>2</b> 72. 25	390.
	474.78	120 00		474. 130.
200 70		130.00	923 94	766.
			3, 649. 80	3, 649.
	54.00			54.
5, 410. 00	4, 485, 00	1, 440. 00	1, 600. 00	12, 935,
••••••	133.38	007 54	••••••	133.
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	420.00		••••••	287. 1, 009.
992.55		018.00		992
		1, 441. 00		1, 441.
,			3, 839. 50	8, 839.
		<b></b>		121.
OFA OF	355, 61		1, 020. 95	1, 376. 250.
	200.00			200. 200.
7, 036. 19	6, 371. 97	3, 877. 56	10, 840. 84	28, 126.
2, 359. 28	1, 222. 15	1, 640. 19	2, 066. 75	7, 288.
E 540 00	0.000			11 010
7, 543, 00			265 00	11, 218.
9 190 54	11 400 75	844 00	303.00	21, 034
20, 220, 00	41, 754, 00	40, 136, 00	29, 800, 00	1, 460. 21, 034. 131, 910.
	132.00	118.00	180.00	430.
		<b>3</b> 15. 00	224.00	539
	157. 20	5 001 9E	0 050 00	157. 23, 721
2, 430.00	7, 230.00	4 692 50	10 991 00	20, 721
202.75				34, 266 202
			400.00	400.
3, 871. 00	540.00	3, 510. 00	1, 895. 00	9, 816
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			6, 516. 26	6, 516 60
182 05		1 379 67		1, 642
	l	9, 365, 50	11, 086, 00	38, 868.
	1, 801. 76	1, 980. 56	2, 280, 64	6, 062.
	125.00		206.50	331.
110 00	940 05	61.11	4.00	65. 362.
112.60	249. 05 653.00		649 10	1, 312.
12, 735, 62	3, 149, 37		10, 108. 36	25, 993.
			216.00	216.
	220.00		168.00	388.
19, 278. 90		10, 543. 40	9, 140. 45	53, 583
· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	476.19	071 70	000 00	476. 2, 136.
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	a30.00	8/1.70		2, 130. 1, 400.
		225, 00	2, 200. 00	225.
986. 59	1, 941. 39	714. 98		3, 642.
				387, 626.
				00.,
	\$6. 00 120. 00 475. 00 2, 569. 50 24. 00 150. 06 29, 843. 25 2, 823. 00  36, 010. 75  382. 79  5, 410. 00  992. 55  7, 036. 19  2, 359. 28 7, 543. 00 11, 089. 00 9, 190. 54 20, 220. 00  2, 430. 00 11, 089. 00 10, 222. 75 3, 871. 00  112. 60 12, 735. 62	Sept. 30.   Dec. 31.	Sept. 30.   Dec. 31.   Mar. 31.	Sept. 30.   Dec. 31.   Mar. 31.   June 30.

### QUEBEC-Continued.

	Quarter ending—				
Articles.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.
STANBRIDGE.					
Baskets, Indian				\$320.00	<b>\$320</b> .
selting	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		\$100.00		100.
SeltingSeans, hides, and furs	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		165.00		165.
edar poies	#1 400 7E	40 049 70	654.00	40.00	11 042
attleylinders	\$1,480.75	\$8, 942. 70 75. 00	034.00	160. 50	11, 243 75
ental engine		13.00	35.00		35
ence posts			30.00	258.65	258
grewood	84.00	12.00	6.00	200.00	102
irewood		204.00			204
arness	30.00	5.00			85
av	1, 584. 25			108.00	1, 692
Lides	814. 45	803.08	3, 439. 65	1, 339. 05	5, 896
orses	3, 250. 00	1, 280.00	972. 50	843.00	6, 845
ogs	348.00		97. 61	3, 578. 51	4, 024
nmber	1, 661. 60		761.00	2, 664. 45	5, 067
il barrels, empty	498 00		165.75	92. 30	258
ersonal effects	475.00	1, 757. 00	1, 389. 25	908.00	4, 524
otatoes		1 107 00	1, 040. 00	1, 119. 00	2, 159
oultry	12.00	1, 137. 83			1, 137
oad cart	12.00		50.00		12 50
awsheep and lambs	2, 274. 00	561.45	50.00		2, 835
oap grease	2, 213.00	301. 10		416.55	416
ulky	80.00			410.00	80
imber		226. 10	189.32		415
ies	1, 018. 70	l	2, 623, 66		16, 500
Vagon	10.00	25.00			35
Total	12, 628. 75	15, 028. 66	11, 688. 74	24, 701. 58	64, 047
THREE RIVERS.					
og ore		80.50			80
ones		181.50			181
rimstone, crude				30, 097. 62	30, 097
migrants' effectsurs		<b></b>	640.00	2, 070. 00	2,710
urs			290. 10	1, 166. 44	1, 456
lorse		···· <u>::</u> · <u></u> :	60.00	·····	60
umber	27, 182. 28	14, 773. 17		16, 923. 67	58, 879
lineral water	581.80	2, 417. 50		1,067.50	4,066
xide of iron	1,394.17	1, 183, 17	572.00	805.41	3, 954 37, 860
ig iron	6, 600. 00	15, 540. 00	6, 880. 00	8, 840. 10 637, 75	687
otatoesulp wood	85, 605. 61	36 970 60		24, 514. 90	146, 991
eturned goods	00, 000. 01	30, 870. 00	100.00	275.00	375
obacco			100.00	1, 097. 25	1, 097
elegraph poles			1	165. 75	165
Vood pulp	42, 730. 63	36, 259. <b>6</b> 9	31, 978, 37	39, 129. 66	150, 098
Total					438, 712
WATERLOO.			- <del></del>		=
	2, 514, 00	1 045 00	435, 00	630,00	4. 624
migrants' effects	2, 514. 00 404. 00	1, 045. 00	435.00	630.00	4, 624
ambs		1, 994. 50	1, 576. 00		3, 570
umber	8, 294, 80	3, 118. 50	425.00	1, 761. 41	18, 699
WILLIAM TO THE PROPERTY OF THE	0, 204. 00	0, 110.00		1, 101. 41	
			2, 436, 00		22, 298

### FRENCH NORTH AMERICA.

ST. PIERRE, MIQUELON.					
Dry fish in bond		\$502, 50			\$60, 977. 15 502. 50 239. 89
Dry codfishIn bond		43, 716. 49	<b>\$2, 409. 76</b>	\$1, 916, 03	48, 042. 28
Total	60, 977. 15	44, 458. 88	2, 409. 76	1, 916. 03	109, 761. 82

# MEXICO.

### MEXICO.1

Since my arrival here last year, I have endeavored to personally inform myself as to the resources of this Republic, and while it is not easy to obtain official information that will give all the data I desire up to the 30th of June, 1898, I have to acknowledge with appreciation a cordial disposition on the part of the departments to facilitate my work in every consistent way. In some cases, the special reports I herewith submit have been either prepared by the department interested and translated by my orders, or where I have prepared them they have been compiled from official data which is complete and accurate, and, when I have deemed proper, submitted to the competent authorities for their While desiring to give to this country proper credit and to elucidate the advantages of certain kinds possessed by Mexico, and by no other Latin-American Republic, I have endeavored to avoid exaggerations and have taken rather a conservative course, refusing to certify to the extraordinary profits which are estimated as realizable from investments here, especially in the tropical portion of this Republic, feeling that in this way I am serving the best interests of both countries.

It has seemed to me unjust, both to such of our own people as may be contemplating investments here and to the clean, energetic, and dignified administration of President Diaz and his cabinet, to make any assertions that I am not fully prepared to prove, and while I believe that there are great opportunities here, that the soil possesses enormous capabilities and great natural resources, yet I would suggest a careful personal verification of all statements made in newspapers or elsewhere regarding Mexico, and a study on the spot, before investments are made, of the conditions attendant on the exploitation and conduct of all agricultural enterprises, the price of the land offered, the price of labor and its abundance, the climate and hygiene, and transportation facilities of the locality. I would furthermore suggest that all persons that contemplate locating in Mexico acquire a knowledge of Spanish before coming; and if colonies are to be established, the agent of the prospective colonists be given sufficient time in which to study the advantages and disadvantages of a number of localities.

I give at the end of the report a summary of the colonization laws, which allow, under certain conditions, the free introduction of the effects of the colonists. Unless these conditions are strictly complied with, the colonists are likely to have trouble at the frontier and to begin their journey unpleasantly. There was a time when indiscriminate immigration was encouraged, but this is no longer the case; since, while President Diaz has adopted a broad, progressive policy, he will receive and welcome only desirable immigrants who have satisfied the

authorities as to their antecedents.

That the laws of Mexico protect the investor will be seen from the rights that the constitution of Mexico (art. 33) gives to foreigners. "Foreigners have in this Republic the same civil rights possessed by natives, except that the Government reserves the right to expel any foreigner regarded as dangerous or undesirable." As a matter of course, the Government rarely avails itself of its rights in this respect, and I know of but one instance—that of an anarchist—of an expulsion under

this article during my period of office. (See law on foreigners and their

naturalization, at end of report.)

For the acquisition of national or unlocated land, real estate, and vessels, foreigners are not obliged to reside in the Republic, but are merely subject to the Mexican laws. A principle of international reciprocity requires a Federal law to modify or restrict the civil rights of foreigners. Foreigners may take up their residence in the Republic and enjoy practically all the rights of Mexicans without losing their citizenship, and are exempt from military service. In the law of May 30, 1893, the Mexican Congress decreed that special privileges and rights should be conferred upon enterprises that should guarantee the investment of capital in any new industries in the Republic; among others, the exemption from direct Federal taxes for ten years of all such enterprises, and exemption at the time of the initiation of the establishment from all import duties, of any class whatsoever, on machinery, apparatus, tools, building materials, and everything necessary for factories and buildings. The Mexican Congress decreed on June 6,1887, a law by which coal mines, oil wells, iron mines, and quicksilver mines were exempted from all taxes except the stamp tax. This same law confers upon the President the power to make contracts and grant special privileges and franchises, and to make ample concessions to all enterprises that exploit mining industries; and also, in article 11, exempts from taxation for ten years all establishments for the manufacture of wines and silks and for fish-culture.

#### LAND LAW.

In the law of the 15th of December, 1883, Congress granted to the Executive power to occupy, and to denounce and alienate unlocated lands, and to make colonization contracts. In this decree, the right is granted to denounce or locate unlocated lands, with the provision for foreigners that they can not avail themselves of this general right in

the frontier States. (See law referred to annexed to report.)

Referring to the public lands law and its effects, I have to state that, owing to the former unsettled condition of the country, it has been difficult to establish boundaries; hence the department of encouragement, which is perfecting its land titles rapidly, is not desirous of inducing investments of capital without thorough investigation into the titles of the land. In my opinion, great care should be taken in the acquiring of public lands, and I would advise buyers to pay a little more, if it is possible to thus obtain an independent title. The laws of Mexico regard all children as coheirs, that have been recognized by the father, where no will is made. Many old deeds are unobtainable, and it is imperative that all titles be examined carefully, through a good attorney. I may say that the attorneys of Mexico are very skilled in their profession, and that an unqualifiedly favorable opinion from any of the reputable lawyers here is a practical safeguard against any subsequent attack upon the title to property. All opinions are given in detail, with the reasons therefor, and formed after a thorough study of the documents making up the title. It is customary, furthermore, to recite each former transfer in conveyances, so that any defect is generally known, and titles which are passed on as good are seldom disputed afterwards.

Life and property are as safe in Mexico as in any other country where similar conditions prevail. The laws are respected; and of the notarial system, where records are preserved for hundreds of years, I can not

speak too highly. A notary public has to pass through a regular course of study. Grave responsibility rests upon him, and for all errors he is personally liable. Where ignorance of law is apparent, he must so explain to persons appearing before him what they are about to do, that they evidence entire comprehension of and give intelligent consent to all acts of which he takes official cognizance.

#### MINES.

With regard to mines, the Government passed mining laws dated 4th of June, 1892, and 25th of June, 1892, in which valuable franchises are granted to the discoverers of (or those denouncing) mines or mining regions; they are given the ownership of the mines, subject to a slight

tax, and exemption from the principal taxes for ten years.

There is also a law of the 6th of June, 1894, in which the Government is empowered to grant special franchises, such as the right to condemn property for public uses, for the purpose of conveying water from distant points, the right of discovery or denunciation of waterfalls, either with the idea of using the power direct or for the transmission of the power only, or of the water itself, or for irrigation purposes.

The various mining laws are given below:

#### MINING LAW OF THE UNITED STATES OF MEXICO.

### SECTION I .- About mines and mining property.

ART. 1. Mining property in the United States of Mexico shall be governed by the following principles, to be regulated by the executive Government in accordance with its constitutional faculties.

ART. 2. Subject to the present law are those mineral substances which can not be worked unless previous concession be obtained, and those for whose extraction work is required which may put in danger the lives of the workmen, the safety of the works, or the stability of the surface.

works, or the stability of the surface.

ART. 3. The mineral substances, for working which a previous concession is required, are those which are hereafter enumerated, whatever be the nature, shape,

or situation of their respective ore bodies:

(a) Gold; platinum; silver; quicksilver; iron, except marsh ores; loose surface ores, and others which are worked as coloring matter; lead; copper; tin, except float tin; zinc; antimony; nickel; cobalt; manganese; bismuth, and arsenic; whether found in native state or mineralized.

(b) Precious stones, rock salt, and sulphur.

ART. 4. The owner of the ground can work freely, without necessity for a spe-

cial concession in any case whatever, the following mineral substances:

The mineral combustibles; oils and mineral waters; the rocks of the ground in general, whether they serve directly or form part of materials for construction or ornamentation; the matter which forms the ground, as earths, sands, and clays of all kinds; the mineral substances excepted from concession in Art. 3 of this law and generally, all those that are not mentioned in the same.

Superficial or subterraneous excavations, which the working of any of these substances may require, shall always be subject to the regulations which are decreed

for order and security in the mines.

ART. 5. Legally acquired mining property and that which in future will be acquired in accordance with this law, shall be irrevocable and perpetual as long as the federal property tax has been paid, in accordance with the regulations of the law by which said tax is established.

ART. 6. The newly acquired primordial mining title will be given by the depart-

ment of development according to the regulations of this law.

ART. 7. Mining property, except in the case of placers and superficial ore bodies, is understood to be only underground and does not include the surface, which continues under the dominion of its owner, except that part of the same which the miner has to occupy, in the cases and under the conditions mentioned in Art. 11 of this section.

ART. 8. The taking out of produce from a mine is completely limited by the respective boundaries, and these boundaries can only be passed in accordance with the



provisions of the regulations, when the ground is unoccupied and after previous request for the amplification of the concession.

In order to enter into another's field, the consent of the owner is absolutely neces-

sary, except in cases of legal right of way.

ART. 9. The water brought to the surface and coming from subterraneous workings of mines belongs to the owners of the same, and the regulations of the common law have to be observed in regard to the rights of owners of the ground through which these waters pass.

ART. 10. The work done for opening and utilizing mines and placers is for public benefit; therefore, in case of nonagreement, forcible expropriation can be proceeded

with for the ground necessary for this object.

ART. 11. The mining concessionist is free to make arrangements with the owners of the surface ground for the occupation of the surface he needs, in order either to work placers or superficial ore bodies or to establish buildings and other mining requirements, but in case both parties do not come to an agreement in regard to extent or price, the expropriation will be proceeded with through the local judge of first instance, the following proceedings being observed until Art. 27 of the constitu-

tion be regulated:

I. Each party shall name an appraising expert, and both experts shall present their valuation within eight days' time, counted from the day they received their appointment. If the appraisers do not agree, the judge will name a third expert as umpire, who shall give his decision within the peremptory time of eight days, counted from appointment. The judge, taking into account the opinions of the experts, and the proofs which both parties present to him whilst the experts are preparing their statements, shall fix the superficial extent and the amount of the indemnity within the next eight days following.

II. In case the owner of the ground which needs to be occupied does not name his appraising expert within eight days after being notified by the judge, this function-

ary shall officially name an appraiser to represent the interest of the owner.

III. In case it be uncertain or doubtful who is the possessor or owner of the property which has to be occupied, the judge shall decide as amount of indemnity the sum resulting from the appraisements of the expert named by the concessionaire and of the one which he himself appointed in representation of the legitimate owner, and shall make deposit of said amount in order that the same be delivered to the

corresponding party.

IV. The experts in making their appraisements shall base these on the value of the surface ground, the damage which immediately results to the property and the

rights of way which are to be established on the same.

ART. 12. Mining property and other ordinary property bounding on it shall, as the case may be, have the privilege of and be subject to legal right of way as regards free passage, conveyance of water, drainage, and ventilation, and the judges shall conform in their decrees regarding the same and the corresponding indemnities to the legislation of each State, federal district of territory, unless the same be modi-

fied by the following ruling:

I. The legal right of way of drainage consists, on the one hand, in the obligation which, according to Art. 21 of this law the owner of a mining field is under, to indemnify the owner of another field for the damage done to him by not keeping up the drainage of the subterraneous workings or not draining sufficient to keep the water from flowing from one to the other; on the other hand, in the obligation which all owners of mining fields are under to permit the passage through their ground of tunnels or adits whose exclusive and necessary object is the drainage of one or various workings.

II. The drainage tunnels, when not made on the strength of the contract authorized by Art. 23 of this law, can only be undertaken by the owner or owners of

mining fields to whom the tunnel is an absolute necessity.

III. In the case supposed by the foregoing clause, all the owners of mining fields which derive benefit from the drainage obtained through the tunnel, shall be obliged to pay their part of the indemnification, in proportion to the benefits received, taking into consideration the nature and the condition of the mine.

The driving of a tunnel shall not be commenced without previous permission given by the department of development, after hearing the opinion of the respective mining agent and after examination and approval of the drawings, in which the

direction and the section of the projected tunnel shall be detailed.

V. The paying ore found while driving the tunnel shall belong, in case it is encountered in lawfully conceded mining fields, to the owners of these, and if found in unoccupied ground it shall be divided amongst the owners of all the fields which are benefited by the tunnel, in the proportion established by the foregoing Clause III.

VI. If, when a tunnel is being driven and one or more veins are discovered in

unoccupied ground, a request be made for the grant of the respective fields or of the unoccupied surplus parts, then the orders of Articles 14 and 17 relative to this law

shall be applied, considering those who undertook to drive the tunnel as explorers, in accordance with the final part of Art. 13.

VII. Once the permission mentioned in the foregoing clause IV having been given by the department of development, only in virtue of a special contract can other persons but those who receive benefit from the tunnel be considered as members of

the undertaking.
VIII. Whilst the tunnel is being driven in his or their respective properties, the owners of mining fields which are crossed by the drainage tunnel can appoint a controller in their confidence, whose functions shall only extend to watching the work and giving notice to the mining agent or the judge, as the case may require, of any abuse he may observe.

IX. In places where the drainage tunnels, through whatever reason, communicate with mine workings, bars shall be put up which impede roadway or passage as soon

as the communication is made.

X. Only in virtue of a unanimous understanding, expressed in a public document, between the parties interested in a general drainage tunnel in accordance with the foregoing Clause III, can the tunnel be used for any other object but drainage. In this case, under penalty of nullity, all particulars regarding passage or transit indicated in the foregoing Clause IX shall be stated in the contract.

XI. The mines newly opened in places where they may be benefited by general

drainage tunnels already existing, will be subject to the provisions of Clauses III, VII, VIII, IX, and X.

XII. The legal right of way for ventilation consists in the obligation of every owner of mining fields to permit that owners of neighboring fields to communicate with his underground workings, so that the communication may produce, as a necessary result, the ventilation which could not be obtained in other ways except at

great expense.

XIII. Upless by special contract to the contrary, made in a public document by the owners of the properties giving and receiving the benefit, there shall always be placed a barred grating to impede transit or passage at the boundary line of the

respective properties.

XIV. When a communication, different from the one described in Clause XII, actually ventilates one or more workings, this service of producing ventilation shall not give a right to the miner who made the communication to exact indemnity from the owners of the other workings that have been ventilated, nor shall these on their side acquire a legal right of way which burdens the mining property which furnished the ventilation.

XV. If, while driving workings opened for the purposes mentioned in Clause XII, paying ore be found, the provisions applicable in the case of Clause V, VI, and

VIII shall be observed.

XVI. Also the provisions of Clause IV shall be observed as far as they suit the case. XVII. All the expenses occasioned by the workings which may have to be made in order to obtain ventilation and those for keeping them in future in good condition, shall be exclusively for account of the party who requested the establishment of the

right of way (of ventilation).

XVIII. For the establishment in future of a legal right of way to the benefit of one mining property and to the burden of another, there shall be necessary either the consent of the owner of the burdened property, stated in a public document or in a declaration signed and ratified before the judicial authorities, or an administra-

tive resolution agreed to by the interested parties, or a judicial decision.

XIX. The owner of mining fields who wishes to acquire a legal right of way, which does not receive the consent of the party who considers himself burdened by the same, shall apply to the department of development, which shall decide within the space of time and with the formalities established by the regulations, whatever it judges opportune, always hearing beforehand the dissenting party. In case either the latter or the petitioner does not agree to the administrative resolution, the right is reserved to them to apply to the respective local tribunals within the time specified by the regulations. The decision shall be communicated by the tribunal which gives the same to the department of development.

XX. In case the administrative decision be favorable to the petitioner and adverse to the opposing party, it can only be acted upon immediately by the petitioner giving bonds satisfactory to the department of development, for the indemnification of

any damages in case the opposing party receive judgment in his favor in the courts.

XXI. The ruling of the three preceding clauses is applicable to all cases in which that which is ordered in the other clauses may give rise to judicial contests.

#### SECTION II.—About explorations, mining fields, and mineral concessions.

ART. 13. Any inhabitant of the Republic can freely make, in government ground, exploration conducive to the discovery of mineral bodies, but if, instead of borings, excavations should be made, these shall not exceed ten meters in extent, either in Digitized by GOOSIC

length nor in depth. No license shall be necessary for this work, but previous notice shall be given to the respective authorities according to the provisions of the

regulations.

In ground of private property no mining explorations can be made without the permission of the owner or his representative. In case, however, that this permission can not be obtained, it can be requested from the respective administrative authorities, who shall give the same in accordance with the provisions of the regulations, bonds being previously given by the explorer for the damage which may be caused, after the authorities have heard the owner of the ground or his representative

Inside of private buildings or their belongings explorations can only be made with permission of the owner. No explorations shall be permitted inside the precincts of populated places, public works, public buildings or fortifications, or in their neighborhood. The regulations shall fix in all these cases the minimum distance within which said works of investigation can be allowed.

During three months' time, which can not be prolonged, counted from the date of the notice of the permission or of the administrative resolution mentioned in this

article, only the explorer shall have the right to receive mining fields.

ART. 14. The unit of concession or the mining field (pertenencia) in future shall be a solid block of unlimited depth, defined above ground by that part of the surface which in horizontal projection gives a square with sides 100 meters long and bounded under ground by the four vertical planes corresponding to the same.

This unit of mining field (pertenencia) is indivisible in all contracts concerning

mining concessions or ownership of the same.

ART. 15. Except as regards the final disposition of article 13 of this law, the concessions shall belong and shall always be given to the first applicant, and shall embrace, in all cases in which there is sufficient free ground, the number of mining fields which the interested party may ask for, but he shall clearly specify, in accordance with the dispositions of the regulations, the situation of the fields (pertenencias) which form his grant.

In case there remain between the mining fields granted and others already existing a space less than the unit of mining grants, this space shall be given to the first

petitioner.

#### SECTION III.—About the mode of acquiring mining concessions.

ART. 16. The department of state and of of development shall name in the States, Territories, and in the Federal district special agents in its service, before whom the applications for mining concessions shall be presented. These agents are authorized to collect fees according to the tariff to be fixed by the department mentioned.

ART. 17. The agents of the department of development shall receive the applications for mining concessions and shall note down immediately on the register the day and hour of presentation. They shall thereupon proceed with the publication of the application and the measurement of the fields (pertenencias) by the expert, or the man whom they shall appoint, and in case there be no opposition, they shall send a copy of the proceedings and of the map to the department of development for the corresponding approval and the extension of the titles.

The regulations shall fix the time within which these acts have to take place, and

shall detail the mode of procedure of the agents.

ART. 18. The approval of the proceedings being obtained and the title to the property having been given in favor of the concessionaire, the latter enters into pos-

session of the mining fields without further formality.

ART. 19. The agents of the department can not suspend the proceedings for any reason whatever, unless there be opposition. When once the time which is fixed by the regulations expires, they shall be obliged immediately to send the protocol of the proceedings, in whatever condition it may be, to the department of development, so that after examination it declare may the tardy applicant rejected, should the fault be his, or hold the agent responsible, if through him the case has been delayed.

The tardy applicant can not again petition for the same concession.

ART. 20. When opposition is made by the owner of the surface ground to the request for any mining concession or to the making of the respective measurements, and he claims that the ore deposit does not exist, and if there be found indication of a deposit on the surface, or any excavations or workings of exploration in the deposit itself, the agent of the department of development shall disregard the opposition. case that no indications of any ore body exist on the surface of the ground and there be no excavations or workings on the same, then a proceeding analogous to Section II of this law shall be followed, the proper judge deciding whether or not the concession shall be granted. His decision can be appealed from in both cases. The decree shall be communicated to the department of development.

ART. 21. The agents of the department of development shall suspend proceedings

in case there be opposition, and shall send the protocol to the judge of first instance of the proper place for the legal decision. Judicial authorities shall advise the department of development of their decision.

#### SECTION IV .- General provisions.

ART. 22. The working of mineral substances, whether they belong to those that are acquired through a concession according to this law or to those that belong to the owner of the surface, shall be subject to all the dispositions which the provisions of this law may dictate, in regard to police regulations and the security of the workings themselves, but if the owners conform to the regulations they will, on the other hand, have complete liberty of industrial action—to work in the way that suits them best, to hurry, delay, or suspend for more or less time their work; to employ the number of workmen they wish and wherever it suits them best, and finally to follow whatever system as regards workings, extraction, drainage, or ventilation, they consider most suitable to their own interests. The owners, however, remain responsi ble for the accidents which happen in the mines on account of their being worked badly, and for damages occasioned to other properties by reason of not taking out

water, or any other circumstance which may impair the interests of others.

ART. 23. When, in order to hurry the work in the mines of a locality, the necessity arises for making drainage tunnels, the execution of these works shall be a

matter of contract between the interested parties.

ART. 24. The partnerships or companies formed for working mines shall be governed by the disposition of the Commercial Code, except as regards associations

which are not admissible in mining affairs.

ART. 25. The contracts for furnishing money to the miner, known as "avio," shall in future have the character either of partnership, in which case the provision of the foregoing article shall be observed, or of mortgage. The mortgage in mining matters can be freely given in accordance with the regulations of the Civil Code of the Federal district, but the indivisability of the mining field (pertenencias), established in Article 14 of this law, shall be taken into account and the regulations of the Commercial Code as regards the register shall be observed, and for this purpose a special book of mining operations shall be opened. The holder of the mortgage shall always have the right to pay the tax mentioned in Article 5 of this 1 w, and shall through this payment acquire a right of preference over the owner of the

mine in regard to his own mortgage.

ART. 26. The mortgage may be divided into mortgage bonds to name or to bearer, either in the titles which constitute the debt or by a later document. In every case, it shall contain the dispositions organizing the representation of the holders of the bonds. These dispositions, and also those relating to the amount of the debt, to the conditions of the same and to the guarantee, shall appear in print on each of the

mortgage bonds.

The holders of the mortgage bonds can only take action against the debtor or the mortgaged property through their common representative, whose acts as regards

their rights shall be obligatory on all the holders.

ART. 27. The trials by court in mining matters shall take place and be decided in the Federal district and Territories and in each State, before the judges and tribunals which there are competent according to the regulations of the Commercial Code, and that which is prescribed in Chapter 9, Title 1, Book 4, of said Mercantile Code shall be observed, based on this, that the first expense of the administration indicated in the second clause of Article 1030 of the same code is the payment of the tax.

ART. 28. The new tax which shall be paid by all mining concessions, with the exception of those which are expressly exempt by contract, shall be a Federal tax

on the property, and shall be established by the respective special law.

As regards the other taxes on mining, the dispositions of the law of June 6, 1887, shall be observed.

ART. 29. Default of payment of the property tax, levied in accordance with the regulations and procedure of the law which establishes the same, shall constitute, from the date this present law goes into force, the only reason for forfeiture of mining property, which in this case remains free of all burden and shall be conceded to

the first applicant, in accordance with the provisions of this law and its regulations.

ART. 30. The industrial branch of mining shall belong to the department of state and of development, colonization, and industry, which therefore can dictate, in accordance with the regulations of this law, all the measures it judges necessary for the promotion of the prosperity of the mining industry; and which shall watch that the said law be enforced. It shall name the inspecting mining engineers it may think necessary, to visit the workings of mines or mineral substances, to study the same, to make investigations, and to fulfill in general whatever commissions the department may give them, in accordance with the details prescribed by the regulations.

ART. 31. The executive Government shall fix, according to the terms of Article 21 of the Federal constitution, the governmental punishments which those incur who infringe the dispositions of the regulations which it issues for the enactment of this law.

The official transgressions for which the agents of the department of development are responsible shall be judged by the judges of the corresponding district accord-

ing to the respective laws.

The ordinary transgressions committed in the mines remain subject to the corresponding territorial judges; this, however, shall not interfere with the governmental punishment, should the administrative Federal authorities impose same.

ART. 32. The establishment and working of mills and all kinds of metallurgical works shall be guided by the regulations of the common law, and as regards taxes by those of the law of June, 1887.

ART. 33. There remain exempt from taxes those parts of the tunnels situated outside of properties, when these are destined exclusively for the ventilating, draining, and extracting of minerals that do not proceed from the said tunnels.

# SECTION V .- Transitory provisions.

ART. 1. The denouncements of mines or surplus ground (demasías) which are in procedure when this law goes into force shall be continued and substantiated and shall be decided according to the provisions of the same.

ART. 2. The surplus ground or open spaces existing between neighboring mining properties and which have not been denounced when this law takes effect, shall cor-

respond and shall be given to the first party who applies for the same.

ART. 3. The contracts for the exploration and working of mining zones made with the department of state and expedition of development, colonization, and industry which are in force when this law takes effect and in virtue of which the concessionaires are complying with the respective stipulations, shall remain in force for the whole time of their duration, if the concessionaires so desire. The concessionaire can, however, within a year's time, counted from the date this law goes into force, choose the provisions of the new law, and as soon as he makes declaration to this effect before the department, he shall be relieved by the same from the obligations which said contracts imposed on him, and shall receive again the corresponding deposit. Remaining subject to this law and its regulations only, he shall acquire and conserve perpetually his mining concessions as long as payment is made of the Federal property tax.

ART. 4. Existing mining properties which are being worked or are held by special permit (amparo) when this law goes into force, notwithstanding that they are not in accordance with the same, shall remain in existence, and the mines shall be governed by the former measures, though these be different from those now established.

As regards the tax, however, the unit mentioned in Article 16 of this law shall

serve as a basis.

The owners, however, can ask for a rectification of the concession and for a new

property title.

ART. 5. The contracts for furnishing money to the miner ("avio") and all those relating to mining business which are in existence when this law takes effect, shall be governed by their respective stipulations, as regards points which may have been omitted by the mining law which was in force at the time these contracts were made; but it shall be indispensable to the validity of the future operations which have their origin in these contracts that these be registered, according to the dispositions of Articles 24 and 25 of this law, within a year's time, counted from the date

Therefore, whenever a mining business is transferred, under whatever pretext, to a third owner, the latter shall be responsible for the obligations resulting from said

contracts, supposing that any question in court should arise from the same.

ART. 6. The work which is being done in the mining field (pertenencia) of another owner in accordance with the law still in force can not be prosecuted after the date on which the present law takes effect, unless it have the consent of the owner of this field.

# FINAL PROVISIONS.

Only article. This law will go into force in the whole Republic on July 1, 1892; and from that date the mining code of November 22, 1884, and the circular orders and provisions relating to the same, shall be abolished.

Article 10 of the law of June 6, 1887, shall be abolished from the date of the pro-

mulgation of this law.

MEXICO, June 4, 1892.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY SECTION No. 8, DIVISION No. 2.

The President of the Republic has been pleased to send me the following decree:

Porfirio Diaz, constitutional President of the United States of Mexico, makes known to their inhabitants that the Congress of the Union has thought well to decree as follows:

The Congress of the United States of Mexico decrees:

ART. 1. In accordance with the provisions of the articles relating to the new mining law, there shall be established a Federal property tax, which shall consist of two parts—one part, which has to be paid once only in stamps, to be fixed to all titles of mining property; and another part, which has to be paid yearly for each one of the mining fields of which a grant is composed.

As regards the tax, the mining field ("pertenencia") or unit of concession shall be that established by Art. 14 of the new mining law. Consequently, all old and new mining fields existing in the Republic, whatever be their extent, shall be valued

according to this unit.

For the fractions of mining fields that amount to one-half or more, the tax shall be paid as if they were whole fields, and nothing shall be paid for the fraction that is

less than one-half.

ART. 2. Within the unprorogable space of time, counted from the promulgation of this law until the 31st of October of the present year, every owner or actual proprietor of mines, whatever title he may have, shall be obliged to present his documents to the office of the treasury which the regulations of this law may determine, so that the new stamps of ownership of the mines may be fixed to the title, and account may be taken for the payment of the annual contribution of the number of mining fields (pertenencias) which form the property, a corresponding register being opened for this purpose.

The titles which the department of promotion shall extend in future in accordance with the new mining law must carry the stamps corresponding to the same. These stamps shall be furnished by the party receiving the grant and shall be in proportion

to the mining fields (pertenencias) which the grant contains.

ART. 3. The property stamps of the mines shall be of the value of ten dollars and be affixed to the titles of the property, one for each mining field of ten thousand square meters, the rule established in Art. 1 to be followed as regards the fractions.

These stamps must be canceled by the office of the treasury authorized to receive the titles which were extended up to the 30th of June of the present year, the department of promotion canceling those belonging to the titles which are extended in accordance with the new mining law.

ART. 4. From the 1st of July of the present year, all owners or proprietors of mines

shall be obliged to pay the sum of ten dollars annually for each one of the fields

(pertenencias) of which their grants are composed.

The amount of the tax shall be the same whatever may be the nature of the substance which is being worked, on the understanding that the mine has been acquired through denouncement, or by special grant before the date on which the new mining law takes effect, and that in future it shall be acquired by grant and title, in accordance with the new law.

Only those mines shall be exempt from the payment of the annual contribution on mining fields, and of the stamps on the titles of the property, which have been expressly freed from the same by contracts, made with the Executive Government in virtue of the authority given by the legislature and approved by the same. The exemption shall only last for the time stipulated in the contract, without oppor-

tunity for prorogation.

ART. 5. The yearly property tax on mines shall be paid in three advance payments during each fiscal year, this payment to be made during the first month of each one-third part of the year, in the office of the treasury, which the regulations of this law shall determine and to which the taxpayers are obliged to go in order to make their payments, without further need of notification or any other excuse on which they might found delay.

ART. 6. Failure of presentation of the title which secures the possession of the mine, within the time fixed in Art. 2, shall be punished by a fine equal to the amount of the stamps which the title has to carry, if the same be presented within the two months following the expiration of the time allowed. For every additional two months that the presentation is delayed, the holder shall incur a fine equal to the

amount of the stamps.

The concealment of the number of mining fields shall be punished with a fine equal to double the amount of the stamps which the title ought to have had for the conceded mining fields (pertenencias), to which shall be added double the amount of the yearly tax for the whole of the time that the same has not been paid. This shall not interfere with the civil or criminal responsibility to which the concealer is iable and to which he shall be subjected in due time.

Failure to pay the annual property tax within the first month of each one-third part of the year, shall cause the owner to incur a fine amounting to fifty per cent of

the amount of the tax, in case he pay during the second month. If the payment be made in the third month, the fine shall be equal to the amount

of the tax. When once this last-named space of time has expired without the tax and the accumulated fines being paid, the mining property shall be lost to the owner without recourse whatever. The department of the treasury shall make the corresponding declaration and shall publish the same in the official paper, so that any

other party may petition for the property.

ART. 7. When the owner of the mine sells the same, he shall give the respective notice for annotation in the register, and the bill of sale which is given shall carry

the stamps which, according to the stamp tax, it should have.

ART. 8. In case it no longer suits any person or company to continue working the mine or mines which he or it may possess, the corresponding office of the treasury shall be advised in writing, so that the tax may be settled up to the date of the notification, and the corresponding annotation be made in the register.

MEXICO, June 6, 1892.

## MINING REGULATIONS.

The President of the Republic has been pleased to address me the following decree:

Porfirio Diaz, constitutional President of the United States of Mexico, to the inhabitants thereof, be it known: That by virtue of the constitutional faculty vested in the Executive, and in conformity with article 1 of the law of June 4 of the present year, I have seen fit to decree the following:

REGULATIONS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDINGS REGARDING MINING.

# CHAPTER I .- Of agents.

ART. 1. The special agents dependent on the department of public works and appointed by said department, wherever judged necessary according to article 16th of the law for any mining district, shall receive and transmit all petitions for mining concessions and extensions presented to them and shall exercise all the other functions marked out by the law and its regulations.

In the event of any doubt of the proper application of the law, the agents shall

consult the department of public works.

ART. 2. At the time of making the appointment, the jurisdiction of each agent shall be clearly defined, and the same, as well as any subsequent amendment thereof,

published in the Diario Oficial, the Government official organ.

ART. 3. The following requirements must be complied with in order to fill the position of agent of the department, viz: The applicant must be a Mexican citizen in the possession of his legal rights, and he must fill no other Government position in the State, Territory, or Federal District.

ART. 4. With each agent appointed at the several mining districts, a number of

substitutes shall be designated in proportion to the magnitude of business developed

in that district.

These substitutes must possess the same qualifications as the agents themselves, and will represent the latter during any temporary or permanent absence, as well as on all occasions where legal impediment may occur, the substitute being previously called upon by the respective agents.

ART. 5. Legal impediments to the action of agents shall be considered as set forth

in Sections I to IX and XII of article 1132 of the Commercial Code.

ART. 6. In case of death or serious illness preventing the agent from notifying his substitute, the latter shall enter into the former's functions without loss of time, giving the department due notice thereof through the mail, or by telegraph where such exists.

ART. 7. The mining agents shall give the public due notice as to their place of business and hours devoted thereto, which business shall not be interrupted except

on Sundays and national holidays.

ART. 8. The agents shall receive no other fees for their services than those set forth by the respective tariff, and in any case not specified therein they shall consult with the department as to the amount to be charged.

ART. 9. During the first ten days of each month, the agent must forward to the department of public works a detailed report of all petitions for mining concessions presented to him during the previous month.

# CHAPTER II .- Of explorations.

ART. 10. Each and every inhabitant of the Republic shall have the right to carry on mineral explorations on any section of national lands, due notice thereof being given the agent at the respective zone, as prescribed by law. The notification must be tendered in duplicate, specifying therein the limits of the zone to be explored.

The agent shall return the exploring party a copy of said notification, specifying thereon the date and hour it was presented and warning him that any digging should be done strictly in conformity with article 13 of the law and 14 of these regulations.

ART. 11. If the explorations are to be made on private property, the exploring party should first obtain due permission from the owner of the property, or his attorney, who, if authorizing it, will give the explorer a written statement specifying thereon the limits of the ground to be explored. This statement must be presented to the respective agent, who, after making the proper entry in the record, shall return it to the exploring party, naming the date and hour when presented.

ART. 12. If the owner of the property, or his representative, should fail to grant the permission called for, the exploring party should apply to the agent for same, stating at the same time his security therefor. This petition shall be presented by

stating at the same time his security therefor. This petition shall be presented by the agent to the owner of the property, who, failing to protest within a fortnight, shall be understood to grant his consent. At the expiration of the aforesaid fifteen days the agent shall adopt the proper proceedings, fixing at the same time the amount of security which must be given by the exploring party and a term of thirty days for presenting the same. The security once produced, the agent shall give the explorer a written acknowledgement, expressing thereon the limits of the section to be explored.

ART. 13. During a term of three months, not to be prorogued, from the date of the notification, permission, or administrative proceedings referred to in Articles 10, 11, and 12 of these regulations, the agent shall admit of no other petition for the site of explorations or the limits thereof than those proceeding from the exploring

party.

ART. 14. The exploring party or parties shall not carry on the work of exploration in the vicinity of towns or inhabited places, nearer than fifty meters from the exterior boundaries of public and private buildings and outhouses belonging thereto. The same distance shall be observed with regard to any public edifice or construction of any kind, but this shall be reduced to thirty meters from the lines bordering on highways, railroads, and canals. With regard to fortified places, no work of exploration shall be carried on within one kilometer, reckoned from the outer lines of same.

# CHAPTER III .- On concessions.

ART. 15. The petitions for concession of claims or extensions must be presented in duplicate to the respective agent. These petitions shall clearly express the number of claims wanted, their situation on the ground, and the relative position of said ground with regard to the corresponding municipality, fixing the most notable points of the locality for identification and specifying at the same time the mineral substance to be developed. Should the agent judge the petition as lacking clearness and accuracy on any point, he shall have the right to question the petitioner in order to obtain the same, all such information being affixed to the duplicate petition in the presence of said petitioner. Ignorance or inability on the part of the petitioner to afford the desired information shall be no obstacle in the way of registering the petition or sufficient cause for suspending the proceeding.

petition or sufficient cause for suspending the proceeding.

ART. 16. The agent shall admit no other petition for the same site until the department of public works has given its final decision on the provision for each petition.

ART. 17. On presentation of a petition to the agent, this functionary shall proceed to register the same in the presence of the petitioner, stating on the margin of both petition and duplicate thereof, as well as in the official register duly authorized by the department, the date, hour, and numerical order of presentation. The petitions must be registered strictly in the order of dates and hour of day presented, leaving no space in blank between the inscriptions.

ART. 18. In the event of two or more petitions for claims or extensions on the

same site being presented at the same time, the decision shall be cast by lots.

ART. 19. Within three days following the presentation of a petition for concession of mining claims, the agent shall appoint a titled expert, or, if such is not to be found, a practical surveyor, to take the measurements and draw the plans of the claims and extensions solicited, expressing clearly thereon the monuments marking said claims, as well as those of all other claims within an area of 100 meters all around. The agent may appoint the surveyor suggested by the petitioner, provided said surveyor meet all the requirements prescribed by law.

ART. 20. Within the next eight days following the appointment referred to in the foregoing article, the surveyor must communicate with the respective agent, stating whether he accepts the appointment or otherwise. If in the first case, he should also state that arrangements had been concluded between himself and the petitioner as to the amount of fees to be collected. The agent shall thereupon make the proper entry in the respective provision.

At the request of the petitioner the agent may extend, on one single occasion, the

aforesaid period of eight days to another eight.

ART. 21. On making the entry referred to in the foregoing article, the agent shall fix a period not exceeding sixty days for the presentation of drawings referred to in article 19, accompanied by an explanatory report by the surveyor; the agent shall then proceed to draw up an extract in duplicate containing the following data:

I. The petition, specifying in a clear and precise manner the name and dwelling of the petitioner, and the numerical order of the corresponding title.

II. The name, residence, and acceptance of the surveyor appointed.

III. Due notice that within a period not to exceed four months from the date of said extract, the title shall be finally substantiated at the respective agency.

A copy of the note shall be published in the bulletins fixed on the exterior of

each agency, the petitioner furnishing the revenue stamps necessary for said publication. The notice shall remain on the bulletin boards for a period of one month, due entry thereof being made in the corresponding title.

Another copy of the notice shall be handed the petitioner, who, at his own expense and risk, and within forty days after the date of said notice, shall have the same published three consecutive days in the official paper of the respective State, Territory, or Federal district, copies of which issues must be delivered at the agency by the petitioner, in order to have the same attached to the corresponding title.

ART. 22. The publication of the notice, as stated in the previous article, shall serve as summons to all such as may deem themselves justified in protesting against

the concession of the petition in question.

ART. 23. On making the entry referred to in Article 20, the agent shall hand the expert a certified copy of his appointment, which must close with the warning that whosoever may resist or oppose the execution of any work undertaken by the expert shall make himself liable to the penalties established in Article 904 of the Penal Code of the Federal district, or the law of the respective State.

ART. 24. Should the experts meet any opposition or positive resistance in the execution of the previous article, they may call the local authorities to their assistance.

ART. 25. The experts shall pay due attention to all remarks offered by the petitioner, as well as by those who have opposed or may oppose the petition; but they shall reserve their views on the subject for the written report referred to in Article 21, the presentation of which, within the period therein stipulated, shall be for the sole account and responsibility of said surveyor, as well as all damages that may spring from the nondelivery of said reports and maps.

ART. 26. Opposition to the concession of a petition for any of the following reasons shall only be admitted during the four months stipulated in Clause III of Article

21, viz:

I. By the dissent of the property owner.

II. By invasion or trespass on adjacent claims or extensions.

III. By prior rights or petition regarding the claims or extension.

ART. 27. On receipt of a protest to any petition, the agent shall notify the petitioner by means of a written notice placed on the bulletin boards during three consecutive days, expressing thereon the names of the claimant and opponent, respectively, as well as the numerical order of the corresponding title, wherein due entry shall be made of said publication.

ART. 28. Save in the event of the petitioner notifying the agent that he desists from his claim, the latter shall have the opponent's protest preserved on file until

the surveyor's report and plans are presented.

ART. 29. On presentation of these documents, the agent shall proceed to call a meeting of the parties to take place within the next fifteen days, publishing said summons on the agency bulletins during three consecutive days, and expressing the number of the provision, names of the parties, and date and time of day appointed for the meeting. At this meeting, it shall be the agent's mission to bring about a compromise between the dissenting parties, in order to avoid legal complications. Of all these particulars due entry shall be made in the respective provision.

ART. 30. If the opposition should spring from the land owner, and the expert's report should point to indications of mineral deposits on the surface, or any explorations in said deposits, the agent shall carry the administrative proceedings on the provision to a conclusion, so that the department may issue the proper title in favor of the petitioner, since this, according to articles 7 and 11 of the law, is either simply accountable for the underground operated upon, or otherwise leaves to the jurisdiction of the courts the extension and appraisements of the surface occupied by the miner. At the conclusion of these proceedings, which shall be duly placed on record, the agent shall notify the parties that they are at liberty to have recourse to

the usual tribunals, according to Article 20 of the law.

ART. 31. In any other of the cases of opposition enumerated in Article 26, should the agent be unsuccessful in bringing the parties to a compromise, he shall at once suspend all further proceedings and deliver the respective provision to the petitioner, who, on his own responsibility and within a reasonable term appointed by the

agency, must present it before the corresponding local judge of first instance.

ART. 32. If any reasonable opposition, based on causes not provided for in article
26, should be produced, the agent shall simply affix the same to the corresponding

provision, without suspending the proceedings on this account.

ART. 33. In the event of any opposition being made after the delivery of the surveyor's maps and report, but before the expiration of the four months stipulated in Clause III of Article 21, the proceedings referred to in Articles 29 to 32 shall be continued without interruption, this being the only instance (aside from the reference to the tribunals) where the agent may delay the substantiation of the provisions for thirty-five days after the said four months, provided the opposition be made within twenty days of the expiration of the above mentioned four months. twenty days of the expiration of the above-mentioned four months.

ART. 34. If the four months referred to in Article 26 should have transpired without any opposition being made, or in the event referred to in Articles 30 and 32, or should the provision be returned by the tribunals with a judgment in favor of the petitioner, the agent is strictly enjoined to forward to the department of public works, within the next fifteen days following and under registered cover, copies of the provision and maps, unless the petitioner should undertake to be the bearer of those documents, in which case the agency shall give due notice thereof to the

department.

ART. 35. The petitioner shall furnish the agency with the amount of revenue stamps required for issuing the title. These stamps shall accompany the copies of provision and maps forwarded to the department under registered cover, and will be returned, through the agent, to the petitioner, if the department should disapprove the provision and consequently refuse the title. If the petitioner should so desire he may

appoint the party who must deliver the stamps at the department.

ART. 36. Any omission or neglect in presenting the petitions, furnishing the stamps, or printed notices, payment of fees, or nonappearance at the meetings, and, in general, of any requirement mentioned in this chapter, imputable to the claimant or the opponent, respectively, shall imply, on the part of the former, the relinquishing of all claims and his petition, and on the latter that he desists from his opposition, and consequently acknowledges the legality of the petitioner's claims.

ART. 37. After due consideration and approval of the provision by the department, the proper title shall be issued and forwarded to the agent, who must deliver the same to the petitioner with a copy of the maps duly stamped by the department of public works, this department furnishing that of finance with a detailed report on

the concessions granted.

Should the provision meet the disapproval of the department, the agent shall be notified thereof in order that any errors or deficiencies may be rectified, within the term appointed by the department, provided said errors or deficiencies are not chargeable to the petitioner or the agent himself, in which case a different course shall be adopted, in accordance with Art. 19 of the law.

#### CHAPTER IV .- General laws.

ART. 38. The work to be performed on the ground by the expert, according to Art. 19, must conform with the scientific proceedings. The expert must determine the magnetic deviation of the compass, if this instrument is used to measure the direction of sides. The expert shall mark some of the vortices in the perimeter by means of permanent monuments on the ground, gathering all the necessary information besides, in order to verify said measurements when desired.

The expert shall designate upon the ground the spots where the monuments ought

to be constructed, as set forth in Article 41.

ART. 39. The maps of the respective claims must be neatly and accurately drawn

on strong paper for the better preservation of said documents. The copies thereof may be produced on tracing cloth. The maps must be made in decimal proportions.

ART. 40. The selection and survey of the claims upon the ground confer no rights to the occupation of same, but shall serve simply to show the limits embraced in the mining concession thus obtained. For the final acquisition of the surface required by the petitioner for the development of his mining concession, or that covering the total area of his claims, he must either arrange with the owner of the property by means of purchase, or otherwise present an action before the corresponding tribunal for the expropriation of said ground, as prescribed by Article 11 of the law.

ART. 41. The monuments to be fixed on the ground must meet the following requirements:

I. Their position must be permanent, as they are intended to make spots not to be changed as long as the concession for the claims undergoes no modification. Their

construction must be solid and they shall be kept in good repair.

II. A sufficient number of them shall be erected in the most convenient places, so that from any one monument the preceding as well as the following one may easily be seen. Care should be taken to distinguish the same in shape, color, or any other characteristic mark from those of adjacent claims.

ART. 42. The concesionaires of mining claims shall not overstep the limits marked in their respective concessions (as prescribed by Article 8 of the law), except in the event of waste lands existing near their property, due petition for the extension thereof being previously presented to the respective agent, who shall proceed in this case exactly in the same manner as prescribed in these regulations for the concession of mining claims. A like process shall be adopted in the substantiation of petitions for the ratification of claims.

ART. 43. The possession of a legal concession is indispensable for the development of all mineral substances enumerated in Article 3 of the law. Therefore, no manner of work tending to the development of mines or deposits of said substances, whether on the surface or under ground, shall be allowed without the same being protected

by means of a legal title thereto, duly registered.

ART. 44. All petitions of concession for the development of any substance not enumerated in Article 3 of this law shall be rejected, the development of said substance, according to Article 4 of the same law, being the exclusive right of the land

ART. 45. In compliance with Clause IV of Article 12 of the law, a petition for the corresponding license, accompanied by a horizontal projection and profile of the adits, reduced to a proportional decimal scale, and all other particulars that may be deemed pertinent thereto, shall be presented to the respective agent. Said agent shall forward to the department the corresponding petition and maps, together with his report on the subject.

The department, on receipt of these documents and all further information that

may be deemed necessary, shall proceed to render its decision.

ART. 46. The owner of mining claims who should be refused the consent of the party that ought to render the legal service, shall present to the department (in compliance with Clause XIX of Article 12 of the law) the corresponding protest in the form of a petition, embracing all the necessary information on the subject.

The department, in conformity with the agent's reports thereon and previous hearing granted the dissenting party or his attorney, shall render its decision within the period previously established for that purpose.

ART. 47. If the petitioner, or the party who ought to render the service referred to in Clause XIX of Art. 12 of the law, should deem the department's judgment unfavorable to his legal rights and interests, he shall be at liberty to appeal from this decision to that of the respective judge, provided said appeal be made within two months from the date of the administrative decision.

ART. 48. In places within the Republic not embraced in the jurisdiction of a mining agent, the petition for concessions, as well as the notices and concessions themselves, shall be presented to the postmaster of the locality, who shall file said documents, expressing thereon the date and time of day presented, and shall notify the department of public works through the mail, and by wire where such means are obtainable.

ART. 49. The postmaster shall receive and file the petitions for concessions, or the concessions themselves, only in such cases where his residence lies beyond the juris-

diction of any mining agent.

ART. 50. The department of public works shall publish in the Diario Oficial, the Federal official paper, every six months, the number of titles issued during that

ART. 51. The special book referred to in Article 25 of the law shall be kept by such parties as are designated in Article 18 of the Commercial Code in the manner prescribed for in said code, Chapter I, Title II, Book I.

ART. 52. It is the right of every individual to inscribe his titles for future con-

cessions or actual property in the Commercial Registers, as sanctioned by Art. 36 of

the Commercial Code, in cases where the proper register is not kept.

ART. 53. It is compulsory for all mining corporations, as well as for the creditors thereof, to register their transactions, as stipulated in Articles 25 of the law and 5

ART. 54. All mining corporations are obliged to register the location of their mining claims, as well as the residence or residences of the company, at the department or judicial district.

ÅRT. 55. If, through the extension of claims or other causes, any doubts should arise regarding the place where the registering should be effected in accordance with

the previous article, the department of public works shall render its decision thereon. communicating the same to that of finance.

# CHAPTER V.—By-laws.

ART. 1. The agents shall receive in the strictest numerical order, as per inventory thereof, all the provisions found in the present mining offices, on taking possession of them; and all provisious pending resolution shall be given due course, as prescribed in Art. 1, Title V, of the law.

ART. 2. All claims in the course of publication shall be placed on the bulletin

boards after the agent has duly complied with the prescription expressed in Article 21, said notice being again published in the official paper referred to in the last-

mentioned article.

ART. 3. When the provisions of denouncement have been duly advertised, though the appointment of the expert should be still pending, the agent shall proceed exactly as in the case of a new petition for concession, without making a new entry in the register.

ART. 4. With regard to provisions where the surveyor has been appointed but has not, as yet, presented the maps and report, the agent shall proceed in like manner

as in the case of new petitions, without making a new entry in the register.

ART. 5. With regard to provisions where the maps and report have been duly pre-

sented, the agent shall proceed to draw a note in duplicate containing the following: I. Copy of the petition, clearly expressing thereon the name and residence of the

petitioner and numerical order of the corresponding document.

II. The expert's report.

III. Notice that a term not to exceed two months from the date of said note will

be allowed for the substantiation of the provision of the agency.

ART. 6. In the event of provisions on denouncement where any opposition should have occurred before delivery of the maps and report, the agent shall proceed in accordance with Article 27 and, if required, as prescribed in Articles 28 to 32.

ART. 7. With regard to provisions where there may have been any opposition, the expert's maps and report being delivered, or where the opposition takes place within the two months stipulated in Article 5 of these by-laws, the proceedings shall be analogous to those in Articles 28 to 32, the agencies having the right to the thirtyfive days' extension granted in Article 33.

ART. 8. The same proceeding (as in Articles 27 to 32) shall be adopted with regard.

to provisions undergoing the twenty days' probation, expressed in Article 78 of the Mining Code of November 22, 1884. The agents in their administrative capacity can not render their decision in the same manner and spirit as the corresponding tribunal.

ART. 9. At the expiration of the two months referred to in Art. 5 of these by-laws, or in any event provided for in Art. 34, the agents shall proceed in conformity with

the prescriptions of said article.

ART. 10 For this one occasion, the three days stipulated in Art. 19 shall begin to count from the date that the agent shall announce that the office and business pertaining thereto are open to the public.

Therefore let this be printed, published, and circulated for the fulfillment thereof.

MEXICO, June 25, 1892.

# TARIFF FOR THE PAYMENT OF FEES TO THE MINING AGENT.

I. For the inscriptions in the notice, or in the concessions of explorations referred to in Arts. 10 and 11 of the "Regulations or legal proceedings regarding mining" and the corresponding entry in the records, one dollar.

II. For the proceedings on each concession of exploration referred to in Art. 12 of

said regulations and entry thereof, two dollars.

III. For registering each petition of mining concession, or extension thereof, or rectification of same, and entry in the records, one dollar.

IV. For the publication, memorials and notes on provisions, at the rate of twenty cents for each ten lines or fraction thereof, besides ten cents for the title page cover-

ing the documents to be paged.

V. For the transcription, checking, and legalization of testimonies, certificates, and other copies, at the rate of one dollar for each 100 lines or fraction thereof. For the search of a provision or any other document from the archives, one dollar. When the solicitor can not furnish sufficient data on the subject and documents of over a year's date must be searched, one dollar for every year thus reviewed.

VI. For the searching of expedients or any other kind of document from the

archives, one dollar.

VII. For every kilometer traversed in any direction, for the prosecution of any transaction in connection with his office, twenty-five cents.

VIII. For examinations of any kind, five dollars.

IX. For inspections, visits, or examinations of underground works, five dollars for every 100 meters in depth, or fraction thereof, and five dollars for the corresponding report.

X. For his appearance at meeting not exceeding an hour in duration, three dol-

lars, and one dollar more for every hour extra or fraction thereof.

MEXICO, June 25, 1892.

With the object of obviating any difficulties that might arise in different localities of the national territory in complying with the provisions of Articles 3 and 5 of the regulations of June 30 last of the mining tax law (Ley de Impuesto & la Mineria), owing to the distance at which mining properties may be situated from their respective federal tax offices (Jefaturas de Hacienda), and to the difficult means of communication, the President of the United Mexican States has seen fit to determine that in such instances the nearest fomento agent—subject to the fees which for the performance of this duty will be designated by the proper department, and which will be payable by the parties interested—is authorized to receive the manifestations prescribed in the above referred to Article 3, and copy of the original and last transfer title papers, which he will duly compare and legalize, together with the manifestation constituting the proceedings in the matter, which shall be forwarded, accompanied by the report which he must render, bearing on the accuracy and limits of the dependencies, to the proper Jefe de Hacienda, in order that the latter, after making the necessary entries, may, without further procedure, carry out the provisions of Article 4 of the regulations. The "fomento" agents will be careful to affix and cancel the stamps which the law prescribes on the original titles, retaining the latter in their possession until final determination is had, when they shall be returned to their owners with the respective number and date of entry in the register of federal mining taxes (Registro de Impuesto Federal a la Minería) noted thereon, and which will be duly transmitted by the proper Jefe de Hacienda.

MEXICO, August 15, 1892.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND TREASURY AND PUBLIC CREDIT, SECTION No. 8.

The President of the Republic has seen fit to approve the following

REGULATIONS OF THE MINING TAX LAW OF JUNE 6, 1892.

# TAX UPON MINING PROPERTIES.

ART. 1. The tax established by this law is applicable to the mining properties now existing or which may hereafter be authorized by the department of public works (secretaria de fomento) in conformity with Article 3 of the law of the 4th of the current month. The mining properties defined in Sections III and 1V of Article 1 of the Mining Code of November 22, 1884, are, in so far as refers to taxes. not subject to the present law, being liable only to that dated June 6, 1887, and such others as may be now in force.

ART. 2. The tax upon titles shall be paid by affixing to the last deed of transfer (traslativo) that may be presented by the interested party, the corresponding amount of document and book stamps (documentos y libros) in conformity with Article 3 of

the law, the same to be canceled as therein prescribed.

ART. 3. All owners and present holders of mines comprised in those referred to in Article 1 are obliged to present to the proper "Jefatura de Hacienda" in the States or to the "administraciones de rentas" in the Territories, within a term which shall not be extended, expiring on October 31 of the present year, and under penalty of the fines which may be applicable:

I. The original titles of possession, pursuant to Articles 4, section 6, of the ordinances of May 22, 1883, and 9 of the Mining Code of November 22, 1884.

II. The last deed transferring ownership, in the event of the present owner or pos-

sessor being the assignee of the original denouncer.

III. A declaration in duplicate, under oath of alleging the truth, which shall express in detail the name and place of residence of the owner or holder, and in such cases, that of the company and its manager or representative; the location and extension of the dependencies, and surplus grants in conformity with the latest measurements, expressing whether these are contiguous or interrupted; the amount of all dependencies and surplus grants taken possession of; the conversion of this amount into hectares, according to the terms of Article 14 and transitory Article 4 of the law of June 4th of the current year, and the reduction the petitioner may desire, if any, in conformity with Articles 4, transitory, of the law cited, and 8 of that of June 6th, 1892.

ART. 4. The presentation of the titles referred to in the foregoing article has for its sole object the identification of the mine and the verification of the exactness of the conversion of the dependencies into hectares.

ART. 5. The offices mentioned in Article 3 will return immediately to the interested party the duplicate of the declaration, after having noted thereon the date and hour at which the same was presented, affixing to the last title the proper stamps.

ART. 6. Within three days subsequent to that on which the "jefstura de hacienda" or "administración de rentas" may have affixed the stamps, the documents or proceedings (expediente) shall be forwarded to the treasury department (secretaría de hacienda) together with a report in which such office shall present and substantiate its opinion as regards the exactness of the declaration made by the person interested.

ART. 7. Upon the receipt of the documents or proceedings (expediente) by the treasury department (secretaria de hacienda) in the manner cited in the last preceding article, the latter will determine, after having procured such information thereon as it may deem essential, whether the declaration shall be accepted or rejected.

ART. 8. As provided in Article 6, should the department find the declaration to be exact, it will return the titles to the proper "jefstura de hacienda" or "administración de rentas," in order that either of the latter, as the case may be, may deliver the same to the interested person and certify upon the duplicate referred to in Article 5 the fact that the tax has been paid.

ART. 10. Within three days subsequent to the notification to the interested party, in the event provided for in the foregoing article, the latter shall manifest whether or not he agrees to the number of dependencies determined by the treasury department, it being understood that his acceptation thereof will be taken for granted should notice to the contrary not be received within the term indicated.

ART. 11. Should the party in interest not be satisfied with the number of dependencies (pertenencias) determined by the treasury department (secretaria de hacienda), the latter shall designate an expert, who, with the documentary proceedings (expediente) in his possession, will make an examination of the property and mineral possessions, presenting within the term of forty days a report thereon which shall be employed by the said department as a basis upon which to render a definite decision in the matter.

ART. 12. Basing the same upon the report made by the expert appointed, the treasury department (secretaria de hacienda) will render a definite decision in the premises, returning the proceedings to the proper "jefatura de hacienda" or "administración de rentas," where the stamps corresponding to the amount lacking will be duly affixed and a memorandum made of the duplicate declaration. In the event of cause existing therefor, the petitioner shall be bound over to the proper judicial authorities, in conformity with Paragraph II, Article 6, of the law of June 6th, 1892.

ART. 13. In any concession which may be hereafter authorized by the department of public works (secretaria de fomento), after having duly affixed to the titles the proper stamps, there shall be rendered to the treasury department (secretaria de hacienda) the information prescribed in Article 37 of the regulations of June 25, 1892.

ART. 14. The concessionaires of mineral zones not desiring to avail themselves of the privileges conceded to them by the second part of transitory Article 3 of the law of the 4th of the current month, are required to appear before the treasury department (secretaria de hacienda) with a declaration, in duplicate, conforming to the requirements of Article 3 of the present regulations, and in which they will also state the date of their respective concessions and whether or not they have incorporated within the limits of such zones mineral dependencies distinct from those conceded by their contracts.

conceded by their contracts.

ART. 15. The treasury department (secretaria de hacienda), in view of the declaration filed with it in conformity with the prescriptions of the preceding article, will request a report thereon from the department of public works (secretaria de fomento), rendering its decision in accordance with the information communicated by the latter department, and issuing to the party in interest a certificate in pursuance of the provisions of the final paragraph of Article 4 of the law dated the 6th instant.

ART. 16. For the same purpose, the concessionaires of zones who may hereafter incorporate within the limits of such zones, dependencies (pertenencias) foreign to those conceded by their contract, are required to present, within eight days subsequent to that on which they receive notice from the department of public works (secretarfa de fomento) that such incorporation has been accepted, a declaration in duplicate to the treasury department (secretarfa de hacienda), which latter department will issue the certificate provided for in the foregoing article.

## ANNUAL TAX.

ART. 17. The annual tax referred to in Article 4 of the law will be collected by the stamp office (renta del timbre) in accordance with the laws of March 31, 1887, and December 9, 1891, and such others bearing thereon, now in force, and is payable in

interior rent stamps (estampillas de la renta interior), the face thereof to bear a stamp, diagonally placed thereon, reading: "Mining tax" (impuesto minero).

ART. 18. The stamp officers (administradores principales de la renta del timbre) will receive, as sole fee, two per cent of the gross amount realized from the sale of

stamps for the payment of the annual mining tax.

ART. 19. The stamp offices (administradores principales de la renta del timbre) will keep a register of the mines situated in their respective districts, by aid of the data which the treasury department (secretaria de hacienda) will furnish for that

purpose.

ART. 20. The owners or holders of mines will make their payments in the principal or district subtax office (administración principal ó subalterna del timbre) corresponding to that in which such mines may be located; the treasury department (secretaria de hacienda), however, may modify this rule in instances where it may be deemed equitable and convenient to do so, in such case advising the general office (administración general), that the latter may transmit information thereof to the proper district branch of the principal tax office.

ART. 21. The principal stamp officers (administradores principales de la renta del timbre) will require the suboffices or agencies to forward them the stub of the stamp sold for each mine, affixed to pages on which they will state for which mines respectively the stamps have been sold, and whether the sale corresponds to the extension of the property detailed on the titles and indicated on the duplicate thereof returned

in accordance with Articles 8 and 12.

On the receipt of these pages or sheets by the principal stamp officers (administradores principales) they will notify the treasury department (secretaria de hacienda), to which they will also forward at the end of each fiscal year all such stamped

pages or sheets received, corresponding to each mining negotition.

ART. 22. Each one of the quarterly payments referred to in Article 5 of the law must be made previous to July 31st, November 30th, and March 31st of each year. For this purpose, the respective principal or substamp office (administración principal 6 subalterna del timbre) will deliver to interested parties a printed ticket or placard containing:

I. The title or heading: "Mining tax" (impuesto minero).

II. The name of the State and municipality to which the office issuing the ticket

or placard may correspond.

III. The name of the mine; number of dependencies (pertenencias) for which the tax is paid; municipality in which the same is located; name of owner of company which may be in possession thereof, and the registry number of the titles.

IV. The quarterly amount payable.

V. Three blank columns destined to receive the stamps corresponding to each

quarter, which stamps are to be duly cancelled.

The interested parties are required to place the ticket or placard referred to in this article in a visible part of the office of the negotiator or owner of the mining

properties, with the stamps accrediting the payment affixed thereto.

ART. 23. Upon any quarterly payment becoming due, as provided for in the foregoing article, and upon the stamp office (administración principal de la renta del timbre) being advised that such payment has not been made, it will communicate the fact to the fomento agent, in order that the latter may, during one month, fix a notice thereof on the bulletin board (tabla de avisos) mentioned in Article 21 of the regulations of June 25, 1892, which notice, as regards the creditors of the mines, will operate as a citation to avail themselves of the privileges indicated in Article 25 of the law of the 4th instant.

The payment of the tax by these creditors can not be effected until the notice referred to has been placed upon the bulletin board (tabla de avisos) of the depart-

ment of public works.

ART. 24. If within the district of any principal stamp office (administración principal del timbre) there should happen to be no fomento agency to which the notice mentioned in the preceding article can be given, the said administración principal will notify the creditors of the mines through the respective district court (juzgado del distrito), ascertaining previously in the proper commercial registry office (registro del comercio) the names of such creditors.

ART. 25. Upon the expiration of the terms referred to in the final part of Article 6 of the law, and the tax still remaining unpaid, the principal stamp offices (administraciones principales de le renta del timbre) will immediately advise the treasury department (secretaria de hacienda), in order that the latter may at once declare the loss of the property, and the department of public works (secretaria de fomento) dispose of the mine. This ruling will be published in the Diario Oficial (Official Daily).

ART. 26. The notice prescribed in Article 7 of the law will be made in writing, by the party in interest, to the principal stamp office (administración principal de la renta del timbre) through the proper local suboffice or agency. The principal

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administration will advise the treasury department (secretaria de hacienda) thereof

for entry in the register.

ART. 27. The notifications referred to in Article 8 of the law will be made also as prescribed in the last preceding article. The principal administration will transmit the same to the treasury department (secretaria de hacienda) that the latter may make entry thereof in the register and order their publication in the Diario Oficial (Official Daily), and effect the necessary liquidation, which it will communicate to the proper principal administration that the latter may return, in such instances, the amount which may be due the petitioner.

ART. 28. The concessionaires of zones referred to in Articles 14 and 16 of this law

ART. 28. The concessionaires of zones referred to in Articles 14 and 16 of this law are required to communicate with the treasury department within the first ten days of the fiscal year, that the latter, while in possession of the documents mentioned in said articles, may issue the voucher exempting them from payment of the annual

mining tax (impuesto anual de minería) during the current fiscal year.

#### TRANSITORY PROVISION.

For the present year only, the payment of the quarterly amount maturing in July next will not be required in that month, but can be made on any day during the months of August, September, and October; or the two quarterly payments which will mature on the 30th of November next may be effected together previous to that date.

MEXICO. June 30th, 1892.

## CIRCULARS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS TO MINING AGENTS.

### [Circular No. 1.]

When the new mining law goes into force, this office reckons on your intelligence and progressive ideas, as well as on the simplicity and clearness of the principles of the law itself, in order that the application of the same and its respective regulation may not offer any practical difficulties.

Taking into consideration, however, that in the transitory period now entered upon some doubts and difficulties might arise, this office, in order to avoid them, deems it advisable to make certain observations to you relative to the prominent

points of said law and its first regulation.

As you will see from Article 3 of the new law, the detailed specification of articles that require a special concession to be worked is clear and decisive, and cannot for that reason give rise to any doubt as to the request for concessions that can legally be presented.

The new law grants complete liberty regarding the number of pertenencias that may be asked for, without taking into account whether there are one or various petitioners or whether they represent a company; the interested party may acquire

as many pertenencias as he may desire.

Although it has endeavored to make the steps which, according to the law, have to be taken in regard to prospecting easy, while also giving the prospector sufficient guarantee, I recommend that you on your side be especially careful, when exacting the guarantee to be given by the prospector, to take into account the true prejudice that may really be caused to the owner of the property, with the view of prudently estimating the amount of said guarantee so as not to make it excessive.

In the registration of requests for concessions, an effort has been made to give the petitioner every kind of security, with the object of avoiding the frequent complaints which, in this respect, occurred under the system of denouncement. When the requirements fixed by the law in this matter are complied with, sufficient publicity shall be given the request, thus relieving the agents of the responsibility held by the mining deputation owing to the manner in which the publications were made; and leaving it to the petitioner and such persons as may for any reason whatever be interested in the matter, to look after the part that may concern them.

As the indication and measurement of the pertenencias on the spot is of great importance, I recommend you to endeavour that the experts to whom you you entrust these operations fully understand their tasks and the responsibilities which they will incur through executing their work badly. This, according to Article 19 of the regulation, not only refers to regularly inscribed experts, but also to purely practical ones, and gave rise to the provisions of Articles 38 and 39 of the regulation, which are in accordance with the ruling law of land measurements of the 2nd of August, 1863.

As the law does not require the presence of the agent of public works or any other authority at the operation of indicating or measuring the pertenencias, the petition-

ers will now not be put to the expenses which the presence of said authorities formerly caused, without, however, depriving the operations of all their necessary legal force, in view of the fact that the operation is in reality reduced to technical work and does not involve the taking of property or discarding of rights, because these are safely guarded by the provisions of the law and the regulation. The expert bears, during his operations, the character of a legitimate trust from the public

authority, as per the provisions of the regulation.

It has been endeavored to make the steps necessary to put a request for a mining concession through as easy as possible, and also that they should materially differ from those that had to be taken according to the old law. It will be your duty to see that the steps are complied with within the time specified by the regulation, extraofficially inducing the petitioners to carry them through, without the latter, however, being obligatory on the part of the agent. I will also call your attention to the advisability of pointing out to the petitioners the facilities which the law offers to bona fide parties in acquiring a mine property, at the same time that it prevents the speculator from preventing the acquisition of the concession by other

In order to avoid any doubte or perplexity with regard to the petitioners, experts, or opposers, as well as any difficulties that may arise in the sending of the copies that have to be transmitted to this ministry, I request you to be exceedingly explicit, without being diffuse, in the wording of the extracts, records, and reasons that may be expressed in the documents, as well as to be very careful in their

arrangement.

It is advisable to inform you, in order that you may notify the petitioners for mining concessions, that they need not have an attorney or other representative in this capital for the purpose of receiving the title to their property; because, as soon as the documents have been approved and the corresponding stamps furnished, in the manner prescribed by the regulation, the title will be forwarded to the petitioner through the respective agent of public works, without any extra expense being incurred by the interested party.

In conformity with the basis which governs this law, and as the miner is not compelled to begin his development work within a stated time he is at liberty to

compelled to begin his development work within a stated time, he is at liberty to make arrangements with the owner of the land as to the time most suitable for such commencement, in order to give greater scope to his development work, thus avoiding the expense of taking possession, which is not obligatory by the law, it being sufficient in order to acquire the preference to have the documents approved under the actual state of the common legislation of the entire republic, and the corresponding title will be issued, which is amply sufficient to enforce all judicial rights. parties, as are desirous of being put in possession of what they have acquired with greater celerity, will in future have to apply to the judicial authorities for such

Taking into consideration that the law as well as the regulation only authorizes the agents in their dealings to exercise purely administrative and clearly defined functions, this office trusts that the work of the agents will be carried out more expeditiously than was the case with the mining deputations, and that thereby the

development of the mining industry will be greatly enhanced.

This office feels confident that your intelligence, your zeal for the public welfare, and your competency to discharge the duties with which you have been entrusted will prevent any difficulty in the application of the provisions of the regulation and will facilitate the acquisition of mining properties in conformity with the principles of the new law.

MEXICO, July 1st, 1892.

# [Circular No. 2.]

This office having consulted the treasury as to whether the mining agents appointed will require credentials for the despatch of their business, has received the follow-

ing decision:
"This office has received your attentive communication No. 194 of the 5th instant, in which you inquire whether the agents appointed by the office under your charge will, in virtue of the new mining law of June 4 last, require credentials for the

despatch of their business.

"In answer, I have the honor to inform you that in conformity with the previous resolution of the 25th of September, 1888, which was brought about by a similar case of officials or employees who merely received emoluments, it will be necessary to issue credentials to the mining agents in the States and Territories for the despatch

of their business, and to cancel a ten-dollar stamp on same."

Which I communicate to you for your information and consequent ends, with the understanding that a term of two months is granted you in which to provide your-

self with said document.

MEXICO, July 22, 1892.

## [Circular No. 3.]

Owing to the case having arisen where petitioners for a mining concession, after having presented the corresponding request manifesting the desire to increase the number of pertenencias asked for, and as the agent enquired from this office, whether they should be looked upon as having renounced the first petition and made to present a new one, the President of the Republic, to whom the matter was referred, decided as follows: That in case the declaration for an increase or reduction of pertenencias is made by the petitioner before the publication of the extract referred to in Article 21 of regulation for procedure in mining matters, it will be sufficient that such manifestation appears in the petition, in duplicate, and in the register book, the corresponding extract being published together with such modification, and without the necessity of making a new petition; but if the alteration is asked for after the publication of the extract, then the renouncement has to be carried out and a new petition presented.

MEXICO, August 1, 1892.

#### [Circular No. 4.1

The mining agent of this office, at Monterey, in a communication dated the 6th of July last, asked as to the steps he should take with regard to petitions for concessions already admitted and which the petitioners renounce. In reply, this office in a communication dated 30th of same month informed him as follows:

"As a decision of the reference made by you in communication dated the 16th instant, I have to inform you that the renouncement can be made before or after the publication in person or by writing; if it is before the publication and in person, it will be sufficient if this is noted on the documents, and the interested party should sign such entry, so that it can be archived with the respective documents; and if the renouncement is made by writing, it will be filed with the documents that are archived. In case the renouncement is made during the publication of the notices, the corresponding notice, that is being published, will be taken from the board and the steps indicated will be taken whether the renouncement is made in person or by writing. Lastly, I have to inform you that in the statements which the agencies have to make monthly, as to the petitions for concessions which have been made during the preceding month, these renouncements have to appear."

MEXICO, August 2, 1892.

## [Circular No. 5.]

It is of the greatest interest to this office to have exact information as to the movement in the mining business under the jurisdiction of your agency, because, in view of the number of petitions, as well as the quantity of pertenencias asked for, a clear idea can thus be formed of the importance of the various minerals of the country, and this office will then be able to judge as to the steps that should be taken in order to favor the development of the mining industry.

order to favor the development of the mining industry.

In order with the greater facility to be able to collect the information which, in conformity with article 9 of the ruling regulation, the agents have to remit to this office, statements or blank forms have been prepared, of which I send you the necessary copies, in which the subjects regarding which information is required are clearly stated, and I must request you to be most regular in sending in these forms when filled up, as well as to be exact in the information given in them.

filled up, as well as to be exact in the information given in them.

Said information should commence together with the data which belong to the present fiscal year, and be continued afterwards in conformity with the indication of the already referred to article 9 of the regulation.

MEXICO, August 1, 1892.

## [Circular No. 6.]

As it is of considerable interest to this office to know the prices and the consumption of articles employed in the mining industry, I send you some blank forms, which have been drawn up for this purpose, so that you can supply the data therein indicated, informing you that the data in regard to consumption should correspond with the total consumed in all the mining camps within the jurisdiction of your agency.

I caution you to use the greatest exactitude and regularity in the preparing and monthly sending of these forms, starting with those corresponding to the present fiscal year, and that the data dealt with be made out according to the decimal system of weights and measures.

Maisure and measures.

MEXICO, August 9, 1892.

## [Circular No. 7.]

In view of an inquiry made to this office by one of its mining agents as to the application of the stamp law with regard to the registry books that have to be kept in the agencies, said inquiry was referred to the department of the treasury, who

resolved as follows:

"Paragraph 52, annex L1 of Article 6 of the law, does not state that the books and indexes of mining deputations have to be habilitated (stamped), but on the contrary exempts them from the impost, and consequently from the authorization (of the stamp office), and although the registry to be kept by the agents of the department of fomento and to which the present enquiry refers is of public interest, because its entries give and define rights, still, as the agencies are considered as federal offices, the books to be kept by them are looked upon as similar to those in the other offices and only require an official authorization—i. e., that of the department of fomento—in accordance with Article 17 of the regulation for administrative procedure in mining matters, dated the 25th of July last."

MEXICO, August 10, 1892.

[Circular No. 8.]

In order to facilitate the carrying out of the decision in the circular of this office, date 22d of July last, with regard to the credentials to be issued to the mining agents of this ministry, you should deposit with the post-office of your locality the sum of thirteen dollars and twenty cents, which is the amount of the stamp, requisition, and copies of said credentials, advising this office when the deposit is made.

If, on receipt of the present circular, you should already have sent to this office the required \$10 stamp, you will then merely deposit with the post-office referred to the remaining \$2.20 for the expenses incurred for the requisition and copies of the credentials mentioned, which will be forwarded to you in due course, as soon as you comply with the prescriptions of the present circular.

MEXICO, August 29, 1892.

[Circular No. 9.]

Under date of the 15th instant, the treasury department notifies this office as follows:

"In view of the reasons set forth by the miners of Tasco de Alarcon in a petition made to this office under date of the 22d of July last, they, as well as the chiefs of hacienda, administrators of the stamp office, and other corresponding offices, have in answer, by means of a circular, been notified of the following resolution:

"In order to obviate the difficulties that may arise in various parts of the national territory in carrying out the prescriptions of articles 3 and 5 of the regulations of the 30th of June last, of the law of imposts on mining, owing to the distance of some mining camps from the respective haciends office, the President of the United Mexican States has deigned to decide, that, in such cases, the nearest agent of fomento shall, by means of the payment of the fees which for this transaction are fixed by the corresponding office and which have to be collected from the interested parties, be authorized to receive the manifestation prescribed by said article 3, and a copy of the original titles, as well as the latter ones referring thereto. This copy will be examined and legalized and together with the manifestation will form the documents which the agent, jointly with the report to be made as to the exactness and reduction of the pertenencias, will send to the corresponding hacienda office, so that the latter, without any further operations than that of taking note, can take the course laid down in article 5 of the regulation; the agents of fomento will, however, be careful to affix and cancel the legal stamps on the original titles, retaining them in their possession until final decision is given, in order to return them to the owners, after indicating on them the order, number, and date of the annotation and the registration of the federal mining impost that may have been fixed upon them, by the respective treasury office.

"Which is notified you for the requirements necessary.

"I have the honor to advise you of it in order that you may notify the agents under your jurisdiction and indicate to them the fees which they ought to collect and the steps they have to follow in the operations recommended to their care."

Which I communicate to you for your information, notifying you that over and above the fees for examination and authorization of titles, fixed by the tariff of the regulation, you should collect the sum of \$2 for revising the reductions of the old pertenencias to the new, in conformity with the law, and for the corresponding report, to be made by the respective treasury office.

In case any error or discrepancy in the conversion of the pertenencias should occur in this revision, you should call the attention of the interested parties to it, so that they can make the due rectification and amend their manifestations; and if they do

not agree to this, you should make a note of it in the report.

MEXICO, August 30, 1892.

## [Circular No. 10.]

As one of the mining agents has consulted this office with respect to the fees that should be collected for the certified copies of plans which they have to issue, it has been decided that, whereas, in accordance with article 21 of the regulations of administrative procedure, the experts are the persons who should present the plan in triplicate, with the object that one copy be filed with the documents and the other two copies, together with the one attached to the documents, be sent to this office, examined and authorized by the agent with the corresponding stamps, which have to be provided by the interested party. The agent may collect as a fee for the examination and authorization referred to, the amount of \$1.

In case the interested parties desire to have a copy of the plans filed in the

archives of the agencies, it can be granted them or the persons designated for such purpose to make said copies within the premises of the agency, the agent collecting

for the examination and authorization the same fee of \$1.

#### [Circular No. 11.]

In view of the inquiries recently made by some mining agents, asking for instructions with respect to the steps they should take in such cases where, in virtue of the provisions of the mining law of the 4th of June, 1892, petitions are presented to them for amplifying, rectifying, or reducing mining properties, the President of the Republic, to whom I communicated these inquiries, has deigned to issue the fol-

lowing resolutions:

"When the amplification of the number of pertenencias of a mining concession is

"When the amplification of the number of pertenencias of a mining concession is desired, the petition should be made solely in regard to the new pertenencias that it is wished to acquire in the same manner as if a new concession were asked for, it being necessary to issue the corresponding title to the new portion of property asked for. The plan made by the expert should be for the new portion of property, duly connecting it with the old one, and the landmarks should be placed on the division lines of the new property, in conformity with the provisions of the respective regulation.

"In the case of rectification, when it is merely a question of verifying the measurements of the pertenencias on the land, in order to make them agree exactly with the title to the property, then the steps to be taken will be the same as for a new concession, and the landmarks should be placed in conformity with the regulation; but as it is not necessary to issue a new title, the matter will be settled by the agent handing to the interested party a certified copy of the steps taken, which the latter will attach to his title of the property. But, if on asking for a rectification, it is desired to correct the errors that may exist in the title to the property, then the issuing of a new title, in conformity with the law, will be proceeded with, and consequently all the steps necessary for a new concession will previously have to be taken.

"When a reduction of pertenencias is asked for, which have been acquired in accordance with the new law, this does not necessitate the issue of a new title to the property, and the agent, before whom the petition, together with the respective title, is presented, will name an expert who, at the expense of the interested party and within the time which the agency may deem necessary, will make a plan of the reduced property and place the necessary landmarks in conformity with the regula-

"The agent will make a note of the reduction asked for and effected in the registry of petitions for concessions of the agency, as well as on the title to the property, which he will deliver to the interested party, together with a certified copy of the steps taken, and the matter will be determinated by a notification of the reduction made being at once sent to the respective stamp office."

In case it is a question of the reduction of pertenencias acquired prior to the law of the 4th of June, 1892, similar steps will be taken, the agent furthermore being guided, when necessary, by the provisions of Circular No. 9 from this office of August 30.

The agent should give the corresponding particulars of all cases that occur, in the monthly report which he has to send to this office.

MEXICO, September 3, 1892.

## [Circular No. 12.]

This office, under date of July 30 last, addressed the following communication to the foreign office:

The new mining law of June 4 this year does not in any of its articles put any restrictions against foreigners acquiring mining properties in the Republic. Not-withstanding this, the law of February 1, 1856, as to the acquirement of properties by foreigners, is still in force, as well as the one of May 28, 1886, regarding foreigners and naturalization, in accordance with which this office has been granting the permits to acquire real estate, including mining properties as it is thus prescribed regarding them in article 6 of the mining code, which has ceased to be in force.

In view of this, I shall feel obliged if you will advise this office whether foreigners, who wish to acquire mines within the frontier zones of 20 leagues are obliged to solicit the corresponding permit, according to the terms prescribed by the law of

February 1, 1856.

In case you are of this opinion, this office takes the liberty of pointing out to you the advantage of fixing the steps for the solicitation of the permit within the time specified by the mining law in force for obtaining the title to a mine, because, as said time can not be extended, it might occur that the foreigner may not succeed in obtaining the concession, and will thus lose the right to the pertenencias he solicited, owing to his not having obtained the permit to acquire the property within the proper time.

In order to avoid these difficulties, should your office approve of it, it might be decided that, when a foreigner presents his petition for a mining concession, he should, more or less at the same time, send in his petition for a permit to this office through the respective governor, so that, when the time comes for issuing the title to the property, the corresponding permit will then have been granted or refused.

To this communication the foreign office replied as follows:

"Mexico, August 13, 1892.—I take note of what you are good enough to communicate to me in your dispatch relative to permits solicited by foreigners, who wish to

acquire mines within the frontier zones of 20 leagues.

"In answer I have the honor to inform you that foreigners have still to ask for permits according to the foreigners' law, because this, being of a special nature, can not be looked upon as abolished by the new mining law, which is of a general character and does not contain any proviso that can be considered as expressly abolishing this requirement; but this office finds no objection to the practice proposed by the office under your charge, on the contrary considers it useful, in order to avoid the delays and difficulties indicated."

MEXICO, September 5, 1892.

## [Circular No. 13.]

Inquiries having been made by various mining agents as to whether petitions for concession can be admitted when presented by persons in charge of mining companies holding merely a letter of authority, this office, taking into account that it is a question of executing a mandate, which it is necessary should be authorized by a power of attorney in due form, considers that the presentation of the latter must always be insisted upon. But in order to facilitate the interested parties in complying with said requirement, and in order that they should not lose the opportunity to present their petition for a concession in due time, those made in the name of other persons may be admitted when the person presenting same gives a guaranty and undertakes to produce a legal power in due form at the latest within sixty days, which according to article 21 of the regulation of the mining law is the time fixed for the expert wherein to present the plan and respective report. The undertaking must be duly entered in the documents, as well as the note that if such time should elapse without the power being presented, it will be to the detriment of the interested party.

MEXICO, October 15, 1892.

## [Circular No. 14.]

As the general management of the stamp office have issued a circular relative to the stamps necessary for mining exploration permits, given by the owners of lands in order to make explorations according to article 13 of the mining law, as well as concerning the notices when reference is made to national lands, this office, in view of the fact that said permits and notices do not form part of the documents nor are registered in the books wherein requests for concessions are entered at the agencies, begs the treasury to be good enough to explain the nature of the order given to the stamp managers, furthermore taking into account the before-mentioned reasons laid before it for consideration relative to the advisability of facilitating mining explorations, in order to further the development of this important branch of the public wealth.

As a result of said considerations, the department of the treasury has issued the following resolution to the general manager of the stamp office and transmitted it to this office:

"The President of the United States of Mexico has deigned to decide that the nature of the order given by this office, under date of August 15 last, relative to the use of stamps on permits granted for making explorations in search of mines, shall be understood as follows:

"When these permits are given unconditionally by private parties, with regard to lands of their own property, they are not subject to a stamp tax; but when they contain stipulations of any nature whatsoever they will be considered as contracts, and must bear a 50-cent stamp on each sheet, according to Annex A, paragraph 29, article 6 of the law of March 31, 1887. Digitized by GOOGIC

"The President has likewise been pleased to decide that the notices which according to article 13 of the mining law have to be given to the authorities through whom mining explorations are made on national lands, are not subject to the respective impost."

MEXICO, October 17, 1892.

[Circular No. 15.]

This office having consulted the treasury as to whether the explanatory notes which the experts have to send in with the plans, as well as the copies of the documents which the agents remit to this office, should be stamped, the treasury department has in answer forwarded to this office the following report drawn up by the general management of the stamp office:

"The accountant's office of this management, to whom I referred for examination your communication No. 1679 of September 10 last, has given the following decision:

your communication No. 1679 of September 10 last, has given the following decision: "'Information is asked as to whether stamps should be affixed to the explanatory notes which the experts have to send in with the plan, according to article 21 of the mining law, and whether they have to be used, and of what value, on the copies of the documents which the agents draw up and which will begin to be received shortly.

"'The accountant's office, similarly to the department of fomento, is of the opinion that the explanatory notes of the plans do not require stamps, in view of the fact that they are not needed on the plans themselves, according to Part II of paragraph 41, article 6 of the law; neither should stamps be used on the copies of documents, inasmuch as on drawing up these documents they have to bear the stamps prescribed in Part I of the same paragraph, as well as because these copies are and must be looked upon as office vouchers."

"Such is the opinion of the accountant's office, but the general manager will be

pleased to decide what he may deem expedient.

"And I have the honor to transmit it to you in regard to the aforementioned report, advising you at the same time that this general management entirely agrees with the opinion given in the above decision, but your department will decide upon what, under the circumstances, it may deem most expedient.

under the circumstances, it may deem most expedient.
"The President of the Republic having given a similar opinion, I have the honor

to transmit it to you in answer to your communication."

MEXICO, October 19, 1892.

[Circular No. 16.]

As the case has appeared that some of the owners of mines are not in possession of the respective original titles, owing to their having been mislaid, nor are they to be found in the archives received by the mining agencies from the exterior deputations, the President of the Republic, in order to avoid the detriments that might arise to the owners from not presenting said titles within the time specified by the treasury law as to mining imposts in article 2 and in article 3 of the regulation, has decided that reference be made to Congress who issued the law which was approved on the 31st ultimo. Mining owners finding themselves in the circumstances mentioned should petition the respective mining agency for the ratification of the mining concession which they may have or wish to preserve, and said petition should go through the same course as if it referred to a new concession on public lands, without any other modification than that of making a note in the petition to the effect that it is desired to remedy the want of a title to the mining concession which the owner had acquired prior to the new law.

MEXICO, November 11, 1892.

[Circular No. 17.]

This office having consulted with the treasury as to stamps on the copies of

nominations of experts, the latter office has replied as follows:

"In answer to communication of the 5th instant from your office, stating that various mining agents had consulted you as to whether the copies of the nominations given to experts in accordance with article 23 of the regulation of the mining law should bear stamps, and in the affirmative of what denomination, I have the honor to inform you that in the case referred to, such copies should bear a 10-cent stamp, in accordance with Annex A, Paragraph XXXI, article 6 of the stamp law in force, which expressly refers to titles and nominations, and none of the other annexes referred to in said communication can be applied in this case."

MEXICO, November 12, 1892.

[Circular No. 18.]

Under date of the 2d instant, the treasury advises this office as follows:

"In answer to a telegraphic inquiry from the chief of the treasury in the State of Zacatecas as to whether the manifestations soliciting reductions of pertenencias

presented to the mining agent should be stamped, this department has to-day replied by wire:

Requests for reduction of mining pertenencias are subject to stamp of 50 cents per sheet."

Which I communicate to you for your information.

MEXICO, November 13, 1892.

[Circular No. 19.]

In order to aid the miners in furnishing the stamps that have to be affixed to their titles to mining properties, in accordance with article 1 of the law of imposts on mining of the 6th of June of the current year, this office addressed the department of communications, requesting it to issue orders to the local post-office to receive the amounts that interested parties may hand in for such purpose. In answer, the department of communications has replied as follows:

"Orders have already been given to the general post-office to instruct the local offices in the interior to receive the amounts that miners may hand in for stamps on their titles to preparty."

their titles to property."

I have the honor to inform you of it, in answer to your dispatch of the 20th of October last.

MEXICO, November 14, 1892.

[Circular No. 20.]

The mining agent at Zimapan, State of Hidalgo, has addressed the following

inquiry to this office:

"Some miners in this district, complying with the prescriptions of article 3 of the regulations of the law of imposts on mining, and circular No. 9 of the 30th of August last, have presented their original mining titles for revision to this agency. Several of them have supplied the necessary stamps to legalize their titles, but the greater number of the miners decline to supply the stamps and even demand the return of the titles, stating that the legislative chambers have voted a law proroguing the presentation of such titles until the 30th of June, 1893. In view of the foregoing, I request you to advise me whether I am to return the titles, and other documents presented, to the interested parties, or whether I am to exact the corresponding stamps, in view of the fact that the aforesaid documents have already been filed and revised in this agency."

The foregoing inquiry was referred to the treasury, who gave the following

decision:

"This office has taken due note of your dispatch No. 3681, 3d section, of the 7th instant, in which you inclose the inquiry received from Mr. Jesus Cervantes, acting mining agent at Zimapan, Hidalgo, and in answer I have the honor to inform you that the extension of time granted by the law of the 31st of October last for the presentation and registration of mining titles is only applicable to cases where mine owners were undoubtedly unable to make the presentation earlier; and for this reason, the mining agent at Zimapan should proceed in accordance with the steps laid down in the law of the 6th of June last and its regulation, as well as in the circular of the 1st instant."

MEXICO, November 15, 1892.

[Circular No. 21.]

In order to prevent the absence from the mining agencies of the officials under whose charge they are, and as it happened that some of the agents have absented themselves temporarily without giving the corresponding advice to this office, it is decided that in future, when agents have to absent themselves for more than eight days, they may do so by previously calling in the respective acting agent and giving due advice to this office. Should a longer absence be necessary, they will first have to solicit the permission of this office, indicating the reason for such absence and the time needed, so that a corresponding decision may be taken.

MEXICO, November 20, 1892.

|Circular No. 22.]

This office having inquired from the treasury as to whether the acting mining agents are obliged to provide themselves with the corresponding credentials, said

department answered as follows:

"As a result of your inquiry made to this department in communication of the 29th of October last, as to whether acting mining agents are obliged to provide themselves with credentials, notwithstanding the fact that they officiate and receive salary only when the incumbents are accidently prevented through illness or leave of absence, I beg to inform you that said agents are not obliged to provide themselves with credentials, in view of the circumstance that the salary they draw is accidental and the time during which they officiate is very short, not exceeding two months."

MEXICO, November 28, 1892.

## [Circular No. 23.]

As it is necessary that this office should have exact information as to the petitions for reduction or rectification of pertenencias that have been or may be presented to you, you should give details of each petition when the respective steps are terminated, explaining in said details as to which case provided for in circular No. 11, of the 3d of September last, issued from this office, the petition in question refers to, and also as to what steps may have been taken up to the time of sending in the report.

MEXICO, January 10, 1893.

[Circular No. 24.]

Owing to its having happened that the office has been obliged to issue mining titles which, besides several complete hectares, contain fractional hectares not reaching one-half, and in some cases titles for fractions of less than half a hectare, this same office, taking into consideration that article 1 of the law of July 6, 1892, exempts such fractions from the payment of the annual impost, consulted the department of the treasury as to whether this exemption likewise has reference to the

stamps that have to be affixed to mining properties.

The decision which said department of the treasury has given to this inquiry, is to the effect that fractions of less than half a hectare should be considered exempted from the tax imposed on complete pertenencies; but in order to legalize titles comprising mining properties of this nature, they should be classified in accordance with Annexes A and B, Paragraph LXXXIV, of the tariff of the ruling stamp law, and this has reference not only to cases relating to concessions which comprise several hectares and fractional hectares not reaching one-half, but also to such

concessions as are only for a fraction less than half a hectare.

Thus, the stamps which the parties interested have to provide for the issue of titles to properties comprising complete hectares and fractions of hectares, have to be at the rate of \$10 for every pertenencia or complete hectare, as well as for every fraction which reaches or passes a half, and when said fractions are less than half a hectare, whether a single fraction constitutes the property or whether it is an excess of various pertenencias, a stamp of \$5 is required on the first sheet of the title and another stamp of 50 cents on the second sheet, in accordance with Annexes A and B of Paragraph LXXXIV of the ruling stamp law.

Which I communicate to you for your information, and so that when petitions for concessions are presented to you which comprise complete pertenencias and fractions less than half a hectare, or when they refer to quantities less than the half of a per-tenencia, you may advise the parties interested as to the decision of the department of the treasury, so that they in due course can provide the stamps that are required

for their titles to property as per the resolution aforesaid.

MEXICO February 16, 1893.

[Circular No. 25.]

As it has often happened that in the copies of documents sent by the mining agents to this office in accordance with article 37 of the regulations of the ruling law, the copy of the extract referred to in article 21 of the same regulation is omitted, mention being merely made of it in the documents, this office, taking into consideration the importance of strictly observing the provisions regarding the framing of the extract contained in above article 21 of the regulation, requests you not to make the omission referred to, and on sending in the copies of the documents to include the copy of the respective extracts subsequent to the proof of the nomination of the expert having been accepted, as laid down in the aforesaid article 21 of the regulation.

MEXICO. February 21. 1893.

[Circular No. 26.]

As some difficulties have arisen with regard to the sending to this capital of the stamps that are required for the titles to mining properties, and which, according to the instructions on the subject given in circular No. 19 from this office, of November 14 last year, the miners were to deposit with the local post-office, this same office consulted with the treasury as to the advantages to be derived from the miners depositing the value of the stamps required for their titles with the stamp office in each district, and that the general revenue office in this district, after receiving advice from the corresponding local office, would then deliver said stamps to this department.

To this inquiry the department of the treasury answered as follows:

"I had the honor to receive your communication of January 20 last, in which you are pleased to consult with this office as to whether, in order to facilitate the miners in the payment of the stamps required for their titles to property, the value of such stamps could be deposited with the stamp offices in the same district as

the mining agencies, and whether the general revenue office in this capital could, after receiving advice from the respective office, in due course deliver to your office the stamps, the value of which had been deposited. In reply, I have the honor to inform you that there is no objection to the carrying out of what you propose, because, on the value of the stamps required for mining titles being paid in any of the revenue offices, they can be delivered by the general office in this capital, in view of the certificate that will be issued by the office where the deposit is made."

Which I communicate to you for your information, and so that when necessary you can notify the parties interested of this new decision, advising them at the same

time that the said circular No. 19 is canceled for the present.

MEXICO, February 25, 1892.

The soil of a large part of the Republic is essentially mineral, and almost all classes of mines exist—gold, silver, copper, lead, quicksilver, and also sulphur in the volcanoes of Popocatepetl and Citlaltepetl. Rich placer mines are found in some portions of the Republic, and these are almost in their infancy, since it is only very recently that foreigners could visit the remote portions of the Republic, where they are most numerous, on account of the hostility of the natives dwelling there; but the present Government has now such thorough control of these outlying States that it is possible to develop this industry largely, and without the hardships that accompany explorations into the gold fields of the far North.

I herewith attach a full list of the mines of the Republic, prepared by the direction of José Yves Limantour, minister of the treasury.

Mining properties, July, 1898. RÉSUMÉ FOR EACH STATE.

		ng titles, Titles i 30, 1898. July,			Existing titles, July 31, 1898.	
States.	Number of prop- erties.	Hec- tares.a	Number of prop- erties.	Hec- tares.s	Number of prop- erties.	Heo- tares.a
Aguascalientes		297	1		76	298
Chiapas						
Chihushus	843	8, 311	81	318	874	8, 630
Coahuila	315	5, 464	4	43	319	5,507
Colima				]		
Durango	1,306	8, 882	30	320	1, 336	9, 203
Guanajuato		6,010	2	12	520	6, 023
Guerrero		3, 061	2	12	249	3,073
Hidalgo		3, 584	2	30	501	3, 614
Jalisco	326	1,888	4	16	330	1, 905
Mexico	197	2, 380			197	2, 390
Michoacan	228	2, 384	1	30	229	2, 414
Morelos	38	549	]	·	38	549
Nuevo Leon	179	1,626	2	22	181	1, 648
Oaxaca	282	2, 021	11	24	293	2, 045
Puebla	46	608	! <b>:</b> -		46	606
Querétaro		442	1	9	55	451
San Luis Potosi	233	4, 111	6	82	239	4, 193
Sinaloa	351	8, 211	6	90	357	3, 301
Sonora	1, 021	6, 131	25	229	1,046	6, 360
Tabasco	60	593				593
TamaulipasTlaxcala	00	593			80	593
Vera Cruz	6	45			6	45
Yucatan		45	,		•	45
	923	6, 946			923	6, 946
Zacatecas	74	459	1	2	75	461
Lower California	233	1. 463		58	242	1, 521
Federal District	233	1, 403			242	1, 521
Total	8, 056	70, 491	138	1, 300	8, 194	71, 792

al hectare = 2.471 acres.

There were no titles annulled during July, 1898.



# Mining properties, July, 1898. RESUME OF MINES.

	Existing June 30	titles, , 1898.	Titles issued, E. July, 1898.		Existing July 31	Existing titles, July 31, 1898.	
Mines.	Number of prop- erties.	Hec- tares.	Number of prop- erties.	Hec-	Number of prop- erties.	Hec- tares.	
Gold	1, 566 47 4, 032 156 960 44 2 106 6 21 20 7 95 17 8 93	7, 553 11, 664 33, 695 1, 158 7, 470 805 20 1, 246 32 220 120 118 2, 078 78 41 4, 194 72 48	23 54 18 1 37 2 1	260 390 264 10 297 6 1	813 1, 620 47 4, 050 167 997 44 2 168 6 222 20 7 26 17 8 94 7	7, 814 12, 055 840 33, 960 1, 168 7, 768 905 20 1, 253 32 221 125 118 2, 098 78 41 4, 244 72 48	
Rock salt	8, 056	70, 491	138	1,800	8, 194	71, 792	

There were no titles annulled during July, 1898.

Since July 1, 1898, a great improvement has taken place in the treasury department's statistical bureau; data is rapidly given form, and I vary for this reason from the usual rule by giving in the foregoing table the number and extent of the mines denounced during July, 1898, in addition to those legally taken possession of previous to that time. As will be seen, the two tables referred to are arranged so as to show both the number of mines in each State of this Republic and also the kind of ore contained therein. As is well known, silver mines predominate, though there are many that contain both gold and silver, and quite a number of gold mines.

One of the consequences of the depreciation of silver has necessarily been an increase in gold production throughout the Republic. While gold was quoted at par with silver, even with a depreciation of the latter, a country producing as much silver as Mexico had no interest in discovering, exploring, and working the gold placers, which exist in great number, while it could easily have access to and exploit the silver as

ver veins.

Therefore, the gold produced in Mexico during many years was simply that found with silver, and hardly any resulted from the working of auriferous streams or other gold placers which were workable per se; but as soon as silver began to go down decidedly, the rise in gold stimulated the production of this metal, and the country has never produced as much as it now does.

By this it must not be understood that the abundant production of this precious metal is owing only to its rise in value. It would be unjust not to recognize the influence brought to bear upon it by legislation.

# GOLD PRODUCTION.

Ever since 1886, when silver began to fall to an alarming extent, the Government understood that it would be useful to stimulate the pro-

duction of gold by facilitating the exploration and working of the placers, and conceding special franchises and concessions to companies guaranteeing to work them with sufficient capital. This was the opinion of competent persons who were charged to study the crisis and the means of remedying it, and when, in 1894, things came to such a state that there occurred almost a panic, the Government laid before Congress the law of the 4th of June of that year. This law authorized the Executive to grant, during one year, concessions for exploring and working placer and auriferous mines to companies who guarantee to invest a capital of \$500,000 during the first three years and \$1,000,000 in five years. In exchange, these companies enjoyed a reduction of the annual mining tax up to 10 per cent, and were exempt from all other federal tax except the stamp tax; they could also introduce into the country, free of duty, the necessary machinery, tools, etc. Three large contracts were executed under this law, and they have been exactly fulfilled in all details. They were for the exploring and working of mines in Oaxaca, Sinaloa, and Lower California.

The following table will show the increase in the production of gold:

1892-93	\$1, 269, 907
1893-94	
1894–95 (under the law)	4, 744, 542
1895-96	6.054.078
1896–97	5. 861. 126
1897-98	7, 584, 182

These values are at par. According to the average rate of exchange of the last fiscal year, the gold exported represents nearly \$16,000,000

(Mexican).

Taking into account that which is exported surreptitiously, there being certain portions of Mexico, such as the Territory of Lower California, where it is very difficult to control the output, on account of the large extent of seacoast, it is not an exaggeration to calculate the production during the last year at \$19,000,000 (Mexican).

It would thus seem that this is a prosperous branch of production, greatly increasing, and giving promise of a brilliant future. The railroad through Guerrero will help to develop even more this branch of

national riches.

As a complement to what refers to the production of precious metals and their progress, I give the table which follows, of the production of silver:

	Mexican.
1881-1885 (4 years)	\$157, 826, 478
1886-1890	199, 208, 204
1892-1896	
1896-97 (fiscal year)	
1897-98 (fiscal year)	65, 119, 606

According to these tables the amount of production of precious metals during the last fiscal year, calculating the gold at 100 per cent premium, rises to the respectable figure of \$80,119,606.

# IMPORTS.

The following table, prepared by the minister of the treasury, shows the imports into Mexico during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, as compared with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1897. As will be seen, in spite of the establishment of factories here, there was an actual increase of \$1,399,397 in imports during the fiscal year 1897-98, and this in spite of the fact that \$2,600,268 worth of American corn was

imported in 1896-97, owing to the partial failure of the corn crop in this Republic, whereas in 1897-98 only \$43,069 worth of this cereal was brought into the country. The increase might, therefore, be estimated on the basis of normal conditions as nearly \$4,000,000. The table following this statement of imports shows what part thereof came from the various countries competing for Mexican business, and, as will be noted, 49 per cent came from the United States, showing a decrease of 4 per cent for the fiscal year 1896-97.

The reason for this decrease, aside from the diminution in corn shipments to Mexico, is that our exporters are not paying the attention to the commercial customs of this Republic that is given by manufacturers of other nations, principally England, France, and Germany. The business conditions of Mexico are noteworthy, and it will be of much pecuniary benefit to our merchants to study them. In the first place, there are very few concerns doing business here that have not ample capital to carry out all contracts into which they may enter. Failures are very rare indeed, and when they do occur are carefully investigated by the authorities in the interests of creditors, and any attempts to defraud are severely punished. Book entries are regarded as sacred. All books kept by business houses are known, and small stamp taxes paid on them, and thus a sort of surveillance is kept over them by Government authorities. All this tends to keep up a high standard of commercial credit, and, now that the commercial agency of R. G. Dun & Co. has extended its operations to this Republic, exact knowledge of the standing of the business houses here may be obtained.

As the terms of our American merchants are often very rigid, it is hard to reach an agreement, and much trade which by the exercise of a little tact and judgment could be handled by American merchants, goes elsewhere. For instance, terms usually offered by European merchants are four to six months' time whereas American houses often require that the total amount of their invoices be placed in some bank

in the United States before the goods are shipped.

With good local agents on the ground familiar with the language and the character of the buyers, the question might be easily settled. The superiority of many kinds of American goods is readily admitted here, and Mexican buyers are desirous of dealing with the United States and would do so more extensively than at present if trading facilities were offered them. I do not suggest that the full time offered by other nations be always granted, since we have many goods that this Republic must have, and these, of course, can be sold practically on our own terms; but I do say that the business methods of Mexico should be carefully studied. Buyers and sellers should acquire mutual confidence, and where that can not be attained, no business should be done. A happy medium between extended time and the requiring of a deposit before shipment, would seem to be to ship to reliable manufacturers' agents, have them import the goods, and then deliver them and collect and remit therefor according to contract.

A few words as to the value of contracts in Mexico. Once an absolute understanding is had between buyer and seller and the agreement reduced to writing, there is seldom any controversy, as a contract or a preliminary contract (known here as a "minuta") is regarded as binding, even though the only legal forms required are the affixing of a 50-cent stamp and the depositing of the minuta with a notary public, to be reduced to a public deed when one of the interested parties

requires it.

# IMPORTS INTO THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC IN THE FISCAL YEAR OF 1897-98.a

Articles whose exportation increased or decreased over \$5,000 during the fiscal year of 1897-98, as compared with the fiscal year of 1896-97.

# [In Mexican currency.]

Articles.	1 <b>896</b> –97.	18 <b>97</b> -98.
ANIMALS AND THRIR PRODUCTS.		
Live animals not specified Stone horses, mares, and colts of over 1 year old. Pige and young pigs	\$17, 963	\$6, 549
Stone horses, mares, and colts of over 1 year old	\$17, 963 44, 752 376, 870	39, 300
Pigs and young pigs	376, 870 51, 828	55, 033
Mules	16, 961	91, 843 34, 210
Animal grease not specified	106, 860	56, 219
Wool in rough	244, 765	62, 306
All kinds of hides not tanned	1,669	28, 818 86, 079
Feathers for ornaments	94, 608 7, 602	13, 087
Feathers for ornaments Various kinds of sausages and ham of the thigh	100, 527	39, 133
Preserved meats, fish, and shellfish	836, 444	355, 558
Condensed milk	28 494 857, 095	19, 057 188, 375
Rutter	63, 106	51, 980
All kinds of cheese	94, 105	102, 124
Fish oil	28, 034	18, 147
Raw silk of all kinds	148, 879 43, 899	103, 396 26, 106
Articles of leather not specified	48, 124	63, 859
Leather bands for machinery not with the corresponding machinery	51, 998	85, 439
Leather bands or bands of cows' hair accompanied by their respective machinery	14, 895	657
Caliskin, patent leather, kid, chamois, and other prepared skins	228, 691	219, 740 45, 760
All kinds of harness for coaches and wagons	28, 959 81, 740	16, 217
Raw silk of all kinds Articles of leather not specified Leather bands for machinery not with the corresponding machinery Leather bands for machinery not with the corresponding machinery Leather bands or bands of cowe' hair accompanied by their respective machinery Calfakin, patent leather, kid, chamois, and other prepared skins Plain and embroidered kid gloves not lined All kinds of harness for coaches and wagons Fine furs for wraps and other manufactures Shoes, either of leather or cloth not containing silk, even though they have elastic and ornaments, so long as they are not of gold, silver, or platinum, of more than 20 centimeters in the sole Horn articles not specified.	1, 075	16, 217 7, 709
Shoes, either of leather or cloth not containing silk, even though they have		
elastic and ornaments, so long as they are not of gold, silver, or platinum, of	44, 988	74, 811
Horn articles not specified.	48, 459	87, 075
Bone articles not specified	30, 151	22, 041
Mother-of-pearl articles not specified	48, 450	48, 864
Horn articles not specified Bone articles not specified Mother-of-pearl articles not specified Sperm candles Candles of wax, either pressed or not	129, 076 16, 224	95, 876 5, 534
VEGETABLE MATTERS	20, 200	5,552
Cotton without seed	1, 517, 097	1 987 194
Carded cotton	24,003	1, 827, 134 11, 099
Hemp, linen, ramie, and other fibers not specified, in skeins or hackled	6, 813	13, 297
Carded cotton.  Hemp, linen, ramie, and other fibers not specified, in skeins or hackled.  Jute, raw or hackled.  Jute or manila hemp, agave, "ixtle," heniquen and New Zealand fiber, raw or hackled.  Sweet or bitter almonds without shell.	107, 643	
Jute or manila hemp, agave, "ixtle," heniquen and New Zealand fiber, raw or		104, 105
Sweet or hitter almonds without shell	53, 454	81, 142
Oats in the grain	53, 454 47, 281	22, 077
Cocoa of all kinds	106, 129	182, 642
Coffee	120, 162 116, 533	42, 464 110, 000
Pickled fruits	50, 810	45, 268
Dried fruits not specified Pickled fruits Preserved fruits in syrup or alcohol. Preserved fruits, vegetables and potatoes not specified.	13, 800	8, 065 75, <b>3</b> 73
Preserved fruits, vegetables and potatoes not specified	103, 578	75, 873
COTE	2, 600, 268	43, 0 <b>69</b> 25, 029
Pepper Seeds and grains not specified. Wheat and other cereals not specified. Vanilla	13, <b>465</b> 80, <b>09</b> 5	74, 728
Wheat and other cereals not specified	66, 576	117, 450
Vanilla	680	21, 038
Live plants	11, 349 275	17, 695
Score in which the bolder with the consent of the measury department	11. 714	7, 451 17, 541
Saffron dry or in oil	,	20,000
Saffron, dry or in oil		39, 138
Saffron, dry or in oil	30, 009	
Saffron, dry or in oil	86, 086	49, 563
Saffron, dry or in oil	86, 086 5, 795	510 74.044
Saffron, dry or in oil. Cork: Rough or out In sheets and oorks. Wood. Hops.	86, 086 5, 795 26, 447	510 74.044
Saffron, dry or in oil Cork: Rough or out In sheets and oorks. Wood. Hops Fodder. Virginis tobacco, raw	86, 086 5, 795 26, 447 42, 437 101, 983	510 74.044
Saffron, dry or in oil. Cork: Rough or cut In sheets and corks. Wood. Hops Fodder. Virginia tobacco, raw Olive oil in bottles or cans	86, 086 5, 795 26, 447 42, 437 101, 983 97, 115	510 74, 044 27, 368 147, 717 67, 338
Saffron, dry or in oil. Cork: Rough or out In sheets and corks. Wood. Hops Fodder. Virginis tobacco, raw Olive oil in bottles or cans Ordinary and refined sugar	86, 086 5, 795 26, 447 42, 427 101, 983 97, 115 58, 808	510 74,044 27,368 147,717 67,388 27,207
Saffron dry or in oil Cork: Rough or out In sheets and corks. Wood Hops Fodder. Virginia tobacco, raw Olive oil in bottles or cans Ordinary and refined sugar Sweets and candies All kinds of crackers.	36, 066 5, 795 26, 447 42, 437 101, 983 97, 115 58, 808 19, 747	74, 044 27, 368 147, 717 67, 388 27, 207 11, 345
Saffron, dry or in oil. Cork: Rough or out In sheets and oorks. Wood. Hops Fooder. Virginis tobacco, raw Olive oil in bottles or cans Ordinary and refined sugar	86, 086 5, 795 26, 447 42, 427 101, 983 97, 115 58, 808	510 74,044 27,368 147,717 67,388 27,207

Articles whose exportation increased or decreased over \$5,000 during the fiscal year of 1897-98, as compared with the fiscal year of 1896-97—Continued.

Articles.	1896-97.	1897-98.
VEGETABLE MATTERS—continued.		
Cotton-seed oil:	***	
Purified	\$68, 201 438, 365	\$17, 384 353, 209
Storch	98 912	7, 373
Tannin Ordinary construction wood, worked in pieces, beams, boards, and ordinary boards Ordinary construction wood in dovetailed boards	2, 300	7, 787
Urdinary construction wood, worked in pieces, beams, boards, and ordinary	704 017	840 000
Ordinary construction wood in dovetailed boards	724, 817 357, 598	648, 068 162, 856
Wooden parrels, set up or knocked down, with their hoops	27, 662	83, 058
Ordinary wooden boxes for packing, set up or knocked down	120, 266	156, 003
Railroad ties.	116, 569 13, 295	244, 361 84, 826
Hubs, posts, and spokes of wood for carriages	42, 364	25, 19
Handles for tools	17, 779	11, 38
Aloe cable, also of hemp, and other fibers measuring 3 centimeters or more		
A lee hamp and other fibers sells including action when measuring to more	15, 589	4, 56
and other fibers cable, including cotton, when measuring 3 or more centimeters in diameter  Also, hemp, and other fibers cable, including cotton, when measuring 3 or more centimeters in diameter  Bags of jute cloth, agave, "ixtle," heniquen or hemp, to which fraction 508 refers  Bags of jute cloth, agave, "ixtle," heniquen, or hemp, according to fraction 508 and 508 A		18, 16
Bage of jute cloth, agave, "ixtle," heniquen or hemp, to which fraction 508		1 20,25
Person of the state of the stat	235, 724	59, 817
bage of jute cloth, agave, "ixtle," nemiquen, or nemp, according to fraction		160 10
508 and 508 A Straw wrappings for bottles	4,776	163, 131 10, 796
Willow and cords	82, 336	8, 27
Willow and cords not exceeding 1 centimeter in diameter		19, 95
Willow and cords exceeding 1 centimeter, and not less than 3 centimeters in diameter		12 55
Tobacco in cigarettes	28, 928	15, 551 23, 549
Furniture of ordinary wood, nainted or vernished, as well as those of willow	20,020	20,02
or bent wood, even if they have looking glasses or covers of marble	206, 090	195, 577
Furniture of fine or common wood covered with fine wood, not upholstered,	80, 287	
even if they have glasses or marble.  Furniture of fine or common wood covered with fine wood upholstered in	ou, 201	64, 450
icatuer of goods not containing sir, even it they have glasses of mardie		
covers	18, 905	13, 859
COYOFS	18, 688	28, 341
MINERAL SUBSTANCES.		
Gold, silver, or platinum in bullion or nowder	72	1, 134, 971
Gold, silver, or platinum in bullion or powder		1, 101, 51
cious stones	20, 814	11,000
Legal gold and silver coin of all nations.  Legal gold and silver coin of all nations.  Copper, brass, bronze, and white metal sheets  Copper metals not treated  Copper metals not treated and copper bunches having at most 50 per cent of a sid metal	73, 523 11, 202	55, 618 6, 186
Copper, brass, bronze, and white metal sheets	54, 861	48, 607
Copper metals not treated	10, 832	10,00
Copper metals not treated and copper bunches having at most 50 per cent of	·	
said metal. Wire of copper, brass, or white metal Copper wire, insulated, for electric light Wire, spangled, drawn or metal leaf, gilt or plated.	14, 239	40, 175
Copper wire, insulated, for electric light	41, 883	59, 703 10 <b>%</b> 672
Wire, spangled, drawn or metal leaf, gilt or plated	14, 611	20, 345
Articles of copper, brass, bronze, and white metal not specified.  All kinds of bronze or brass furniture, even if with glasses and marble tops	291, 813	817, 562
Zine and tin solder	9, 668 15, 348	4, 147 9, 131
Sheeted zinc	22, 692	17, 644
Steel in square bars or cylindrical or octagon shaped	58, 055	49,047
Steel in cylindrical or octagon shaped bars for mines	70, 424	57, 324
Iron or steel wire whose diameter is less than No. 25 of the Birmingham caliber.	5, 329 26, 489	44, 464 44, 464
Iron or steel wire of 1 millimeter or less in diameter	2, 567	17, 031
Iron galvanized wire for telegraph and telephones	19, 538	. <b></b>
Iron wire for fences, with the hooks to secure it	166, 397	005 00
Iron wire for fences.  Plows with their plowshares.  Iron hoops with their nails to secure bundles, as well as iron wire with hooks	46, 410 88, 494	205, 084 106, 890
Iron hoops with their nails to secure bundles, as well as iron wire with hooks	00, 101	100, 00.
	21, 984	12, 193
Cable of iron or steel wire of all sizes  Iron piping of all sizes, even if tinned.  Rakes, scythes, sickles, hackles, shovels, winnowing forks, spades and pick-aves, and common chonning knives without sheaths, for acrigatives	48, 090	53, 294
Rakes, scythes, sickles, hackles, shovels, winnowing forks, anades and nick-	<b>426</b> , 133	382, 926
wave, and common onopping anivos without shouth, lot agriculture	219, 299	212, 919
Iron in bars of first fusion, or in powder or pieces	64, 719 92, 279	48, 911
Hoop iron, round iron, square iron, platina and half round.  Square iron and T-iron.	92, 279 10, 860	123, 547 18, 810
Sheet iron, striated and in tiles for roofing, even if painted or galvanized	264, 702	10, 010
Sheet Iron, striated and in tiles for roofing, even if painted or galvanized Iron or steel in plain sheets not specified, as well as striated or in tiles for		
rooting, even if painted or galvanized	93, 865	408, 694
Tin sheets up to 55 centimeters long by 40 centimeters wide, not stamped or painted	98, 564	129, 100
	20,000	, 100

Articles.	1896–97.	1897- <b>9</b> 8.
MINERAL SUBSTANCES—continued.		
Tin sheets more than 55 centimeters long and over 40 centimeters wide, of all sizes, and the stamped side painted or polished	\$24, 981 1, 171, 198 151, 153 6, 717	\$17, 270 1, 794, 230 231, 55: 16, 93
Tin articles, or of tinned iron, or nickled wholly or in part, of whatever weight they may be	169, 229	179, 89
Articles of iron or enameled steel, wholly or in part, of any weight.  Iron or steel articles not specified, when their weight does not exceed 10 kilograms.	135, 182 806, 694	118, 37 292, 00
Iron or steel articles not specified, when their weight exceeds 10 kilograms	196, 224 84, 836	292, 00 215, 62 24, 04
mingham caliber  Nails, tacks, screws, bolts, nuts, and rivets of iron  All kinds of iron funiture, avan if with classes or marble covers.	254, 257 20, 978	248, 46 10, 87
All kinds of wire sloth	20, 978 20, 404 247	26, 74 5, 74
Antimony Quickeilver Nickel Common hydraulic lime, Koman cement, or Portland	469, 907 73	514.01
F16 COM1	125, 659 881, 557	J, 04 191, 40 924, 42
Mineral oll: Not purified Purified	815, 597	361, 59
Mineral way	74, 848 17, 825	62, 25 12, 45
Refractory bricks Mill stones	439, 593 16, 869 1, 851	512, 39 88, 55 7, 90
In the source is a source of the source of t	10, 946	18,05
alcohols, liquors, and beer Crockery and porcelain, figured, not specified Glass and crystal pieces, figured, not specified Glass or crystal objects, engraved or worked, not specified	109, 433 258, 543	199, 68 215, 35
Glass and crystal pieces, figured, not specified	239, 176 5, 895	153, 02 47, 73
All sizes of plain glass or crystal	6, 480 41, 599	48, 93
Glass and crystal not specified.  Glass or crystal sheets, beveled, engraved, or decorated, or with common metal mountings to sustain them and join them so as to form glass windows	8, 979 802	65, 77 11, 84
DRY GOODS.		
Cotton yarn on spools up to 275 meters.  Cotton yarn on spools up to 275 meters.  Cortains, bedspreads, and antimacassars of net or cotton lace.  Cotton laces, cotton net, and all kinds of manufactures from net or cotton	39, 094 378, 426 9, 349	406, 04 42
iace, not specified Cotton lace and netting of all classes and their manufactures not specified Curtains, bedspreads, and antimacassars of cotton net, the net not to be tuile,	181, 884	180, 17 12, 65
with their strips to correspond with the cotton lace, for ornament.  Raw cotton or white goods of plain weave, not exceeding 30 threads for the  warp and woof in a square of 5 millimeters	1, 062, 919	28, 72 941, 45
Cotton goods:  Raw or white of plain weave, having more than 30 threads in warp and woof in a space 5 millimeters square	147, 585	108, 21
Painted, stamped, or dyed, of plain weave, not having more than 30 threads in warp and woof in a space 5 millimeters square.	1, 131, 249	1, 024, 12
Stamped, painted, or dyed, of plain weave, having more than 30 threads in warp and woof in a space 5 millimeters square	103, 823	92, 74
Raw, white, or colored— Not of plain weave, nor open work, or embroidered Of open work or embroidered with cotton, linen, or other vegetable	822, 681	881, 10
fiber Articles of cotton stocking weave, not specified, although containing ornaments of any other matter which is not fine metal.	16, 849	26, 01
Cotton shirts:	303, 005	282, 63
For men and boys. having linen fronts, collars, and cuffs.  For men and boys, having linen fronts, collars, and cuffs.	36, 712 9, 153 68, 055	22, 82 15, 02 78, 92
Fringe, braid, passementerie, edging, tape, and cotton mesh. Cotton and rubber elastic over 4 centimeters wide Cotton, openwork or embroidered strips, embroidered with cotton, linen, wool,	118, 458	178, 82
or silk	99, 856 74, 976	85, 00 100, 91
Linen or hemp thread, white, raw, or colored, common or fine, including half twisted thread of all thicknesses, in spools, reels, or skeins.  Common goods of jute, agave, "ixtle," hence uen, or hemp, either white, dark, or colored, of all kinds of weaves, having 32 threads to the warp and woof,	60, 807	53, 45
in a square of 2 centimetres	38, 997	4, 30

Goods of linen, hemp and other fibers similar to these, white, dark, or colored, of plain weave, having more than 12 threads to the warp and woof in a square of 5 millimeters.  Goods of linen, hemp, and other similar fibers, white, dark, or colored, not of plain weave, and open with or embidding with wool, cotton, or linen, or mixed with all key imitation metal, and the aquare meter weighing over 100 and up to 250 grams.  Woolen goods of all weaves, even if embroidered with wool, cotton, or linen, or mixed with silk or imitation metal, and the aquare meter weighing over 250 and up to 450 grams.  Garpete and rugs of curled wool and hemp warp or of other material.  Frings, braid, passementeria, edging, tape, and woolen metal.  Frings, braid, passementeria, edging, tape, and woolen metal.  Ready-made clothes, not specified, and loose pieces belonging to them, when sewed, of all kinds of woolen goods, with cotton, linen, woolen, or silk ornaments.  All kinds of silk goods  All kinds of silk goods for woolen goods, with cotton, linen, woolen, or silk ornaments and the woof the continueters wide.  CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.  Acida, in crystals or in powder, not specified.  CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.  Acida, in crystals or in powder, not specified or wafer.  CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.  Acida, in crystals or in powder, not specified.  CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.  Acida, in crystals or in powder, not specified.  CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.  Acida, in crystals or in powder, not specified.  CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.  Acida, in crystals or prepared.  CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.  Acida, in crystals or in powder, not specified.  CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.  Acida, in crystals or in powder, not specified.  CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.  Acida, in crystals or in powder, not specified.  CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.  Acida, in crystals or in powder, not specified.  CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.  Acida on the product of t	1007-00, the construction one product goal of 1000-07		
Common goods of jute, "irtle," henequen, New Zealand fiber, or hemp, white, dark, or colored, of all weaves, having 32 threads to the warp and woof in a square of Zeantimeters, as quare melter of which weights up to 460 grams.  White, dark, or colored, of plain weave, having up to 12 threads to the warp and woof in a square of Estimilitation in square of Estimilitation in square of Estimilitation or plain weave, having up to 12 threads to the warp and woof in a square of Estimilitation and other similar to these, white, dark, or colored, or plain weave, having more than 12 threads to the warp and woof in a square of Code of Union, menp, and other similar fibers, white, dark, or colored, not of plain weave, and openwork or embroidered.  Worsted of woolen thread, even if mixed with imitation metal.  Woolen goods of all weavings, even if embroidered with wool, cotton, or linen, or mixed with all ke or initiation metal. and the square meter weighing over 100 and up to 250 grams.  Zing and up to 450 grams.  Zing and up to 450 grams.  Zing and up to 450 grams.  Zing and up to 450 grams.  Zing and up to 450 grams.  Zing and up to 450 grams.  Zing and up to 450 grams.  Zing and up to 450 grams.  Zing and up to 450 grams.  Zing and up to 450 grams.  Zing and up to 450 grams.  Zing and up to 450 grams.  Zing and up to 450 grams.  Zing and up to 450 grams.  Zing and up to 450 grams.  Zing and up to 450 grams.  Zing and up to 450 grams.  Zing and up to 450 grams.  Zing and up to 450 grams.  Zing and up to 450 grams.  Zing and up to 450 grams.  Zing and up to 450 grams.  Zing and up to 450 grams.  Zing and up to 450 grams.  Zing and up to 450 grams.  Zing and up to 450 grams.  Zing and up to 450 grams.  Zing and up to 450 grams.  Zing and up to 450 grams.  Zing and up to 450 grams.  Zing and up to 450 grams.  Zing and up to 450 grams.  Zing and up to 450 grams.  Zing and up to 450 grams.  Zing and up to 450 grams.  Zing and up to 450 grams.  Zing and up to 450 grams.  Zing and up to 450 grams.  Zing and up to 450 grams.  Zi	Articles.	1896–97.	1897-98.
dark, or colored, of all weaves, having 32 threads to the warp and woof in a square of 2 centimeters, a square meter of which weighs up to 400 grams.  Goods of linen or other similar fibers, except those just mentioned above, and woof in a square of 5 millimeters, and the property of the square of 5 millimeters, and other similar to these, white, dark, or colored, of plain weave, having more than 12 threads to the warp and woof in a square of 5 millimeters.  Goods of linen, hemp and other similar fibers, white, dark, or colored, or of 5 millimeters.  Goods of linen, hemp and other similar fibers, white, dark, or colored, or of 5 millimeters.  Goods of linen, hemp and other similar fibers, white, dark, or colored, or of 5 millimeters.  Goods of linen, hemp and other similar fibers, white, dark, or colored, or of 5 millimeters.  Goods of linen, hemp and other similar fibers, white, dark, or colored, or of 5 millimeters.  Goods of linen, hemp and other similar fibers, white, dark, or colored, or of 5 millimeters.  Goods of linen, hemp and other similar fibers, white, dark, or colored, or of 5 millimeters.  Goods of linen, hemp and other similar fibers, white, dark, or colored, or of 5 millimeters.  Woolen goods of all weavings, even if embroidered with color, or linen, wools goods of all weavings, even if embroidered with wool, cotton, or linen, or wool and up to 250 grams.  Woolen goods of all weavings, even if embroidered with wool, cotton, or linen, or 271, 705  Garpets and rugs of curled wool and hemp warp or of other material.  Garpets and rugs of curled wool and hemp warp or of other material.  Garpets and rugs of curled wool and hemp warp or of other material.  Garpets and rugs of woolen tripe, with the warp of hemp or determined weighters or 271, 706  Elisatio of wool and rubber and over a centimeters wide.  Garpets and rugs of woolen tripe, with the warp of hemp or and the color of the state of the warp or only in the warp or only in the warp or only in the warp or only in the warp or only in the warp or	DEY GOODS—continued.		
Goods of linen, hemp and other fibers similar to these, white, dark, or colored, of plain weave, having more than 12 threads to the warp and woof in a square of 5 millimeters.  Goods of linen, hemp, and other similar fibers, white, dark, or colored, not of plain weave, and openwork or embroidered.  Worsted of woolen thread, even if mixed with imitation metal.  Worsted of woolen thread, even if mixed with imitation metal.  Worsted of woolen thread, even if mixed with imitation metal.  Woolen goods of all weaves, even if embroidered with wool, cotton, or linen, or mixed with silk or imitation metal, and the square meter weighing over 100 and up to 250 gramm and the mixed with wool, cotton, or linen, or mixed with silk or imitation metal, and the square meter weighing over 250 and up to 450 gramm and the square meter weighing over 250 and up to 450 grams of the state	derb or colored of all weaves having 32 through to the warn and woof in a		96 574
Do. Goods of linen, hemp and other fibers similar to these, white, dark, or colored, of plain weave, having more than 12 threads to the warp and woof in a square of 5 millimeters.  God of so millimeters.  God of woolen thread, even if mixed with imitation metal.  Worsted of woolen thread, even if mixed with imitation metal.  Worsted of woolen thread, even if mixed with imitation metal.  Woolen goods of all weavings, even if embroidered with wool, cotton, or linen, or mixed with all ke imitation metal. and the square meter weighing over 100 and up to 250 grams.  Woolen goods of all weaves, even if embroidered with wool, cotton, or linen, or mixed with all ke imitation metal. and the square meter weighing over 100 and up to 250 grams.  Woolen goods of all weaves, even if embroidered with wool, cotton, or linen, or mixed with silk or imitation metal, and the square meter weighing over 100 and up to 250 grams.  Carpeta and rugs of cured wool and hemp warp or of other material.  Zarpeta and rugs of cured wool and hemp warp or of other material.  Zarpeta and rugs of woolen tripe, with the warp of hemp or other material.  Zarpeta and rugs of woolen goods, with cotton, linen, woolen, or silk or mamorial particular to the woof.  Zarpeta and rugs of cured wool and hoose pieces belonging to them, when sewed, of all kinds of woolen goods, with cotton, linen, woolen, or silk or mamorial ill goods of wool and rubber and over 4 centimeters wide.  Ready-made clothes, not specified, and loose pieces belonging to them, when sewed, of all kinds of woolen goods, with cotton, linen, woolen, or silk or mamorial ill goods for siffing flour.  Acticles of net or other all goods not specified.  Chartiers of net or other all goods not specified.  CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.  Acids, in crystals or in powder, not specified.  CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.  Acids, in crystals or in powder, not specified.  Chartiers and his becomes of gold in or wafor cloth of mixed on mixed with a control of the products, not specified.  Ch	Goods of linen or other similar fibers, except those just mentioned above, white, dark, or colored, of plain weave, having up to 12 threads to the warp	A16 160	
Gods of lines, hemp, and other similar fibers, white, dark, or colored, not of Gods of lines, hemp, and other similar fibers, white, dark, or colored, not of Gods of all weater the color of the Color	Do	<b>\$10, 102</b>	10, 116
plain weave, and open work or embroidered with imitation metal. 18, 22 22, 86 Worsted of woolen thread, even if mixed with imitation metal. 18, 22 22, 86 Woolen goods of all weavings, even if embroidered with wool, cotton, or linen, or mixed with silk or mitation metal, and the aquare meter weighing over 250 and up to 450 grams.  Woolen goods of all weaves, even if embroidered with wool, cotton, or linen, or mixed with silk or imitation metal, and the square meter weighing over 250 and up to 450 grams.  Carpeta and rugs of curied wool and hemp warp or of other material. 27, 425 Carpeta and rugs of woolen tripe, with the warp of hemp or other material. 27, 425 Carpetas and rugs of woolen tripe, with the warp of hemp or other material. 27, 425 Carpeta and rugs of woolen grows and loose pieces belonging to them, when sewed, of all kinds of woolen goods, with cotton, linen, woolen, or silk ormanical kinds of woolen goods, with cotton, linen, woolen, or silk ormanical kinds of woolen goods, with cotton, linen, woolen, or silk ormanical kinds of or sifting flour. 3,447 Goods of cotton, linen, or wool mixed with silk only in the warp or only in the woof of net or other silk goods not specified. 187, 412 Goods of cotton, linen, or wool mixed with silk only in the warp or only in the woof sold having a silk warp and the woof being of cotton, linen, or wool, or vice versa. 187, 412 Silk articles, mixed with cotton, linen, or wool, not specified, even if they have embroideries or ornaments, so long as they are not of imitation metal or jet. 188, 606 Chemical And Pharmaceutical products. 188, 607 CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS. 188, 608 Acids, in crystals or in powder, not specified, even if they have embroideries or ornaments, so long as they are not of imitation metal or jet. 188, 602 Cappeles, pearls, globules, wafers, granules, pills, and medicinal candies, as well as empty cappules of golatin or wafer 188, 602 Cappeles, pearls, globules, wafers, granules, pills, and medicinal candies, as well as empty cappules o	of 5 millimeters	251, 395	226, 669
100 and up to 250 grams   703, 460   769, 77   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   760   769, 77   769, 77   769, 77   769, 77   769, 77   769, 77   769, 77   769, 77   769, 77   769, 77   769, 77   769, 77   769, 77   769, 77   769, 77   769, 77   769, 77   769, 77   769, 77   769, 77   769, 77   769, 77   769, 77   769, 77   769, 77   769, 77   769, 77   769, 77   769, 77   769, 77   769, 77   769, 77   769, 77   769, 77   769, 77   769, 77   769, 77   769, 77   769, 77   769, 77   769, 77   769, 77   769, 77   769, 77   769, 77   769, 77   769, 77   769, 77   769, 77   769, 77   769, 77   769, 77   769, 77   769, 77   769, 77   769, 77   769, 77   769, 77   769, 77   769, 77   769, 77   769, 77   769, 77   769, 77	plain weave, and open work or embroidered.  Worsted of woolen thread, even if mixed with imitation metal  Woolen goods of all weavings, even if embroidered with wool, cotton, or linen,		77, 157 <b>29, 984</b>
200 and up to 50 grams   200 and up to 50 grams   200 carpets and rugs of curled wool and hemp warp or of other material   27, 425   45, 24   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245   245	100 and up to 250 grams.  Woolen goods of all weaves, even if embroidered with wool, cotton, or linen, or mixed with silk or initation metal, and the square meter weighing over		769, 705
Eastic of wool and rubber and over 4 centimeters wide.  Eastic of wool and rubber and over 4 centimeters wide.  Eastic of wool and rubber and over 4 centimeters wide.  Eastic of wool and rubber and over 4 centimeters wide.  Eastic of wool and rubber and over 4 centimeters wide.  Eastic of all kinds of woolen goods, with cotton, linen, woolen, or silk ornaments.  All kinds of silk goods.  Silk goods for sifting flour.  Goods of one tor other silk goods not specified.  Goods for eifting flour.  Goods having a silk warp and the woof being of cotton, linen, or wool, or vice verea.  Silk articles, mixed with cotton, linen, or wool, not specified, even if they have embroideries or ornaments, so long as they are not of imitation metal or jet.  CHEMICAL AND PHAEMACUTICAL PRODUCTS.  CHEMICAL AND PHAEMACUTICAL PRODUCTS.  CAcida, in crystals or in powder, not specified.  Capsules, pearls, globules, wafers, granules, pills, and medicinal candles, as well as empty capsules of gelatin or wafer.  Colors, in powder, crystals or prepared.  Colors, in powder, crystals or prepared.  Colors, in powder, crystals or prepared.  Colors, in powder, crystals or prepared.  Colors, in powder, crystals or prepared.  Colors, in powder, crystals or prepared.  Colors, in powder, crystals or prepared.  Colors, in powder, crystals or prepared.  Colors, in powder, crystals or prepared.  Colors, in powder, crystals or prepared.  Colors, in powder, crystals or prepared.  Colors, in powder, crystals or prepared.  Colors, in powder, crystals or prepared.  Colors, in powder, crystals or prepared.  Colors, in powder, crystals or prepared.  Colors, in powder, crystals or prepared.  Colors, in powder, crystals or prepared.  Colors, in powder, crystals or prepared.  Colors, in powder, crystals or prepared.  Colors, in powder, crystals or prepared.  Colors, in powder, crystals or prepared.  Colors, in powder, crystals or prepared.  Colors, in powder, crystals or prepared.  Colors, in powder, crystals or prepared.  Colors, in powder, crystals or prepared.	Carpete and rugs of curied wool and hemp warp or of other material	37, 199 27, 425	53, 332 45, 249
All kinds of silk goods	Elastic of wool and rubber and over 4 centimeters wide.  Ready-made clothes, not specified, and loose pieces belonging to them, when sawed, of all kinds of woolen goods, with cotton, linen, woolen, or silk	33, 161 32, 930	48, 852 26, 906
105, 558   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149, 55   149		189, 079 3, 447	47, 262 240, 742 9, 406
vice versa       173, 366       200, 05         Silk articles, mixed with cotton, linen, or wool, not specified, even if they have embroideries or ornaments, so long as they are not of imitation metal or jet       162, 900       155, 66         CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.         Acida, in crystals or in powder, not specified.       10, 817       18, 60         Capsules, pearls, globules, wafers, granules, pills, and medicinal candies, as well as empty capsules of gelatin or wafer.       20, 621       30, 32         Carbonate and bloarbonate of soda and of potash.       20, 621       30, 32         Alkaline cyanites.       70, 571       123, 16         Colors, in powder, crystals or prepared.       285, 088       276, 55         Chioride of lime, sods, and potash.       6, 456       16, 77         Medicinal drugs, and chemical and pharmacentical products, not specified.       212, 350       228, 42         Hyposulphite of soda.       9, 142       16, 27         Concentrated lyes       8, 904       1, 22         All kinds of leaven       28, 568       18, 22         Medicinal pastes, pastilles, and jellies.       7, 793       13, 22         Dry photographic plates       25, 932       18, 63         Common table salt.       16, 013       8, 63         Saltpeter or nitrate of potash or of	the woof		195, 795 149, 513
162, 900   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155, 66   155	vice versa Silk articles, mixed with cotton, linen, or wool, not specified, even if they	173, 366	200, 099
Acids, in crystals or in powder, not specified	or jet	162, 900	155, 682
Capsules, pearls, globules, wafers, granules, pills, and medicinal candies, as well as empty capsules of gelatin or wafer	CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.		
All alme of yearnes	Acids, in crystals or in powder, not specified		18, 606 71, 485
Medicinal pastes, pastilles, and jellies   7,793   13,22     Dry photographic plates   25,032   18,67     Quinine and the other alkaloids derived from it   19,207   24,31     Common table sait   16,013   8,02     Saltpeter or nitrate of potash or of soda   23,099   34,25     Caustic soda and potash   173,506   314,56     Sulphates of copper, iron, and ammonia   166,811   216,17     DEINKING SPIRITS   413,635   449,77     Beer and cider:   189,602   113,75     In bottles   189,602   113,75     In barrels   11,854   5,59     Bitters   20,500   27,96     Liquors   49,401   44,22     Red and white wine, in wooden vessels   1,030,179   1,004,76     Waste paper and pastes of vegetable fibers, not dyed, for factories, and perforated at distances not less than 10 centimeters   17,594     Paper, sized or half sized : White, without gloss, for printing books and newspapers   25,732	Carbonate and bicarbonate of soda and of potash  Alkaline cyanites  Colors in powder cyretele or prepared	00,001	80, 338 123, 106
Medicinal pastes, pastilles, and jellies   7,793   13,22     Dry photographic plates   25,032   18,67     Quinine and the other alkaloids derived from it   19,207   24,31     Common table sait   16,013   8,02     Saltpeter or nitrate of potash or of soda   23,099   34,25     Caustic soda and potash   173,506   314,56     Sulphates of copper, iron, and ammonia   166,811   216,17     DEINKING SPIRITS   413,635   449,77     Beer and cider:   189,602   113,75     In bottles   189,602   113,75     In barrels   11,854   5,59     Bitters   20,500   27,96     Liquors   49,401   44,22     Red and white wine, in wooden vessels   1,030,179   1,004,76     Waste paper and pastes of vegetable fibers, not dyed, for factories, and perforated at distances not less than 10 centimeters   17,594     Paper, sized or half sized : White, without gloss, for printing books and newspapers   25,732	Chloride of lime, sods, and potash.  Medicinal drugs, and chemical and pharmaceutical products, not specified	6, 456 212, 350	228, 456
Medicinal pastes, pastilles, and jellies   7,793   13,22     Dry photographic plates   25,032   18,67     Quinine and the other alkaloids derived from it   19,207   24,31     Common table sait   16,013   8,02     Saltpeter or nitrate of potash or of soda   23,099   34,25     Caustic soda and potash   173,506   314,56     Sulphates of copper, iron, and ammonia   166,811   216,17     DEINKING SPIRITS   413,635   449,77     Beer and cider:   189,602   113,75     In bottles   189,602   113,75     In barrels   11,854   5,59     Bitters   20,500   27,96     Liquors   49,401   44,22     Red and white wine, in wooden vessels   1,030,179   1,004,76     Waste paper and pastes of vegetable fibers, not dyed, for factories, and perforated at distances not less than 10 centimeters   17,594     Paper, sized or half sized : White, without gloss, for printing books and newspapers   25,732	Hyposulphite of soda Concentrated lyes	9, 142 8, 904	16, 279 1, 206
Alcohol, in clay or glass bottles	Medicinal pastes, pastilles, and jellies.  Dry photographic plates.	7, 793 25, 932	13, 233 18, 674
Alcohol, in clay or glass bottles	Gommon table salt. Saltpeter or nitrate of potash or of soda.	16, 013 23, 099	8, 627 34, 221
Alcohol, in clay or glass bottles	Caustic sods and potash	173, 506 166, 811	314, 559 216, 176
Beer and cider:			
11, 854   20, 500   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90   27, 90	Beer and cider:	I	449, 727
PAPER AND ITS FITTINGS.  Waste paper and pastes of vegetable fibers, not dyed, for factories, and perforated at distances not less than 10 centimeters	BittersLiquors	11,854 20,500	113, 731 5, 923 27, 908 44, 238 1, 004, 783
Waste paper and pastes of vegetable fibers, not dyed, for factories, and perforated at distances not less than 10 centimeters 17,594 26,86 Paper, sized or half sized: White, without gloss, for printing books and newspapers 25,732			
Paper, sized or half sized: White, without gloss, for printing books and newspapers			
White, without gloss, for printing, filtering paper, and blotting paper 7, 242 25, 47	Paper, sized or half sized:  White, without gloss, for printing books and newspapers		26, 864
or plain	White, without gloss, for printing, filtering paper, and blotting paper White and polished, or dyed, for printing, and paper for packing, colored	• 7, 242	25, 477 49, 237

Articles.	1896–97.	1897-98.
PAPER AND ITS FITTINGS—continued.		
aper, sized or half sized—Continued.		
White, polished, for printing books and newspapers, and dyed paper for printing, tracing paper, filtering, blotting, and copying paper, and tissue		
paper	\$56.797	\$36, 731
ized paper, for writing	72, 148	66, 76
Frown paper for packing, and all paper for this purpose not specified	15, 688	99, 36
Treasury Department	10, 000 45, 861	84, 92
Treasury Department  aper with monogram, name, or heading printed, lithographed or engraved.  colished, painted, marbled, or embossed paper.  common paper for walls, so long as it is not gilded, plated, nor with velvet.  Vall paper, with gold, silver, or velvet, in whole or in part.	21, 923	83, 60
ommon paper for walls, so long as it is not gilded, plated, nor with velvet Vall paper, with gold, silver, or velvet, in whole or in part	. 19, 911 18, 172	85, 73 80, 55
ligarette paper ut paper for notes, letters, or documents, as well as ruled paper for letters, documents, accounts, or music	. 286, 772	239, 45
documents, accounts, or music	. 120, 901 5, 102	76, 87
Common cardboard of all thicknesses, beaten or in sheets		
sheets	1 Q4 050	7, 685 94, 050
Printed pictures, engraved or lithographed, oil paintings, and paintings on	. 15, <b>67</b> 8	4, 567
tricties of paper of carboard no speciment prawing and writing books with samples, for primary use rinted pictures, engraved or lithographed, oil paintings, and paintings on paper or cardboard, even if with frame, so long as it is not of metal	. 37, 699	30, 68
line binding	161, 281	147, 997
line binding	. 23,580 42,471	10, 901 37, 470
MACHINES AND APPARATUS.		
Hobes for incandescent electric light	32, 329	54, 170
rames for umbrellas or parasols whose handles are not of gold, silver, or platinum	13, 789	22, 967
ranes and derricks	. 9. 789	68, 927 328, 122
cientific instruments not specified	.  101.314	92, 330
team engines and repair pieces. fachines and apparatus for any object not specified, with loose repair pieces,	787, 492	1, 410, 174
and arranged for other engines, that are not for cranks, negals, or levers	. 2. 191. 570	3, 158, 987
Iachines and apparatus, with their loose or repair pieces, for industries, agri- culture, mining, and arts, arranged to be moved by cranks, pedals, or levers. Vall or pocket watches of all kinds, even if with small ornaments of common	417, 502	473, 045
metal	. 23,671	30, 011 19, 825
VEHICLES.	02, 500	15,000
	71, 245	78, 192
Vagons and carts without springs Vagons and carts with springs. Vagons and coaches of all kinds for railroads. Il kinds of carriages not specified whose weight does not exceed 500 kilo-	13, 414 242, 011	4, 624 698, 104
all kinds of carriages not specified whose weight does not exceed 500 kilo-	242, VII	
grams and is more than 250 kilograms	21, 888 82, 230	11, 408 41, 951
'elocipedes	116, 687	185, 187
irearms of all kinds:		
Repetition or recharge, and repair pieces Not of repetition or recharge, and repair pieces artridges, loaded or not, for firearms lynamite and other explosives not specified use for mines.	109, 615	512, 282
artridges, loaded or not, for firearms	45, 069 90, 398	26, 30 883, 98
ynamite and other explosives not specified	418, 472 105, 898	453, 563 84, 625
owder for mines	125, 172	98, 352
Miscellaneous.		
rticles of gutta-percha not specified, as well as of celluloid ubber bands for machinery imported, together with the corresponding ma-	121, 764	127, 741
chinery	7,718	438 6, 393
omplete buildings of iron, steel, and wood	65. 318	14, 169
oap not perfumed	52, 022 27, 091	17, 088 85, 220
sbestus sheets, cardboard, and tow with tar, for roofing		
sbeetus sheets, cardboard, and tow with tar, for roofing	. 163.969	150, 812

Articles.	1896–97.	1897-98.
MISCELLANEOUS—continued.  All kinds of hats not specified, trimmed or not	\$89, 370 20, 099 29, 198	\$100, 308 33, 796 23, 701

## RECAPITULATION.

	Free goods.	Goods pay- ing duty.	Total impor- tation.
Total imports for fiscal year 1897-98	\$7, 645, 742 5, 037, 288	\$35, 957, 750 37, 166, 807	\$43, 608, 492 42, 204, 095
Increase in 1897-98	2, 608, 454	1, 209, 057	
Actual increase			1, 899, 397

# Imports in the Republic during the fiscal years 1897-98 and 1896-97. RESUME OF AMOUNTS PASSING THROUGH THE CUSTOM-HOUSES NAMED.

Custom-houses.	1897-98.	1896-97.	Custom-houses.	1897-98.	1896-97.
Acapulco		\$206, 275	Miler		
Altata	38, 597	101, 159	Progreso	1, 462, 786	944, 312 1, 463, 515
Camargo		6, 897 175, 027	Puerto Angel		15, 150 11, 676
Ciudad Juarez	4, 802, 119 2, 271, 828	2, 910, 859 4, 710, 415	San Blas Santa Rosalia		152, 643 547, 726
Coatzacoalcos	145, 849	105, 148 246, 918	Sásabe		231, 078
GuaymasGuerrero	899, 870	451, 959 6, 863	Tampico	7, 417, 665	8, 773, 275 14, 297
Isla del Carmen	97, 570	89, 894	Tijuana	120, 946	140, 268
La MoritaLa Paz	53, 699	24, 948 62, 937	Tuspan	52, 716	106, 494 76, 926
Laredo	6, 577	4, 693, 818 18, 794	Vera CruzZapaluta	17, 653, 750 14, 495	14, 036, 136 35, 703
Manzanillo	92, 364 . 181, 505	77, 395 185, <b>37</b> 0	Total	48, 603, 492	42, 204, 095
Mazatlan	1, 393, 126	1, 572, 568			

# Countries from which imports have come. a

Countries.	1897-98.	1896–97.	Countries.	1897-98.	1896-97.
Germany		\$4,003,263	India		\$210, 845
Arabia		282	England		6, 881, 701
Algeria		802	Cuba		363
Australia	83, 744	24, 883	Italy	186, 273	184, 186
Austria	125, 144	128, 367	Japan	24, 013	23, 673
Belgium	590, 196	479, 850	Norway	45, 219	41, 670
Bolivia		214	Persia		784
Brazil		240	Peru		108
Canada		8, 356	Portugal	44, 999	22, 653
Chile		6, 203	Argentine Republic	90	1, 897
China		51, 357	Salvador		452
Colombia	24, 127	64, 317	Dominican Republic		1, 071
Denmark		8, 614	Russia		81, 387
Ecuador		58, 249	Senegambia	1,785	902
Egypt		10, 271	Sweden	21, 466	29.078
Spain		1, 983, 794	Switzerland		163, 293
United States		22, 593, 860	Turkey		8, 267
France		4, 989, 082			33
Greece		1, 660	Uruguay Venezuela		27.608
Guatemala		46, 323	Zanzibar	3, 053	1,456
			Zanzioar	3,030	1, 400
Holland		132, 728	(D-4-)	40 600 400	42, 204, 095
Honduras		8	Total	43, 603, 492	az, 201, 000

a The Mexican customs estimate the value of imports in gold and of exports in silver.

#### EXPORTS.

The exports from the Republic of Mexico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, were largely in excess of those for the fiscal year 1896-97,

as will be seen from the table next following.

It is true the war in Cuba is accountable for some of the large increases, as, for example, that of \$1,000,000 worth of cattle and \$2,000,000 worth of tobacco exported over the preceding fiscal year, and \$4,000,000 worth of henequen, on account of the interruption of trade with Manila. The exportation of a cargo of wheat from Tampico to Liverpool marks a new era in the agricultural progress of the Republic, since it was the initial shipment of that cereal, as, while wheat has seldom, if ever, been imported into this Republic, on account of the high duty, the country's production has heretofore not been more than sufficient for its needs. There was also a large increase in the exportation of coffee, and in this connection, I will call attention to the excellent average quality of the coffee raised in this Republic, as well as to the good grade of tobacco.

Everyone that has fairly tested the Mexican cigars is pleased with them, and they have the advantage of being sweet all the way through, so that the last half is as good as the first. An arrangement by which Mexican tobacco and some other articles could be admitted into the United States on favorable terms, and in return certain of our goods, such as cotton, packing-house products, coal, steel rails, machinery, furniture, wire, and nails, be allowed to enter Mexico at reduced rates of duty, would be a great advantage to both countries and stimulate trade relations. There are many articles that can even now be produced here to advantage and exported profitably. Among them are broom root, on which there is no duty imposed by the United States; rare and costly woods, like mahogany and rosewood, and many others common in Mexico but little known out of the country; coffee, which is now allowed to enter the United States free of duty; many kinds of delicious fruits, some of which have not even been heard of in our country; silver, gold, and other ores; cattle, hides, vanilla, rubber, chicle gum, beans, garbanzos (chick pease), istle (a fiber resembling hemp), cotton-seed meal, bones, hides of wild animals, and many other articles capable of exportation, in which trade must be developed by effort.

# EXPORTS FROM THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC IN THE FISCAL YEAR 1897-98.

Articles whose exportation increased or decreased over \$5,000 during the fiscal year of 1897-98 as compared with the fiscal year of 1896-97.

	189	6-97.	1897-98.		
Artioles.	Mexican	United States	Mexican	United States	
	currency.	currency.	currency.	currency.	
PRECIOUS METALS.					
Gold, in rock, powder, and earth	\$349, 082	\$182,570	\$389, 398	\$178, <b>342</b>	
	10, 680, 732	5,586,023	11, 137, 996	5, 101, 202	
	108, 767	54,270	163, 839	75, 338	
Mexican-coined silver	93, 632	48, 970	116, 428	58, 824	
	5, 858, 866	3, 063, 925	6, 364, 308	2, 914, 853	
In cyanides	178, 866	98, 547	826, 858	149, 470	
	21, 838	11, 162	44, 909	20, 568	
Foreign-coined silver  Mexican-coined gold	605, 985	816, 930	699, 564	320, 400	
	14, 578, 958	7, 624, 795	18, 214, 989	8, 342, 465	

Articles whose exportation increased or decreased over \$5,000 during the fiscal year of 1897-98 as compared with the fiscal year of 1896-97—Continued.

	189	6_97.	1897-98.	
Articles.	Mexican currency.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.	United State currency.
PRECIOUS METALS—continued.				
ilver: With melting greases	ARR RAS	<b>\$2</b> 0, 816	\$44, 879	\$20, 5
Bullion	\$88, 846 32, 187, 257	16, 807, 782	35, 721, 275	16, 360, 3
In cvanides	61, 966	<b>32, 408</b>	218, 709	100, 1
In cyanides	1, 474, 302	771, 060	1, 599, 690	. 782, 6
OTHER ARTICLES.	10.049	5, 671	15, 961	7,2
srlic	10, 84 <b>8</b> 2, 687	1.405	15, 151	6, 9 8, 7
Orses	82, 042	42, 908 41, 606	19, 032 181, 028	82, 9
heep, etc	79, 558 212, 132	110, 945	98, 082	44,6
attle	3, 575, 476	1, 869, 974	4, 507, 327	2, 064, 8
attle	3, 918 50, 916	2,049	12, 894 65, 878	5, 6
ntimony	50, 916	26, 629	65, 878	30, 1
ndigo	2, 964 48, 905	1,550 25,577	15, 729 96, 862	7, 2 44, 1
idigoried pease	48, 905	1 98 677 1	22,000	15,
age froe	12, 600	6 500	4, 470	2,0
50 - red 70	67, 304	85, 200	4, 470 5, 759	1 2,0
offee hrimpe coal	9, 876, 532	5, 165, 426	10, 049, 119	4, 877,
hrimps	1, 184	208, 925	8, 410 488, 261	3, i 221,
oal	399, 474 74, 396	38, 909	83, 149	15,
hhhar	63, 126	83,015	106, 023	1 48.
	225	118	87, 857 2, 277, 882	40,
arley opper atables fother-of-pearl	3, 920, 201	2, 050, 265	2, 277, 882 9, 748	1, 043,
atables	2, 854 15, 447	1, 493 8, 079	4, 106	1,
lother-oi-pearl	14, 428	7,546	24, 808	11,
orn	1, 529, 047	799, 692	592, 332 28, 127	271,
esence of aloes	14, 956	7,822	28, 127	12,
	140, 519	73, 491	426, 442	195,
hick-peas	656, 734 5, 788	848, 472 3, 001	682, 651	289, 9,
rown beans	651	340	20, 672 131, 255	60,
anequen:				
7 01	1, 669	873	24, 007	10,
In noers In stalks Emp Yool Trinted books	7, 431, 852	3, 886, 759 422, 146	11, 564, 519 609, 867	5, 296, 279,
lemp	807, 162 22, 599	11, 819	103	2.00
rinted books	18, 375	7,995	5, 598	2,
ommon woods	8, 695	4,547	726	
ine woods	1, 830, 931 242, 656	696, 077 126, 909	1, 801, 546	825,
ommon woods ine woods syewood aim wood	242, 656	120, 909	267, 108 11, 002	122, 5,
alm wood	1, 986, 668	1, 012, 877	1.516.687	694,
nrn	84, 063	17, 815	161, 798	74,
yewoods orn [anufactures	40. 288	21,044	1, 516, 687 161, 798 46, 320	74, 21,
larble in roughonstruction materials	211, 920	110, 884	84, 432	88,
onstruction materials	82, 871	17, 192 87, 881	3, 758	1, 88,
onstruction materials (oney opper metal aste of cotton seed ine pearls anned hides	72, 885 2, 099	1,098	193, 019 2, 498, 749	1, 142,
opper mount	124, 002	65, 167	250, 047	114
ine pearls	8, 500	1, 831	8, 500	8,
anned hides	136, 655	71, 471 811, 365	67, 650	80,
oatskins	1, 551, 367	811, 366 8, 610	1.750, 120	801,
	16, 468 1, 0 <b>8</b> 8, 195	540, 361	4, 532 1, 589, 425	727,
legrakins	139, 111	67.525	110.700	54, 25,
rown sugar	30, 366	15, 881 1, 471, 761	55, 879 2, 909, 705	25,
ead	2, 814, 074	1, 471, 761	2, 909, 705	1, 832,
alap root	54, 859 1, 187, 700	28, 430 621, 167	29, 052 1, 196, 293	13, 547,
mnty hage	21, 662	11, 329	70, 724	82,
alt	5. 749	8.007	16, 691	7,
heepakins heepakins heerakins irown sugar oad alap root Zacaton" root irown sugar alap root alap root irown sugar oad irown sugar irown sugar irown sugar irown sugar irown sugar irown sugar irown sugar irown sugar irown sugar irown sugar irown sugar irown sugar irown sugar irown sugar	5, 749 8, 600	4, 500	33, 365	15.
otton seed	17, 616	9, 213	178, 098	81,
Vorked tobacco	1, 001, 859 1, 718, 232	523, 972 898, 635	926, 148 3, 563, 620	424, 1, 632,
Vorked tobacco	1, 718, 282	ave, 650	0, 000, 020 16. 495	7.
Zemille	997, 155	<b>52</b> 1, 512	16, 495 633, 270	290.
arsaparilla		16, 266	20, 940	9,

## RECAPITULATION.

	Precious metals.		Other articles.		Total exportation.	
	Mexican currency.	United States cur- rency.	Mexican currency.	United States cur- rency.	Mexican currency.	United States cur- rency.
Total exports in fiscal year 1897-98	<b>\$</b> 75, 0 <b>42</b> , 3 <b>32</b>	<b>\$34, 369, 388</b>	<b>\$58, 930, 417</b>	<b>\$24,</b> 700, 131	\$128, 972, 749	<b>\$59, 069, 519</b>
1896-97	66, 188, 097	34, 613, 760	45, 168, 897	23, 620, 457	111, 346, 494	58, 284, 217
Increase	8, 859, 235		8, 767, 020		17, 626, 255	

The following table is interesting, as showing the movement to the United States and Europe through the various Mexican custom-houses, during the last fiscal year and the year before:

Exports.

	189	97-98.	1896-97.	
Custom-house.	Mexican currency.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.	United States currency.
Acapulco	· \$138, 305	\$63, 344	\$123,481	<b>864.</b> 581
Altata	699, 678	320, 453	813, 899	425, 660
Boquillas	74, 296	34, 027		1
Camargo	11, 369	5, 207		
Campeche	914, 800	418, 978	8, 785	4, 568
Ciudad Juarez	19, 583, 522	8, 969, 253	747, 710	391, 052
Ciudad Porfirio Diaz	3, 069, 394	1, 414, 942	17, 929, 521	9, 377, 130
Coatzacoalcos	145, 849	66, 799	2, 888, 535	1, 510, 70
Frontera	810, 191	866, 945	285, 195	149, 157
Guaymas	34, 839	15, 956	418, 352	218, 796
Guerrero	22, 431	10, 273	40, 307	21, 08
Isla del Carmen	1, 370, 220	627, 561	15, 754	8, 239
Morita	275, 849	126, 339	1, 693, 767	885, 840
La Paz	423, 943	194, 166	498, 765	260, 854
Laredo	4, 158, 765	1, 904, 714	430, 144	224.965
Las Palomas	36, 940	16, 919	8, 701, 086	1, 935, 668
Manzanillo	218, 695	100, 162	420, 011	219, 666
Matamoros	234, 478	107, 391	221, 551	115, 871
Mazatlan	7, 021, 742	8, 215, 958	812, 987	168, 692
Mier	78, 405	85, 909	5, 808, 037	8, 037, 608
Nogales	7, 551, 292	8, 458, 492	78, 609	41, 11
Progreso	12, 084, 723	5, 584, 808	5, 776, 575	8, 021, 140
Puerto Angel.	652, 227	297, 720	8, 443, 130	4, 415, 75
Salina Cruz	26, 921	12, 830	525, 075	274, 614
San Blas	284, 661	130, 375	68, 114	35.62
Santa Rosalia.	698, 250	319, 809	638, 398	883, 87
Sásabe	22, 556	10, 331	8, 279, 390	1, 715, 12
Soconusco	1, 672, 785	766, 136	1, 608, 446	841, 217
Tampico.	36, 492, 544	16, 713, 585	29, 952, 441	15, 665, 127
Tijuana	44, 074	20, 186	116, 238	60, 792
Todos Santos	147, 486	67.549	199, 367	104, 266
Tonala	838, 781	155, 139	255, 582	133, 660
Tuxpan	575, 892	263, 530	1, 154, 813	603, 700
Vera Cruz	27, 779, 298	13, 222, 918	22, 484, 638	11, 759, 46
Zapaluta	275, 515	126, 186	408, 846	213, 560
		140, 100	=00, 010	210,000
Total	128, 972, 749	59, 06 <del>9</del> , 519	111, 346, 494	58, 234, 210

The following table shows the proportion of exports to the various countries, and, as will be seen, out of \$128,972,749 (\$59,069,519) worth of exports in 1897-93, \$94,974,616 (\$43,498,374) went to the United States, or 73 per cent of the total amount exported from Mexico, as against 77 per cent in 1896-97.

As will be seen, the export business of the United States has not kept pace with the increase in the general exports; some other coun-

tries have greatly increased their purchases of Mexican goods, for

example:

France, which in 1896-97 bought of Mexico but \$1,873,522 (\$670,743), bought in 1897-98 \$5,320,016 (\$1,904,587), an increase of \$3,446,494 (\$1,233,844). Holland, which is reaching out for trade here, increased from \$57,906 (\$20,730) in 1896-97 to \$719,322 (\$257,517), an increase of \$661,416 (\$236,787). Cuba shows the most notable increase, from \$53,503 (\$19,155) in 1896-97 to \$2,152,544 (\$770,611) in 1897-98. This is due to the fact that Cuba had to have certain Mexican products, and that the advantage in favor of Spain was greatly diminished.

Germany's increase, though large, was not so remarkable, being \$2,578,989 (\$923,278), while the small Kingdom of Belgium about keeps pace with England, since the former increased \$421,765 (\$150,992), whereas the latter, with its position of second only to the United States (though at a great distance), increased only \$495,111 (\$177,249). The Mexican dollar has not varied much during the last six months of the fiscal year—only a few points, which fluctuations have caused no inconvenience of any kind.

EXPORTS.

	189	97-98.	1896-97.	
Countries.	Mexican currency.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.	United States currency.
Germany	\$6, 995, 783	\$3, 204, 046	\$4, 416, 744	\$2, 309, 95
Algeria	906	415		
Belgrum	1, 556, 090	702, 689	1, 184, 825	593, 24
Canada	2, 170	994	17	
Chile	603	276	20	1
China.	2,260	1,085	5, 896	2,82
Colombia	2, 260	1,085	17, 675	9, 24
Costa Rica	505	231	31, 658	16, 55
Denmark	8, 444	1, 577		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Ecuador	342	157		
Spain	1, 231, 842	568, 955	1, 192, 328	546, 08
United States	94, 974, 616	43, 498, 374	86, 742, 961	45, 366, 56
France	5, 320, 016	1, 904, 587	1, 873, 522	670, 74
Guatemala	846, 016	387, 475	1, 197, 247	626, 16
Holland	719, 322	257, 517	57, 906	20, 73
Honduras	5, 250	2, 405		
England	14, 775, 638	6, 767, 242	14, 280, 527	7, 468, 71
Island of Cubs	2, 152, 544	770, 611	53, 503	19, 15
Hawaiian Islands			<b>1, 20</b> 0	62
[taly	30,600	14, 015	10, 765	5, 63
Japan	2,052	940	1,660	86
Nicaragua		179	2, 110	1, 10
Peru	7,999	3,664	19, 690	10, 29
Republic of Salvador	21, 191	9,705	12, 185	6,87
Republic of Santo Domingo	50, 720	23, 230	. <b></b>	
Russia	270, 370	123, 829	294, 165	153, 84
Sweden		l	180	9
Switzerland	200	92	720	87
Venezuela	170	78		
Total	128, 972, 749	59, 069, 519	111, 346, 494	58, 234, 21

# TRANSPORTATION.

A significant fact is that whereas, until recently, all rates to New York proper were made by water from Tampico or Vera Cruz, I have lately noticed overland shipments of even such bulky commodities as broom root, an evidence that the railways are awakening to the importance of the export trade from Mexico.

## UNITED STATES-MEXICAN FREIGHT RATES.

It is beyond the purpose of this report to undertake to name all rates between the two countries, but I have endeavored to give a general idea of the rates charged on the commodities commonly imported and exported. Both freight and passenger rates are determined here, as in the United States, by traffic associations presided over by a chairman, and the rates named by him are reasonably stable, though, as is customary, subject to change with or without notice, as may be stipulated. All intending shippers should communicate with the railway and obtain rates on the goods they expect to ship before making sale of same. The main purpose of these rates and the Mexican classification is to suggest what articles are dealt in in this Republic. The extent may be determined by a careful study of the imports and exports.

The following rates are in United States currency per 100 pounds, carload lots:

Articles.	From-	То—	Rate.
gricultural implements and	New York	Mexico City	\$1.
machinery.		1	
	do	- do	
lagging and bags	. do	do	
elting.	. do	do	<b>a 1.</b>
	do		
ooks, boxed	do	do	<b>a 1.</b>
	do	do	1.
rick, fire			
andles	. do	do	1.
anned goods	do	do	
arpets	do	do	<b>a</b> 1.
ement, in barrels	do	do	
orks	. do	do	al.
rugs and medicines	do	. do	<b>a</b> 1.
lectrical appliances	do	do	
irearms			1.
	do		ī
lassware			ī
lass (mirrors)	do	do	41
roceries	do	do	āī
one compressed	do	do	<b>a</b> 1.
ope, compressou	do	do	<b>a</b> 1.
anlatona	do	do	4
on has and commented	do	40	•
on, bar and corrugated	do	do	•
iones minos mhishios	do	do	1.
	00	uo	1.
etc., in glass, packed. (achinery	do	do	
aconery	do	do	
			<b>a</b> 1
siis sud spikes	do	- qo	
	. do		
	.   do		a.
aper	. do	do	
ulp, wood	. do	do	
ails and fastenings	do	.¦do	
	.  do	do	a1
inware, nested	. do	do	a1
	do	do	<b>a</b> 1
eathers	Vera Crus and Tampico	New York	
	do		
	do		
	do		
hicle	do		
eerskins	do	do	1
oatskins	do	do	_
	do		
	do		
air			
	do		
	do		ъ1
onav	do	do	c 2
rnit	do		d
EU10	·:uv	uv	4.
a Less than carloads.	b Per bale. c Per	r barrel. d Per cubic i	



	From—	То—	Rate.
Beans	All stations between Lampa- zos and Saltillo, both in- clusive.	San Antonio, Tex	<b>\$038</b>
	Gomez Farias to Vanegas	do	. 48
	Catorce to Rincon	Austin and intermediate	. 58 . 62
	both inclusive.	points, except where low-	. 02
	do	er rates are provided.	. 65
		All other points on L M.  Rwy. north of Austin, including Houston and Galveston, and points south of Palestine.	
	do	Points in Texas on the M., K. and T., except the 9	. 70
		and S. branch 7 and 5 and	
	do	I T and Q W D	. 70
		C. and S. T. Rwy. (points	. 10
		taking higher than com-	
		mon point rates to be the usual differential higher).	
[xtle	Moctezuma, Venado, Los	New York	. 68
	Charcos, La Luna Seca, Ca- torce, Vanegas, El Salado, La Ventura, via Laredo Y. M. and Galveston.		
	Satillo, Ramos, Arispe, Santa Maria, Monterey, via La- redo Y. M. and Galveston.	do	. 50
Zacaton (broom root)	Mexico	do	. 50
	Maravatio	do	. 69 . 56
	Patzcuaro		. 94
713	Flor de Maria	do	. 59
Hides and skins	Lampazos and Monterey Saltilio	do	. 50 . 55
	Vanegas	do	. 70
	Catorce	do	. 70
	Montezuma San Luis Potosi All routes between Villa	do	. 55 . 50
	keyes and Maravatio, in- clusive.		. 75
	Morelia branch points Toluca	do	. 80 . 60
	Morioo	1 40	. 50
Bones (minimum, 24,000	Monterey Maria	St. Louis, Mo	. 37
pounds per car).	Monterey  Mexico City, Jesus Maria, and all intermediate points, including stations on El Salto and Morelia branches.	New Orleans	. 40
	San Luis Potosi, Santa Maria,	do	. 35
	and all intermediate points. Garcia, La Santa, and all in-	do	. 30
	termediate points.	Golwaston	
	Catorce, La Santa, and all in- termediate points.	Galveston	. 32
Green tropical fruits a	City of Mexico, San Luis Potosi, and intermediate points, and all points on the Morelia branch, also from	New Orleans, La.; Memphis, Tenn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Kansas City, Mo.; Chica-	1. 25
	Maralia hannah alaa fram	go, Ill.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Louisville, Ky.; Milwau-	
	miorena branch, anso irom		
	Yantepec, Cordoba, Puebla, and San Marcos.	kee, Wis.; Denver, Colo.;	
	Yantepec, Cordoba, Puebla, and San Marcos.	kee, Wis.; Denver, Colo.; St. Paul, Minn., and Min- neapolis, Minn.	1, 18
	Yantepec, Cordoba, Puebla, and San Marcos.	kee, Wis.; Denver, Colo.; St. Paul, Minn., and Min-	1. 18
a Owners' risk of decay. Franges, estimated weight per	Yantepec, Cordoba, Puebla, and San Marcos.	kee, Wis.; Denver Colo.; St. Paul, Minn., and Min- neapolis, Minn. Houston and Galveston, Tex.	
I also give passen	Yantepec, Cordoba, Puebla, and San Marcosdo	kee, Wis.; Denver, Colo.; St. Paul, Minn., and Min- neapolis, Minn. Houston and Galveston, Tex.  timum weight, 20,000 pounds r car, 300 boxes, or 24,000 pound	per car
I also give passen; York— To Vera Cruz or Tampico	Yantepee, Cordoba, Puebla, and San Marcos. do	kee, Wis.; Denver, Colo.; St. Paul, Minn., and Min- neapolis, Minn. Houston and Galveston, Tex. imum weight, 20,000 pounds r car, 300 boxes, or 24,000 pound present by water fron	per car ls.
I also give passen; York— To Vera Cruz or Tampico First class	Yantepec Cordoba, Puebla, and San Marcos. do  Prepaid or guaranteed. Min box, 80 pounds; minimum, per ger rates effective at	kee, Wis.; Denver, Colo.; St. Paul, Minn., and Min- neapolis, Minn. Houston and Galveston, Tex. nimum weight, 20,000 pounds r car, 300 boxes, or 24,000 pound present by water from	a New
I also give passen; York— To Vera Cruz or Tampico First class Second class	Yantepec Cordoba, Puebla, and San Marcos. do  Prepaid or guaranteed. Min box, 80 pounds; minimum, per ger rates effective at	kee, Wis.; Denver, Colo.; St. Paul, Minn., and Minneapolis, Minn. Houston and Galveston, Tex.  Limum weight, 20,000 pounds rear, 300 boxes, or 24,000 pound present by water from	per car a. New \$60
I also give passen; York— To Vera Cruz or Tampico First class Second class	Yantepec Cordoba, Puebla, and San Marcos. do  Prepaid or guaranteed. Min box, 80 pounds; minimum, per ger rates effective at	kee, Wis.; Denver, Colo.; St. Paul, Minn., and Minneapolis, Minn. Houston and Galveston, Tex.  Limum weight, 20,000 pounds rear, 300 boxes, or 24,000 pound present by water from	per car a. New \$60
I also give passen; York— To Vera Cruz or Tampico First class Second class Third class To Mexico City by Ward	Yantepec Cordoba, Puebla, and San Marcos. do  Prepaid or guaranteed. Min box, 80 pounds; minimum, per ger rates effective at	kee, Wis.; Denver, Colo.; St. Paul, Minn., and Min- neapolis, Minn. Houston and Galveston, Tex. imum weight, 20,000 pounds r car, 300 boxes, or 24,000 pound present by water fron	per car a New \$60
I also give passen; York—  To Vera Cruz or Tampico First class Second class Third class To Mexico City by Ward First class Second class	Yantepec Cordoba, Puebla, and San Marcos. do  Prepaid or guaranteed. Min box, 80 pounds; minimum, per ger rates effective at the control of the control	kee, Wis.; Denver, Colo.; St. Paul, Minn., and Minneapolis, Minn. Houston and Galveston, Tex.  Tex.  imum weight, 20,000 pounds rear, 300 boxes, or 24,000 pound present by water from	per can 8. 1. Nev \$66 24
I also give passen; York—  Fo Vera Cruz or Tampico First class Second class Third class Fo Mexico City by Ward First class Second class Third class	Yantepec Cordoba, Puebla, and San Marcos. do  Prepaid or guaranteed. Min box, 80 pounds; minimum, per ger rates effective at the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control of the control	kee, Wis.; Denver, Colo.; St. Paul, Minn., and Min- neapolis, Minn. Houston and Galveston, Tex. aimum weight, 20,000 pounds r car, 300 boxes, or 24,000 pound present by water fron	per can s. no Nev \$6 2

The Southwestern Freight Bureau Tariff, No. 4, effective January 27, 1898, which I send herewith, gives the rates, rules, and regulations applying on freight forwarded between St. Louis, Denver (Colo.), Kansas City, Memphis, Little Rock, Fort Smith, Nashville, Louisville, Chicago, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Dayton, South Bend, Macon, Middlesboro, Omaha, Detroit, Cleveland, and Pittsburg, and points in their respective territories described herein. Also points in Texas and City of Mexico, San Luis Potosi and Monterey, and common points.

This tariff is generally referred to principally for south-bound business, but, as a matter of fact, on account of its limitations and the constant changes often made in some unnoticed corner of a supplement, it is used as a basis only, and all shippers contemplating business with Mexico should write to the proper persons, stating when they intend

to ship and what commodities, and obtain a rate thereupon.

# LAND TRANSPORTATION.

Land transportation from and to the United States through the frontier custom-houses of the Republic during the fiscal year of 1897–98 as compared with the fiscal year of 1896–97.

#### ENTRIES.

Custom-house.	Box cars.	Vehicles.	Mules.	Freight.	Passen- gers.
Camargo		. 8	24	Tons.	455
Ciudad Juarez Ciudad Porfirio Diaz Guerrero	4,782	2, 683 3, 010 141	5, 474 1, 838	101, 881 126, 335 18	15, 283 5, 067 2, 590
La Morita Laredo Mier	11,211	850 839 118	175 821	489 180, 966 119	2, 586 8, 256 18, 992
Nogales Tijuana	2,777	603 694	907 1,090	22, 490	16, 223 6, 215
Total movement in fiscal year 1897-98 Total movement in fiscal year 1896-97	24, 279 31, 044	8, 441 7, 217	9, 329 6, 508	882, 299 578, 934	70, 677 36, 787
Increase in 1897–98	6, 765	1, 224	2, 821	196, 634	33, 890

## DEPARTURES.

Camargo		8	24		409
Ciudad Juarez	7, 552	727	1,454	136, 663	14, 465
Ciudad Porfirio Diaz	5, 550	4, 954		136, 189	4, 549
Guerrero		169	1,365	18	2, 448
La Morita		141	40	283	2, 274
Laredo	1,464	199	l	13,000	2, 274 7, 397
Mier		112	816	118	18, 567
Nogales	2, 400	268	394	29, 214	9, 420
Tijuana		697	1,090		6, 215
Total movement in fiscal year 1897-98	16, 966	7, 275	4, 683	315, 487	60, 744
Total movement in fiscal year 1896-97	17, 119	4, 575	3, 096	349, 164	82, 236
Increase in 1897-98		2,700	1,587		25, 508
Decrease in 1897–98	153			33, 676	

## MEXICAN RAILWAYS.

So many of our people are interested in railway supplies, that I have thought a list of the principal railways in this Republic, showing their length and location, would be of service. It is true that the principal systems have their purchasing agents in the United States, and the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Filed for reference in Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Department of State.

smaller systems are imitating the others when they can, but a good deal of business may be worked up by writing dealers in the City of Mexico, appointing agents here, and getting active and reliable corrrespond-

ents in the smaller centers traversed by the railways.

I shall make a practice of advising the Department of any new railway concessions that may be granted in this Republic, so that such of our people as may be interested may have an opportunity to inform themselves in the premises. As a general rule, all railways are represented in the City of Mexico, as the Government has an active supervision over those that have received subventions, and a general knowledge of the operations and conditions of all. The official in charge of this work is Don Santiago Mendez, subsecretary of the department of communications, City of Mexico.

Table of the principal railroads in the Republic.

RAILWAYS OF STANDARD GAUGE.

Mexican Central: From El Paso to City of Mexico (1,224 miles). Branches: Chicalote to Tampico, Irapuato to Ameca, Lerdo to San Pedro, Silao to Marfil, Tula to Pachuca	1,90
Velardena. Matamoros to Zaragoza	e.
sonora: Nogaies to Guaymas Monterey and Mexican Gulf: Treviño to Tampico	
Mexican Railway: Mexico to Vera Cruz (263 miles). Branches: Apizaco to Puebla. Ometuaco	26 38
to Pachuse	35
to Pachuca.  Satinal Tehuantepec: Government railroad, now leased by S. Pearson & Son, Coatzacoal	19
cos to Salina Cruž. Mexico, Cuernavaca and the Pacific: Mexico to Cuernavaca (75 miles), Puente de Ixtla to Los Amates (25 miles)	10
Mexican Northern: Escalon to Sierra Mojada	*
Cazadero and Solis: Cazadero to near Solis	_!
Rio Grande, Sierra Madre and the Pacific: Ciudad Juarez to Terrazas	1
Cordoba to Tuxtepec: Cordoba to Motzorongo	
Merida and Progreso: Merida to Progreso	
Western: Altara to Utiliacan	
Western: Altafa to Culiacan	
Total	4, 2
NARROW-GAUGE LINES.	
Mexican National: Laredo to Mexico City (840 miles). Branches: Acambaro to Patzcuaro,	
Mexico to El Salto, Matamoros to San Miguel	1, 0
Mexico to El Salto, Matamores to San Miguel. Interoceanic: Mexico to Vera Crus (340 miles). Branches: Los Reyes to Puente de Ixtla, Los Arcos to Tianoualpican, Virreyes to San Juan	5
Mexican Southern: Puebla to Oaxaca	2
Vera Cruz and Alvarado: Vera Cruz to Alvarado	_
Hidalgo and Northwestern: Mexico to Pachuca (70 miles). Branches: Tepa to Sototlan, San Agustin to Iyola.	1
Michoacan and Pacific: Maravatio to Zitacuaro	•
Rederal District R. R. (Valley and Tlaham lines)	
Vanegas and Rio Verde: Vanegas to Matchuala	
san Marcos and Nautia: San Marcos to Huitsizilapan (40 miles). Branches: To San Juan	
de los Llanos	
de los Lianos. Foluca and San Juan de las Huertas: Tolucs to San Juan dexican National Constructing Co.: Manzanillo to Colima (58 miles), Zacatecas to Ojocali-	
de los Lianos.  Coluca and San Juan de las Huertas: Tolucs to San Juan  dexican National Constructing Co.: Manzanillo to Colima (58 miles), Zacatecas to Ojocaliente (30 miles).  Coluca and Tenango: Toluca to Tenango	
de los Lianos.  Foluca and San Juan de las Huertas: Toluca to San Juan.  Mexican National Constructing Co.: Manzanillo to Colima (58 miles), Zacatecas to Ojocaliente (30 miles).  Foluca and Tenango: Toluca to Tenango.  Lazadero (2 feet): Cazadero to Nado.	
de los Lianos.  Toluca and San Juan de las Huertas: Tolucs to San Juan  Mexican National Constructing Co.: Manzanillo to Colima (58 miles), Zacatecas to Ojocaliente (30 miles)  Toluca and Tenango: Toluca to Tenango  Lazadero (2 feet): Cazadero to Nado.  Jazadero (2 feet): Cazadero to Nado.	
de los Lianos.  Foluca and San Juan de las Huertas: Toluca to San Juan  Mexican National Constructing Co.: Manzanillo to Colima (58 miles), Zacatecas to Ojocaliente (30 miles).  Foluca and Tenango: Toluca to Tenango.  Cazadero (2 feet): Cazadero to Nado	
Foluca and San Juan de las Huertas: Toluca to San Juan Mexican National Constructing Co.: Mansanillo to Colima (58 miles), Zacatecas to Ojocali- ente (30 miles).  Toluca and Tenango: Toluca to Tenango  Cazadero (2 feet): Cazadero to Nado.  Jalapa and Orizaba (in construction), south of Jalapa.  Guanajuato and Dolores: Rincon to hacienda of San Luis de la Paz  Merida and Peto: Merida to Santa Maria sugar factory.  Merida and Valladolid: Merida to Tino, and branch to Progreso.	
de los Lianos.  Foluca and San Juan de las Huertas: Toluca to San Juan  Mexican National Constructing Co.: Manzanillo to Colima (58 miles), Zacatecas to Ojocaliente (30 miles).  Foluca and Tenango: Toluca to Tenango.  Cazadero (2 feet): Cazadero to Nado	

# Table of the principal railroads in the Republic-Continued.

## RÉSUMÉ.

Name, etc.	Miles.
16 standard-gauge lines	4, 294 2, 635
Total, 36 lines	

There have been a number of railway extensions spoken of during the last year. The most important is of the Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railway, from Tampico or near by to the City of Mexico, via Pachuca. An important enterprise, that of a canal to unite southern Mexico (beginning at a point on the Tehuantepec Railway not far from Salina Cruz) with the neighboring Republic of Guatemala, has been given a concession.

During the last six months, the railway system has increased by more than 314 kilometers (195 miles), of which 62½ (36.8 miles) pertain to the Mexico, Cuernavaca and Pacific Railroad; 60 (37.2 miles) to the Mexican Central on its branch from Jimenez to Hidalgo del Parral; 40 (24.8 miles) to the Mexican National between Patzcuaro and Uruapam; 25 (15.5 miles) to the International on its branch between Reata and Monterey, and the remainder to other lines, among which may be mentioned that which has lately joined the capitals of Yucatan and Campeche, an event which has with reason been celebrated with rejoicings by both States. Recently, the line between San Juan Bautista and the Gonzalez River was inaugurated.

The railway system of the Republic now measures 12,403 kilometers (7,707.2 miles), including 234.7 kilometers (145.8 miles) of state-owned tramways.

Some of the companies have either executed, or have in preparation, noteworthy works on their lines, such as the completion of the tunnel between Dolores and Catorce, which is 2.212 kilometers (1.37 miles) in length; the permanent station building of the Mexican Southern at Oaxaca; and the plans for the introduction of electrical traction on certain of its lines, presented by the Federal District Railway Company.

On account of the severe damage periodically suffered by the provisional bridges of the Tehuantepec Railroad over the river of the same name, a new location of the road at that point has been undertaken, so that the line may cross the river under favorable conditions and by a metallic bridge.

# FINANCE.

As will be seen elsewhere in this report, an important factor in the budget of Mexico is the revenue derived from the stamp tax, which I append in full. The present generation of Americans can remember two things distinctly: The abolition of the stamp tax from checks and the gradual reduction of same on articles of general consumption, and the resumption of specie payments; and the boys of to-day have seen, on account of the Spanish-American war, a return to the old method of raising revenue by the stamp tax, though it may be only for a short time.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Filed for reference in Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Department of State.

The Mexican generation of to-day has seen, first, its currency on a par with gold, and for a time silver dollars even at a premium over the American dollar, and then at first a gradual, then a sudden perceptible downward tendency, until one knew not where the decline in the monetary standard would stop, and the country suffered on account of the uncertainty, just as the United States suffered from the fear of free silver. It is a tribute to the recuperative power of Mexico that with the rapid reduction in the purchasing power of money and the increase in the expense of living at the same time, there has now been for more than ten years—in fact, ever since the present chief magistrate, President Porfirio Diaz, obtained thorough control of this Republic—absolute financial good faith and solvency, with constantly increasing credit to the nation, both at home and abroad.

With this prompt meeting of all obligations, has come a great influx of foreigners, attracted by opportunities offered here to large capital,

and by the guaranty of a stable government.

The department of the treasury, with nearly 4,000 employees, at the head of which is the able financier José Yves Limantour, well known and universally respected both here and abroad, presents a spectacle in its workings that is worthy of attention.

That the perfect financial order of this Republic has been attained only after much effort, and that therefore the present condition of Mexico is the more noteworthy, will be seen from the following short

sketch of the financial history of the country:

A brief account of the debt of Mexico is as follows: In 1823, immediately after the independence of the Republic was assured, the Government, seeing the necessity for improvements in the country, sent a representative to England, and the first bonds were floated in that country in 1825. Through troublous times, the Mexican Government faithfully recognized and liquidated according to its ability the English debt. The interest was paid as well as might be expected, and whenever the rate was reduced, so as to make the burden less onerous on the Mexican people, valuable considerations were given to compensate for the reduction, such as the monopoly of certain commodities raised and certain privileges controlled by the Government.

With the exception of the Maximilian and the French debts, classed in the same category, no attempt at repudiation was ever made; and the matter of that four years' episode in the history of Mexico is too well known for me to say more than that the loan in question was used to destroy the Republic, as far as was possible, and, such being the object, the loan has never been recognized by the succeeding republican gov-

ernments that have ruled uninterruptedly since 1867.

In 1888, a loan of £10,500,000 was taken by foreign bankers. This was secured by 20 per cent of the duties on importations and exportations, and the entire product of "direct contributions," and also some other taxes, known as "predial, patents, and professional;" and the agreement was that the proportion of the duties so set apart should amount to at least 10 per cent more than the quantity required for interest and a sinking fund. If the customs receipts failed to provide this, the portion of them so set apart was to be increased. This £10,500,000 was used to refund all the outstanding indebtedness of the Republic. This loan draws 6 per cent interest, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent for a sinking fund, the effect of which will be to totally extinguish the debt in a term of years. Of this loan of £10,500,000, at the time it was made, when it was still in the nature of an experiment, the syndicate underwriting it took £3,700,000 at 70 per cent; but such was the suc-

cess of the issue in the principal stock exchanges of Europe, that the average price at which the bonds were taken by the public was 81, and the bankers in charge of the matter were glad to use their right of option to take the rest of the loan, £6,800,000, at 86½ per cent, and this latter issue was all sold at a good profit to the syndicate. This was the first undeniable evidence to the world of Mexico's prosperity and increased credit.

The next loan was for the purpose of building the Tehuantepec Railway, which unites the two oceans at about the narrowest point on the isthmus. This railway is owned by the Mexican Government, and bids fair to be a link in the great chain of railways that will connect the United States with the South American republics, and thus greatly increase the trade relations between the two great races. loan was for £2,700,000, bears 5 per cent interest, and is guaranteed by the receipts of the Tehuantepec Railway. This loan is convertible, if desired by the Mexican Government, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum; whereas the two others, of which I shall now speak, are payable at the option of the Government, after a notice of six months to the bondholders, at any time after the 1st of January, 1898. This same proviso also applies to the first loan of £10,500,000. third loan, of £6,000,000, was made in 1890; interest at 6 per cent; onefourth per cent as a sinking fund, secured by 12 per cent of the duties on imports and exports, with the same 10 per cent additional clause. This was made for the purpose of paying off on favorable terms the subsidies given to the Mexican and Mexican National railways, and of liquidating some floating indebtedness; and such was the improved credit of the nation, that it was sold to the public at more than 931.

The fourth and last loan, for £3,000,000, was made in 1893, at 6 per cent, with one-fourth of 1 per cent as a sinking fund; was secured by 12 per cent of the customs receipts, with the 10 per cent protection clause, and this, as well as the loans of £10,500,000 and £6,000,000, may be paid at any time at the option of the Mexican Government after January 1, 1898, though they all have many years yet to run, if this conversion should not be desired. This last loan was to complete the Tehuantepec Railway, to pay off floating indebtedness that had accumulated during a succession of short-crop years, and to reimburse the Government for the continued fall in silver, which at that time was not foreseen and provided for in the budget, as was done last year. Silver sold at 2 for 1 at the time of making up the budget, but a fall of 10 per cent was allowed for in the estimates by the clear-sighted minister of the treasury, so that when the fall actually came, there was no embarrassment.

The total interest payments on the exterior or gold debts is \$14,000,000 in Mexican money per annum, but of course grows less each year, owing to the gradual extinction of the debt.

The interest on the interior or silver debt amounts to less than

**\$4.000.000** silver per annum.

The whole interest, including the sinking fund, is about \$19,500,000, and all the other expenses of the Government, to judge by recent years, amount to \$30,500,000, all computed in silver. The receipts from customs duties and other taxes amply provide for all expenses. · continued and thorough development of the country by railways and the inducements offered to capital will, in my opinion, render the security more and more valuable each year; and the love of peace, so thoroughly taught to his people by President Diaz, will make any serious internal dissensions highly improbable in the future. The whole exterior or gold debt, calculated up to the end of the fiscal year 1897–98 at \$5 to the £1, is as follows, according to the figures furnished me by the treasury department:

# EXTERIOR DEBT.

<del>-13-13-13-13-13-13-13-13-13-13-13-13-13-</del>	
Loan of 1888—£10,500,000, 6 per cent, payable in gold.	
On June 30, 1897, there remained to be written off	\$50, 715, <b>700</b> 395, 500
On June 30, 1898, there remained to be written off	50, 320, 200
Loan of 1890—£6,000,000, 6 per cent.	
On June 30, 1897, there remained to be written off	29, 490, 600 113, 100
On June 30, 1898, there remained to be written off	29, 377, 500
Loan of 1893—£3,000,000, 6 per cent.	
On June 30, 1898, there remained to be written off	14, 848, 800 50, 900
On June 30, 1898, there remained to be written off	14, 797,900
Tehuantepec loan, £2,700,000, at 5 per cent	13, 500, 000
RÉSUMÉ.	
On June 20 1907 the total of the three leans of 1999 1900 and 1909	
On June 30, 1897, the total of the three loans of 1888, 1890, and 1893 amounted to	95, 055, 100 559, 500
On June 30, 1898, there remained to be written off	94, 495, 600 13, 500, 000
Total of exterior or gold debt on June 30, 1898	107, 995, 600
INTERIOR DEBT.	
The following shows the silver or interior debt:	
Issue of consolidated bonds of 3 per cent, circulation, approximately, on June 30, 1898	51, 000, 000
Tonne of E new cond conventible bonds	
Issue of 5 per cent convertible bonds.	
First series:  Bonds issued \$19,985,800  Written off up to June 39, 1898 104,900	19, 880, 900
Second series:	10, 000, 000
Bonds issued	19, 858, 700
Third series: Bonds issued up to June 30, 1898	3, 108, 000
Total issue of 5 per cent bonds up to June 30, 1898	
RÉSUMÉ OF BOTH DEBTS.	
Exterior debt, in gold, up to June 30, 1898	107, 995, 600 41, 668, 334
Total (United States currency)	149, 663, 934

Taking the gold debt of \$107,995,600 (United States currency) and reducing the silver or interior debt of \$93,847,600 at the rate of 0.444, in effect on June 30, 1898, we have a total gold debt of \$149,663,934, which, if again reduced to Mexican silver at the same rate of exchange, amounts to \$337,043,179 in Mexican silver. This, divided among the population of 12,570,195, as obtained from the official census of 1895, with the small estimate of 430,805 added for increase in the last three years, or 13,000,000 in all (no allowance being made for the fact that it is difficult to obtain full figures from certain Indian tribes whose superstitions are opposed to stating the number of individuals in their families), gives a national debt of \$25.93 silver per capita; the average annual interest on which may be estimated at about 5 per cent—\$1.30 silver per capita.

A noteworthy fact is that, with the exception of this national debt and the debt of the City of Mexico (the latter authorized for the sole purpose of concluding the great drainage work, which it is expected will make this city one of the most healthful in the world), there is almost no municipal or State indebtedness in this Republic; in fact, I know of but one city, San Luis Potosi, that has any debt, and that is small; and of but one State, Jalisco, that has even made a contract for a loan. In the case of Jalisco, the loan (of \$1,500,000 gold) is as yet only a contract, and is for the purpose of constructing a thorough system of waterworks in the principal city of that State, Guadalajara, one of the most beautiful, clean, and agreeable places in the Republic, and a part of this consular district.

Below, I give full particulars of the debt of the City of Mexico. As will be seen, it amounts at present to \$11,000,000 gold. The work of the drainage canal and the sewerage system (the contract for the latter having been let during the last year to a French company) is to be completed during the next three years.

The municipal loan of \$12,000,000 at 5 per cent interest was made in London with the Trustees, Executors, and Securities Insurance Corporation, Limited, who took the same at 70 per cent, with obligation on the part of the municipality to pay, each quarter, \$180,000 gold. There is also to be paid \$450 gold, each quarter, to the financial agent as commission, and one-fourth per cent to the National Bank, also as commission.

The following payments have been made:

Year.	Expenses.	Commission National Bank.	Commission Sion London.	Funding.	Proceeds.	Exchange.	Total.
1889		\$888.76	<b>81, 437, 50</b>		\$800, 000. 00 200, 000. 00	\$134, 574. 86	\$800, 000. 00 336, 901. 12
1891	\$394.04	1, 152, 39		\$121, 500. 00	598, 500. 00	199, 734. 03	923, 080. 46
1892 1893	206.00 162.38	1, 303. 15 1, 460. 83	1, 800. 00 1, 800. 00	127, 650. 00 134, 100. 00	592, 350, 00 595, 900, 00	820, 808. 80	1, 044, 117. <b>9</b> 5 1, 170, <b>378, 8</b> 3
1894	393. 54	1, 744, 39	1, 800.00	140, 887, 50	779, 112, 50		1, 398, 013, 33
1895	818.54	1, 715. 83	1, 800. 00	148, 025, 00	571, 975, 00	650, 863, 84	1, 374, 698. 21
1896	860. 60	1, 698. 92	1,800.00	155, 512, 50	584, 487. 50		1, 361, 704. 49
1897	584. 76	1, 904. 90	1, 800. 00	163, 387. 50	556, 612. <b>5</b> 0	801, 848. 16	1, 526, 137. 82
Total	2, 919. 86	11, 869. 17	14, 037. 50	991, 062, 50	5, 248, 937. 50	3, 866, 205. 18	9, 935, 032. 21

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE CITY OF MEXICO.

A little over twenty years ago, in 1876, the municipal receipts did not greatly exceed \$700,000. In 1897, these receipts amounted to \$3,079,074 (\$1,610,356).

The fiscal value of town and country property in the Federal district was estimated at \$76,000,000. It now passes \$120,000,000 (\$62,760,000). The number of commercial establishments in 1876–77 was 3,000; at

the present time, it is about 8,000.

These facts are sufficient to demonstrate the development of the

locality. It has followed the general progress of the Republic.

The \$3,079,074 (\$1,610,356), to which I have just referred and which corresponds to the year of 1897, represents, distributed among the 330,698 inhabitants, which, according to the last census, form the town, a charge of \$9.33 (\$4.88) per capita, which is considered a very low estimate, as the general opinion is that many persons escaped from the census. Even admitting this figure of \$9.33 (\$4.88) per inhabitant, the burdens of the municipal expenses on the people are much less than in many of the principal cities of Europe and the United States, and this notwithstanding the fact that Mexico is realizing one of the greatest of improvements, greater than many that the richest and most advanced cities of the world can show, and which will place her on a level with any of them so far as regards hygiene. It will be understood that I speak of the works of drainage and public health, whose importance can not be exaggerated.

The sources of revenue of the municipality amount to the sum of

**\$3,079,074** (**\$1,610,356**).

Those that have provided the greatest amounts are:

Source of revenue.	Mexican cur- rency.	United States currency.
Direct contributions. Slaughterhouse Contributions of wine, liquor, and beer establishments. Pulque shops. Water taxes	543, 708 173, 088 127, 244 180, 084	\$432, 212 284, 359 90, 525 66, 549 94, 154 108, 261

The other principal sources of revenue are public amusements, \$90,178 (\$47,174); tobacco factories, \$91,541 (\$47,895); pawn shops, \$67,714 (\$55,414), etc., which, with others, complete the total mentioned.

As regards municipal expenses, I will say that during the last year they amounted to \$3,086,663 (\$1,614,325); that is to say, \$7,589 (\$3,969) more was spent than the amount of receipts, but the deficit was made up out of an existing cash balance from the 1st of January, 1897.

The principal expenses are as follows:

	Mexican cur- rency.	United States currency.
Natonal Bank of Mexico (for services referring to the debt and for advances).  Public works,	\$1, 290, 417	\$674, 88 206, 29
Lighting	238, 892 172, 229	124, 94 90, 08
Municipal prison. Purchase of springs.	168, 021 105, 000	87, 87 54, 91

As will be observed, the largest amount corresponds to the payments made to the National Bank, mostly for the interest of the city's debt.

The total applied on this debt (interest and sinking fund) amounted during the year to \$1,525,832 (\$798,010), and as \$350,000 (\$183,050) were owing to said establishment, the total of payments ought to have

been \$1,875,832 (\$981,060). As only \$1,290,417 (\$674,888) was paid, there existed on January 1,1898, a balance of \$586,000 (\$306,000) in favor of the bank.

## ADMINISTRATION OF MUNICIPAL REVENUES.

I have received from the office of the mayor of the city of Mexico a statement of the financial condition of the city in 1898, which shows the balance made by the office, with the different sources from which the revenue proceeds, and which constitute the funds under its care, and the distribution during January to June, 1898, as follows:

## RECEIPTS.

Lease of lands.  Pawned articles that have become the property of the city.  Saddlehorses.  Sums owing to the ayuntamiento (city of Mexico).  Public hacks.  Private carriages.  Carts.  Butcher shops.  Houses for loans, purchases, and adjudications of articles pawned.  Boarding houses.  Direct taxes.  Warehouses.  Donations.  Loensed games.  Permissions for exterior and adjudications of articles pawned.  Boarding houses.  Direct taxes.  Loensed games.  Permissions for exterior and articles pawned.  Sag. 881.15  Loensed games.  Permissions for exterior and artes.  Inns.  Construction materials.  Ice-cream stores.  Pastry cooks.  P		Amount.
Receipts from water tax	ount of	
Receipts from water tax. 115, 331.00   Profits   209.75   Lease of lands   1, 209.75   233.00   Rxtraordinary hours for s uors uors   12, 789.00   64.36   12, 789.00   64.36   10.00   12, 789.00   64.36   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   10.00   1		\$26, 379.
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Pawned articles that have become the property of the city of Mexico		1
property of the city Saddlehorses.  Saddlehorses.  Sams owing to the ayuntamiento (city of Mexico).  Public hacks.  Private carriages.  Butcher shops.  Houses for loans, purchases, and adjudications of articles pawned.  Boarding houses.  Warehouses.  Donations.  Licenses and legalizations of signatures.  Limportation dues.  Loging houses.  Pastry cooks.  Bakeries.  Pastry cooks.  Pastry cooks.  Pastry cooks.  Pastry cooks.  Bakeries.  Pastry cooks.  Pa		25, 576.
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Coffeehouses.  Comms owing to the ayuntamiento (city of Mexico)		295.
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Donations		20, 253.
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2,070.00   Posts		1. 200.
Importation dues		1.668
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Candy stores         1,076.14         Charges           Cow yards         1,124.80         Interests on sums owed to the place is kep.           Liquor, beer, and wine stores         94,196.53         Offices where plate is kep.           Bacon and pork shops         337.81         Velocipedes.           Lard shops         325.60         Administration of marke.           Tobacco stores         8,169.02         Lighting.		291, 607.
Cow yards. 1,124.80 Interests on sums owed t Liquor, beer, and wine stores 94, 196.53 Offices where plate is kep Bacon and pork shops 9, 423.82 Subventions. Soap shops 337.81 Velocipedes Administration of marke Tobacco stores 8, 169.02 Lighting.		
Liquor, beer, and wine stores 94, 196, 53 Offices where plate is kep Bacon and pork shops 9, 423, 32 Subventions Soap shops 337, 81 Velocipedes Administration of marke Tobacco stores 8, 169, 02 Lighting	the elter	151.
Bacon and pork shops         9,423.32         Subventions           Soap shops         337.81         Velocipedes           Lard shops         325.60         Administration of marke           Tobacco stores         8,169.02         Lighting	шө сиу.	439.
Soap shops		
Lard shops 325. 60 Administration of marke Tobacco stores 8, 169. 02 Lighting		
Tobacco stores		
Tobacco stores		
Tobacco factories		1 000
	•••••	1, 036.
Office of weights and measures 6, 869. 30 Public feetivals		1, 682, 977.

## EXPENDITURES.

<b>\$3</b> , 332, 00	Interests on municipal loan of 5 per	
-,-:	Public clocks	\$300.00
5 402 08	Public watering	4000.00
11, 221.05	Public nearth of the city	31, 036. 24
	Department of the city hall, salaries	
	and expenses	20, 259. 08
106, 692, 67	Public works	152, 264. 78
	Public conveyances	22. 42
5, 912, 34	Pulque shops	52, 76
	Payaments and sewers	56, 51
		98, 70
	Valorinados	24, 89
		10. <b>66</b>
	Todacco shops	4. 25
		88. 99
	Eating houses and inns	92. 48
75, 289. 20	Water	112.00
2, 004, 65	Private carriages	76, 27
789. 96	Fines	895, 75
	898, 861, 46 3, 178, 87 40, 400, 00 80, 554, 89 4, 290, 68 62, 500, 00 2, 520, 00 75, 289, 20 2, 004, 65	3, 370. 81  5, 403. 98 15, 679. 54 11, 227. 88 28, 371. 03 20, 371. 03 106, 692. 67 5, 912. 34 398, 861. 46 3, 178. 87 40, 400. 98 4, 290. 68 4, 290. 68 62, 500. 00 2, 529. 00 75, 289. 20 70, 289. 20 70, 240. 45

#### EXPENDITURES-Continued.

Items.	Amount.	Items.	Amount.
Municipal loan of 5 per cent	\$3, 655. 94 219. 25	Extraordinary hours for selling liquors	9. 0
Indemnities Inspector of pawn shops Cleaning of city Dolores Cemetery	4, 463, 61 24, 195, 31	Games permitted  Expenses of the 5 per cent loan  Elections  Tobacco factories	95. ( 181. ( 749. :
Drives Pensioners Penlice Interests on sums owed by city hall.	25, 670, 48 1, 780, 25 8, 900, 00	Butcher shops Bacon and pork shops	6.

#### COMPARISON.

Total of receipts	1, 682, 977. 13 1, 657, 313. 79
Cash on hand on July 1	25, 663. 34

#### REVENUES.

Federal revenues are divided into three groups: (1) Duties on importations and exportations; (2) internal revenue; (3) revenue from public property, such as telegraph receipts, postage stamps, etc.

Among the taxes that have produced the greatest profits to the Government is the stamp tax (which has already been spoken of), on account of the considerable increase in the general business of the country. The existing law in regard to importation is that of July 12, 1891, with subsequent amendments. Those relating to exportation are as follows:

Law of 12th of December, 1893, and 3d of December, 1894, relating to dyewoods and woods for construction.

Duty on the exportation of "rais root" (broom root), chicle, henequen, coffee, skins, istle, orchilla, which vary from 152 cents to 3 cents a kilogram.

Tonnage, light-house, storage, navigation patents, consular certificates, etc.

Of the duties imposed by the different States, 30 per cent is paid to the Federal Government.

The total receipts of the Government from all sources in 1897 were nearly \$52,000,000 (\$23,920,000), and the following figures as to the budget will, I think, prove of interest, if the three columns are compared, as showing the conservatism of the Government estimates. In an address to the Chamber of Deputies on December 14, 1897, an interesting table was read, giving a history of the operations of the fiscal year 1896-97; and by deducting the expenditures of \$48,330,305.25 (\$22,231,940) from the receipts, \$51,500,628.75 (\$23,690.281) plus \$2,819.17 (\$1,297) additional receipts, we see how the surplus of that fiscal year of \$3,170,123.50 (\$1,458,257) is arrived at.

¹The reductions have been made on the basis of the valuation given by the United States Director of the Mint January 1, 1898—46 cents. It should be noted that the exchange has decreased since the estimates for the year 1897–98 were made; but in order to avoid confusion in comparing the estimates for the two years, one valuation has been adopted in making the reductions. The United States equivalents are therefore approximate.

74.		the secretary treasury.		he budgetary ission.	Amount actu	ally collected.
Items.	Mexican currency.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.	United States currency.
Import duties Export duties Other duties on foreign com-	\$18, 500, 000 1, 301, 825 814, 000	<b>\$598, 840</b>	\$18, 000, 000. 00 1, 301, 000. 00 814, 000. 00	\$598, <b>4</b> 60	\$21, 481, 225. 93 1, 244, 082. 28 914, 272. 70	<b>\$572, 278</b>
Common stamps Federal contri-	6, 720, 000	3, 091, 200	6, 720, 000. 00	374, 440 3, 091, 200	6, 885, 083. 65	3, 167, 138
butions Alcoholicdrinks Impost on cot-	5, 400, 000 750, 000	2, 484, 000 855, 000	5, 400, 000. 00 750, 000. 00	2, 484, 000 355, 000	5, 397, 986. 35 818, 411. 05	2, 488, 073 876, 469
ton fabrics Assaying and profits de- rived from	1, 080, 000	496, 800	1, 080, 000. 00	496, 800	1, <b>285</b> , <b>936</b> . 72	591, 530
coinage 3 per cent duty on coinage of	1, 040, 000	478, 400	1, 040, 000. 00	478, 400	1, 261, 373. 76	580, 232
gold and silver Imposts upon	1, 500, 000	690,000	1, 500, 000. 00	690,000	3, 079, 612. 70	1, 416, 621
Postal service Telegraphs	150, 000 1, 140, 000 550, 000	69, 000 524, 400 258, 000	150, 900. 00 1, 140, 900. 00 550, 900. 00	69, 000 524, 400 253, 000	156, 565. 91 1, 195, 771. 62 698, 103. 08	72, 020 550, 055 321, 127
Sundries	7, 156, 000	8, 291, 760	7, 679, 489. 69	8, 532, 565	8, 082, 203. 00	3, 717, 813
Total	46, 101, 825		46, 925, 314. 69		51, 500, 628. 75	23, 690, 281

The Government has never seen fit to tax unimproved land to any great extent, so that for any improvements in the country that may seem advisable, this great resource would be available.

advisable, this great resource would be available.

I also call attention to the following table, showing the amount and percentage applied to each branch of the Government:

	Budget fo	r 1896–97.	Estimate for 1897-98.		
Department to which applied.	Mexican cur-	United States	Mexican cur-	United States	
	rency.	currency.	rency.	currency.	
Legislative power Executive power Judicial power Ministry of foreign affairs Ministry of the interior Ministry of justice and public instruction Ministry of colonization (encouragement of enterprises and industry) Ministry of communications and public works Ministry of the treasury and public	\$1, 018, 643. 90	\$486, 576	\$1, 018, 643. 90	\$486, 576	
	60, 971. 60	28, 047	80, 968. 60	37, 246	
	435, 197. 00	200, 191	433, 051. 25	204, 541	
	519. 476. 50	288, 959	531, 741. 50	244, 501	
	3, 861, 849. 25	1, 546, 451	3, 652, 938. 45	1, 680, 206	
	2, 081, 906. 85	984, 677	2, 288, 062. 85	1, 052, 504	
	660, 587. 21	308, 876	743, 973. 11	341, 768	
	4, 635, 088. 95	2, 132, 140	5, 450, 217. 15	2, 507, 100	
oredit: Expenses of administrationPublic debt	5, 945, 935. 40	2, 735, 130	6, 069, 552. 60	2, 791, 994	
	18, 595, 250. 00	8, 558, 815	18, 858, 768. 00	8, 672, 788	
	13, 297, 019. 84	4, 736, 629	11, 450, 196. 57	5, 267, 090	
	47, 554, 926. 50	21, 875, 266	50, 581, 983. 98	23, 267, 713	

PERCENTAGE.

Department.	1896-97.	1 <b>897–9</b> 8.	Remarks.
Legialative	2.13	2.00	Decrease. Very healthy. Increase. At the discretion of the Pres-
Executive	. 13	. 16	Increase. At the discretion of the President.
Judicial	. 92	.87	Decrease in legal expenses; an excellent sign.
Foreign affairs	1.07	1.07	<del>.</del>
Interior	6, 72	7. 29	
Justice and public instruction	4. 27	4. 54	Increase in amounts appropriated for schools.
Colonization, industry, encouragement.	1. 37	1,45	
Communications and public works	9. 62	10. 81	Increase; money paid out for public work and stable improvements.
Treasury:			
Administration expenses	12.76	12.04)	
Public debt	89. 20	<b>37</b> . 10 /	
War and navy	21. 81	22.67	Increase on armament, as all nations are now increasing.
	100.00	100.00	

This gives a complete comparison of the appropriations for the fiscal year 1896-97, and those estimated as necessary for the fiscal year 1897-98. By studying the various items, the significance of almost every increase or decrease will be apparent, and the result is an excellent indication of the growing prosperity of Mexico.

The official statement of the minister of the treasury and secretary of state, shows that the revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, were \$51,500,628.75 (\$23,690.281), whereas the expenditures were more than three millions less, showing a surplus for the year of \$3,170,123 (\$1,458,257), which, added to the surplus of the year before, makes a surplus of \$7,754,975 (\$3,567,289) in the treasury at the close of the fiscal year of 1897–98, and this in the face of a decline in silver, which, however, was anticipated in the calculations of the able minister of the treasury, José Yves Limantour, so that it did not take the Government unawares. The budget for the past fiscal year places the receipts at \$52,109,500 (\$23,970,370) and the expenditures at \$20,000 (\$9,200) less, but these calculations are made very conservatively, and the treasury is likely to again show a surplus.

The official estimate of the detailed expenses of the Government from the budget for 1898-99 is as follows:

Department.	Silver.	Gold.
LegislativeExecutive	\$1,018,643.90	\$486, 576
Judicial	444, 654, 15	37, 246 204, 541
Foreign affairs.  Department of the interior.	8,685,272,85	249, 995 1, 694, 226
Department of justice and public instruction  Department of encouragement, industry, colonization, etc.  Department of communications and public works	741, 874, 66	1, 063, 318 341, 262
Department of communications and public works Department of the treasury: Administration		2, 588, 670 2, 815, 765
Public debt. Army and navy appropriations.	19, 964, 268, 00	9, 188, 564 5, 405, 000
Total	52, 289, 484, 45	24, 058, 168

For further details, I refer to the Bulletin of the American Republics for May, 1898, pages 1887 to 1894. Also to pages 1918 and 1919, in which reference is made to the last message of President Diaz and to the report of the minister of the treasury.

## GENERAL NOTES ON MEXICO.

The climate of the Republic varies from cold to tropical heat, and it is owing to this circumstance that the products of the soil are so varied; hence, the country offers exceptional inducements to laborious and intelligent immigrants and to capitalists, from the great profits that are to be expected. Most of the fortunes of Mexico are derived from plantations whose owners rarely see them, and who enjoy large revenues from them and are able to live where they choose, much after the fashion of the landed class in the South previous to 1860, except that the evil of slavery is unknown, and the people are contented and happy. wants are few, they make good workmen, are docile and easily managed if treated with humanity, and, once you succeed in gaining their confidence, they are excellent factors in the success of an enterprise. Strikes among them are very rare, and such a thing as the interference by employees with the operations of a factory or other enterprise by force, is unknown and punishable by severe penalties. The result of this state of things is that large manufacturing enterprises are being started everywhere in the Republic, and they are doing well, increasing their operations, and the failure of any of them is practically unknown. fact, failures of any kind are very rare. Most of the business men are making money, and the stocks of goods in the large shops in the City of Mexico will compare favorably with those to be found in any of the large capitals of the world, although the mammoth department store is unknown here.

To return to the resources of the soil. All that is produced in Europe and America can be profitably raised in some part of Mexico, and all that the country requires is large immigration to develop its great natural resources. The maguey plant, which has been cultivated extensively, can be put to many different uses. The Indians make a rough sort of cloth, working with it as with cotton or any other textile plant. Out of its fiber, they make many different sorts of stuffs, and all these without the aid of modern appliances. Besides, from the juice of the maguey is made a sort of liquor called mescal, much liked by the natives and said to be very efficacious in certain maladies. From the same maguey juice the well-known pulque is made, which is to the native what beer is to the German and cheap red wine to the French laborer. A splendid quality of paper is also made from the fiber of this plant.

Among the cereals are corn, wheat, barley, rice, and all known breadstuffs. The olive and the vine can be cultivated profitably in some of the States of the Republic. The excellent results of coffee planting in Mexico are so well known as to need no mention; but it may be well to state that even this industry is comparatively in its infancy, as well as the raising of cocoa, and that extensive properties admirably adapted to the cultivation of coffee, cocoa, tobacco, vanilla, indigo, cotton, sarsaparilla, henequen, ixtle, jallap root, sugar cane, rubber, chili, beans of all kinds, lentils, artichokes (equal to the best French), pineapples, cocoanuts, and vegetables of all kinds can be bought at ridiculously low prices, from the point of view of other countries where these industries are highly developed. The sugar industry, although in its infancy, has given good results where it has been tried. There is also a well-paying business to be developed through the culture and judicious cutting of valuable woods, such as rosewood and mahogany. The various uses to which they could be put would exceed the scope of this report, which is a sketch of the country in general, though special reports will be sent from time to time to the

Department on industries that seem of interest.

Cattle raising is one of the principal industries of Mexico, since the soil in many portions is very well adapted thereto—as also to sheep raising—and not only are dairy farms now becoming quite common and the results from them excellent, but, besides supplying the requirements of the Republic, large quantities of beef cattle have been shipped out of the country this last year, and sold at high prices on a gold basis.

Silkworms have been imported lately, and, so far as the experience of

those interested goes, the industry will be profitable.

The development of agriculture has naturally produced a large demand for agricultural implements, and with the increased purchasing power of the people there has arisen a market for cotton and woolen manufactures, and factories are springing into existence at many points, some accessible to the railways and some even in out of the way places, all of which seem to be doing well. The writer has seen paper mills, glass works, china manufactories, manufactories of stamped goods, and many others.

As an example of the favorable laws that must eventually attract colonists to Mexico in large numbers, attention is called to the principal clauses of the law of December 15, 1893, in which it is enacted that colonists may purchase bodies of land consisting of as much as 2,500 hectares (6,250 acres) at prices that are each year established by the Government, which last year were as follows:

	Price per hectare (2.411 acres).		
- State.	Mexican currency.	United States currency.	
Morelos Federal District Aguacaliente Campeobe Coahuila Colima Chiapas Chinahua Durango Guerrero, Nuevo Leon, Oaxaca, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tamaulipas Yucatan Hidalgo, Jalisco, Michoscan, San Luis Potosi, Tlaxcala, Zacatecas, Tepic Lower California Tabasco, Vera Cruz Guanajuato, State of Mexico, Puebla, Querétaro.	2. 25 1. 50 1. 00 2. 00 2. 00 1. 00 1. 00 1. 80 2. 25 . 50	\$2. 196 2. 73 1. 098 1. 732 488 976 976 488 488 488 488 1. 098 244 1. 122 1. 634	

The payment for these lands will be extended by the Government to cover a period of ten years, the payments to begin in the second year after the occupation, or, if cash is paid, a reasonable concession in price is granted. For ten years after their arrival, colonists enjoy the following privileges: Exemption from military service and from all kinds of taxes, except municipal taxes, which are very small; exemption from import duties on provisions, agricultural implements, machinery, tools, construction materials for houses, furniture, and cattle for farm use or for cattle raising; exemption from export duties on all fruits raised which the said colonists wish to export (this last exemption is personal and nontransferable); exemption from taxes for stamps for the legalization of signatures and passports that the colonists may have, in order to prove that they are desirable immigrants and have a good reputation in their own country, a certificate in regard to which is required by the Mexican Government. As may be seen from the foregoing, the Government of Mexico is extremely liberal in its treatment of the right sort

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of immigrants, and now that this fact is becoming generally known, it is not unreasonable to suppose that immigration will greatly increase and that the prosperity of the country will become more and more

apparent to the world.

I would not advise Americans without some capital to seek their fortunes in Mexico, since the same reasons that often render investments here extremely profitable make conditions all the harder for our laborers, accustomed to good wages and comforts which, as employees of others, they could not obtain here. Wages are low in general throughout this Republic, and have not increased in proportion to the value of lands and some exportable products.

Furthermore, I would not advise anyone to come here to locate without some knowledge of Spanish, for, especially in the small towns and the country, a man unacquainted with the language would be at a great

disadvantage.

## FUEL.

The fuel question has aroused much interest here, especially during the last ten years, and the Mexican Government has viewed with apprehension the destruction of the forests in the federal district and the states adjacent, fearing changes in climate and rainfall were the mountains to be laid bare. In the tropical parts of Mexico this question is not so momentous, as the growth there is so luxuriant that the trouble is rather to suppress it. It is well known that comparatively little coal that it will pay to mine has been found in this Republic, and what has been developed profitably is located not far from the Rio Grande. It would appear that the numerous companies that have announced their intention to provide the City of Mexico and other cities in this Republic with electric power brought from a distance will supply to a great extent the lack of cheap fuel. The street-car system of the City of Mexico is in process of transition from mule and steam power to electricity, and many of the manufacturing plants that now use wood or coal will follow the example of the street railway.

This does not mean necessarily that there will be any decrease in the importation of coal from the United States, since there is a great demand for American coal all over this Republic, and during the fiscal year 1897-98, the importations amounted to \$924,423 (Mexican), as against \$881,557 for the fiscal year previous. Coal is admitted free. There are many ways by which it can be brought into this Republic, and the trade with the United States seems likely to increase, if proper

effort is made by our people to secure it.

## LINEN MILLS.

Among the manufacturing interests that have been developed recently, I find linen mills coming into prominence, and whereas in former times all the flax used came from Ireland, it is now produced in several States of this Republic and has given excellent results. The mills will contract for all that is raised at a fair price, and they have gone to considerable trouble and expense to stimulate the native production of flax, which is now increasing rapidly, although as yet, not nearly supplying the needs of the linen manufacturers of Mexico.

#### SALT INDUSTRY.

American salt manufacturers from time to time write this consulategeneral for information regarding the salt trade in Mexico, the number of salt mines, and their locality. I have carefully investigated this matter and find that there are no salt mines now in operation, properly so called. There are various enterprises for the evaporation of salt, either near the coast or inland, where salt marshes are found. It may be of interest to our people to be informed of the location of these plants; I therefore give them by States. The principal ones are:

In Sinaloa: Chametla, district of Rosario; Huisache, district of Mazatlan; Ceuta, district of Cosala; Higueras, Altata Jaquisahuato,

district of Sinaloa; Comichi, district of Fuerte.

Lower California: Isla del Carmen.

Colima: Cuyutlan, Cualota, and Cualatilla, municipality of Manzanillo; Guayabel, Guayango, municipality of Union; Pascuales, San Pantaleon, Vega, and Carrizal.

In Tamaulipas: Municipality of Matamoros, San Fernando, Soto la

Marina, Villerías Aldama.

In Chiapas: Ixtapan, department of Chiapa; Tonala, department of Tonala; salt water in small lagoons or in waters of little depth.

In Zacatecas: La Lagunilla, hacienda of Espiritu Santo, department of Pinos. Villa de Cos.

In San Luis Potosi: Peñon Blanco.

In Puebla: Municipality of San Nicolas, district of Chalchicomula; municipality of Piaxtla, district of Acatlan; municipality of Chila, district of Chiautla; municipality of Tehuacan and of Zapotitlan, district of Tehuacan.

## AREA AND POPULATION.

Below I submit a table showing the area and population of the States of the Republic, according to the census of 1895, as compared with that of 1879:

States.  Northern States, bordering on the United States: Tamaulipas	32, 585 24, 324 62, 376 87, 820 76, 923 85, 214 18, 091 10, 075	1879. 140, 137 203, 284 130, 026 225, 541 115, 424 302, 315	204, 206 309, 607 235, 638 266, 881 191, 281	tion per square mile.  6.3 13.1 3.7 3 2.4	Ciudad Victoria  Monterey	Popula tion. 14, 576 58, 856 19, 65-
on the United States: Tamaulipas Nuevo Leon Coahuila Chihuahua Sounora Southern States, bordering on Guatemala: Yucatan Campeche Tabasco Chiapas Atlantic: Vera Cruz Pacific: Oaxaca Guerrero Michoacan Colima Jalisco Sinaloa	24, 324 62, 376 87, 820 76, 922 85, 214 18, 091 10, 075	203, 284 130, 026 225, 541 115, 424 302, 315	309, 607 235, 638 266, 881	13. 1 3. 7 8	Monterey	58, 85
Tamaulipas Nuevo Leon Coahuila Chihuahua Sonora Southern States, bordering on Gustemala: Yucatan Campeche Tabasco Chiapas Atlantic: Vera Crus Pacific: Oaxaca Guerrero Michoacan Colima Jalisco Sinaloa	24, 324 62, 376 87, 820 76, 922 85, 214 18, 091 10, 075	203, 284 130, 026 225, 541 115, 424 302, 315	309, 607 235, 638 266, 881	13. 1 3. 7 8	Monterey	58, 85
Nuevo Leon Coahuila Chihuahua Sonora Sonora Southern States, bordering on Guatemala: Yucatan Campeche Tabasco Chiapas Atlantic: Vera Cruz Pacific: Oaxaca Guerrero Michoacan Colima Jalisco Sinaloa	24, 324 62, 376 87, 820 76, 922 85, 214 18, 091 10, 075	203, 284 130, 026 225, 541 115, 424 302, 315	309, 607 235, 638 266, 881	13. 1 3. 7 8	Monterey	58, 85
Coahuila Chihuahua Sonora Southern States, bordering on Guatemala: Yucatan Campeche Tabasco Chiapas Atlantic: Vera Cruz Pacific: Oaxaca Guerrero Michoacan Colima Jalisco Sinaloa	62, 376 87, 820 76, 922 85, 214 18, 091 10, 075	130, 026 225, 541 115, 424 302, 315	235, 638 266, 881	8.7 8	Saltillo	
Chihuahua Sonora Sonora Southern States, bordering on Guatemala: Yucatan Campeche Tabasco Chiapas Atlantic: Vera Crus Pacific: Oaxaca Guerrero Michoacan Colima Jalisco Sinaloa	87, 820 76, 922 85, 214 18, 091 10, 075	225, 541 115, 424 302, 315	266, 881	8	Chihuahua	I 1M' 000-
Sonora Southern States, bordering on Guatemala: Yucatan Campeche Tabasco Chiapas Atlantic: Vers Cruz Pacific: Oaxaca Guerrero Michoacan Colima Jalisco Sinaloa	76, 922 85, 214 18, 091 10, 075	115, 424 302, 315			Chinnanna	
Southern States, bordering on Guatemala: Yucatan Campeche Tabasco Chiapas Atlantic: Vera Cruz Pacific: Oaxaca Guerrero Michoacan Colima. Jalieco. Sinaloa	35. 214 18, 091 10, 075	302, 315	191, 281	2.4		18, 52
on Guatemala: Yucatan Campeche Tabasco Chiapas Atlantic: Vera Crus. Pacific: Oaxaca Guerrero Michoacan Colima. Jalisco. Sinaloa	18, 091 10, 075				Hermosillo	8, 37
Campeche Tabasco Chiapas Atlantic: Vera Crus Pacific: Oaxaca Guerrero Michoacan Colima. Jalisco. Sinaloa	18, 091 10, 075					
Tabasco Chiapas Atlantio: Vers Cruz Pacific: Oaxaca Guerrero Michoscan Colima Jalisco Sinaloa	10, 075		297, 507	8.4	Merida	86, 72
Chiapas. A. Alantic: Vera Cruz. Pacific: Oaxaca Guerrero Michoacan Colima. Jalisco. Sinaloa		90, 418	90, 458	5	Campeche	16, 63
Atlantic: Vera Crus		104, 747	134, 794	13.3	S. Juan Bautista	27, 03
Pacific: Oaxaca Guerrero Michoacan Colima Jalisco Sinaloa	27, 230	205, 362	318, 678	11.5	Tuxtla Gutierres .	7, 88
Guerrero Michoacan Colima Jalisco Sinaloa	29, 210	542, 918	855, 975	29. 3	Jalapa	18, 17
Michoacan	35, <b>392</b>	744, 000	882, 529	24. 9	Oaxaca	32, 64
ColimaJaliscoSinaloa	25, 003	295, 590	417, 621	16.7	Chilpancingo	6,20
Jalisco Sinaloa	22, 881	661, 534	889, 795	<b>38.</b> 8	Morelia	82, 28
Sinalos	2, 273	65, 827	55, 677	24.5	Colima	19, 30
	31, 855	983, 484	1, 107, 863	34.8	Guadalajara	83, 87
	33, 681	186, 491	256, 414	7.6	Culiacan	14, 20
Central:						
Aguas Calientes	2, 951	140, 480	108, 645	35. 1	Agnas Calientes	81, 61
Durango	38, 020	190, 846	294, 366	7.7	Durango	42, 16
Guanajuato	11,374	834, 845	1, 047, 238	92.1	Guanajuato	89, 33
Hidalgo	8, 920	427, 350	548, 039	61.6	Pachuca	52, 18
Morelos	2,774	159, 160	159, 800	57.6	Cuernavaca	8,55
Mexico	9, 250	710, 579	838, 737	90.7	Toluca	23, 64
Puebla	12, 207	784, 466	979, 723	80.2	Puebla	91, 91
Queretaro	8,558	203, 250	227, 233	63.9	Queretaro	32, 79
Tlascala	1,595	188, 988	166, 803	104.6	Tlascala	2, 87
San Luis Potosi	25, 328	516, 486	570, 814	22.5	San Luis Potosi	69, 67
Zacatecas	24, 764	422, 506	452, 720	18. 2	Zacatecas	40, 02
Territories:	•	1	-, -	[		- •
Tepic	11, 279		144, 308	12.8	Tepio	16, 26
Lower California	58, 345	30, 208	42, 287	.7	La Pas and Ense- nada de Todos Santos.	1, 25
Federal District	463	851, 804	484, 608	1,046,7	City of Mexico	339, 93
Islands	1, 471	1		-,	5, 5. ==52.561111	1,
				j	l	
Total	767, 226	9, 908, 011	12, 570, 196	1	1	I

## METEOROLOGICAL.

The following table, prepared by the meteorological observatory of the City of Mexico, shows the meteorological conditions of the principal Mexican cities during several years, their elevation above the sea level being marked in meters, and the temperature under the centigrade scale:

Localities.		Mean   Height   ber		Num- ber of		Temperature in the shade.		
		ıde.	above sea level.	observation.	metrical pres- sure.	Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.	Mean.
	٥	,						
Monterey	25	40	495. 6	1	709.1	33. 2	11.7	21
Saltillo		25	1, 633	4	632. 1	34	- 2.8	16.8
Culiacan		48	34.2	1	754.9	85. 9	12.5	25.6
Mazatlan		11	4	4	759.8	34. 1	10.8	25. 2
Zacatecas		46	2, 496	10	573.4	21.8	6.1	13. 2
San Luis Potosi		9	1,890	9	613.4	33. 9	-1.8	17.4
Pabellon	<b>2</b> 2	4	1, 924	10	607.8	24	12. 2	18.2
Aguas Calientes	21	53	1, 861	1	605.1	29.5	2.8	18.6
Huejutla	21	41	376	1	795.1	34	10	23
Leon	21	7	1,798	14	617.4	35.6	-1.1	18.1
Guanajuato	21	1	2,060	5	601.3	30.7	1.3	17.
Tuxpan		59		2	763			24.
Guadalajara	20	41	1,567	7	636. 2	35. 5	-4.5	19.
Queretaro	20	35	1, 850	3	613.8	33. 1		18.
Pachuca	20	7	2, 460	i	574.8	27. 2	. 6	13.
San Juan del Rio	19	49	1, 976	l i				18.
Patzenaro		31	2, 138	l ī				16.
Mexico	19	26	2, 282. 5	15	586. 4	31.6	-1.7	15.
Tacubaya		12	2, 322, 6	آم ا	583.6	28.6	8	15.
Puebla		03	2, 172	14	593. 2	31.9	-1.1	15.
Tlacotalpam		36	3.5	°ī	760.4	52.0		25.
()axaca		04	1,541	1 î	636.6	32.9	6.2	20.

		C	louds.	Win	d.	
Localities.	Relative humidity.	Average.	Prevailing direction.	Prevailing direction.	Mean veloci <b>t</b> y.	Rainfall, average for a year.
Monterey	61	4.4	N.	SE. N.	1.4	3, 413. 5 527. 3
Culiacan	62 77	3.4	NW.	NW.	1.7	125. 2 519. 2
Zacatecas		3. <b>2</b> 4. <b>4</b>	SE. W.	SE. E.	2.6 1.3	819. 1 389
Pabellon		4	SSE.	wsw.	1.2	587 542.2
HuejutlaLeon	81	4. 9	sw.	NNW.	. 6	2, 019. 3 729. 8
GuanajuatoTuxpan	82	5.3 4.3	NW.	w.		964. 5 1, 654. 3
Guadalajara Queretaro	53	4.1		R.	6	861. 9 602. 2
Pachuca	. 59	4. 2 3. 5	SW. E.	NE. NE.	2.4	436, 8 567, 1
Patzcuaro		4.3	SW.	W. NW.		1, 110. 4 614. 8
Tacubaya Puebla	62	4.7	ENE.	NW. NE.	1.9	668. 1 926
TlacotalpamOaxaca.	80 80	4.8	N.	NE. W.		2, 264 649. 3

# BANKING IN MEXICO.

Prior to the passage of the banking law of June 3, 1896, the banking business of this Republic was done principally by the four banks of this capital. A short sketch of each is here submitted.

The Bank of London and Mexico commenced its operations in Mexico under the name of Bank of London, Mexico and South America, in the

year 1864, without a federal concession, as according to the legislation then in force it was not necessary. On the 22d of June, 1864, its director solicited and obtained the inscription and register of the bank according to article 53 of the Commercial Code of the 16th of May, 1854, and in March, 1865, its statutes were translated and registered.

When, according to the stipulations of the Commercial Code of April 20, 1884, it became necessary to obtain a federal concession, that of the Employees' Bank was transferred to it, modified according to the contract of May 11, 1886. On the 21st of August, 1889, a new contract was executed, changing the name of the bank to that of "Bank of London and Mexico," at the same time making other modifications to the contract of the 11th of May, 1886. Up to 1891, it had a capital of \$1,500,000, which was in that year increased to \$3,000,000, Mexican money. Recently, the capital stock was further increased to \$10,000,000, without any expense to the stockholders, as the reserve fund, which amounted to about \$2,000,000, was used to complete the rew capital up to \$5,000,000, and was issued to the regular stockholders as a stock dividend. The balance, to complete the \$5,000,000 of new stock, was offered to the public, the subscriptions amounting to \$22,000,000, or \$17,000,000 more than was wanted.

The contract of August 16, 1881, by which the Mexican National Bank was established, was re-formed on the 15th of May, 1884, permission being granted in said contract to combine with the Mercantile Mexican Bank and change its name to "National Bank of Mexico."

Present capital, \$20,000,000.

The "Banco Hipotecario" was established by virtue of a concession dated May 22, 1882. This concession was re-formed on the 31st of August, 1888, changing its name to the present one (The International and Mortgage Bank of Mexico) and increasing its capital stock to \$5,000,000.

The national "Monte de Piedad" was established on the 25th of February, 1775, with a capital of \$300,000 given by Don Pedro Romero de Terreros. Formerly, it had the power to issue notes, but this power

has since been revoked and all notes redeemed.

As will be seen, the existing banks are prosperous and in a flourishing condition, but the demand for increased facilities is such that new banks are being formed, and the operations of the old ones increased and extended in various directions.

The business was so profitable that the great banks established branches in many parts of the Republic, and successfully resisted for many years the enactment of any law that should curtail their privileges. It was only by making certain concessions to the National Bank of Mexico that the Government could properly pass a law extending the privilege of the issuance of notes to other corporations. The oldest bank, the Monte de Piedad, has now been brought under the absolute control of one of the large banks, and is in consequence inactive, so that there are in the City of Mexico but two banks that issue notes which pass current all over this Republic, and one that issues mortgage bonds.

In 1896, a commission was appointed by the Mexican Government in which these banks were given full representation, and a new banking

law enacted, of which I append a translation in full.

As will be seen, the privilege of issuance of notes in the City of Mexico is confined to the Banco de Londres and the Banco Nacional,

<sup>&#</sup>x27;Filed for reference in the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Department of State.

and though this privilege is granted to the banks to be established in the States of this Republic outside of the capital, yet these are not permitted officially to establish redemption agencies for their notes, and it will be a long time before the notes of State banks occupy the same position in the public mind as those of the banks of the capital, though they are now circulating more freely than ever before. There are a great many private banking houses in the City of Mexico and elsewhere in the Republic of high standing, that do excellent business. During the last fiscal year, an American bank has been established here which seems to be doing well.

The following table will show the condition of all banks in this Republic, organized under the Mexican banking law or under special

concessions, on June 30, 1898:

## ASSETS.

Name of bank.	Unsub- scribed capital.	Cash.	Bills receiv- able.	Loans on per- sonal prop- erty.	Hypothecary loans.
National Bank of Mexico Bank of London and Mexico.	\$11,000,000	\$21, 383, 287. 31 11, 192, 260. 85	\$21, 750, 032, 19 15, 590, 315, 55	\$10, 662, 876. 49 9, 450, 036. 01	
International and Mortgage	1 500 000	1 000 100 05		101 510 05	A4 000 541 6
Bank Chihuahua Mining Bank	1, 500, 000	1,009,199.95 1,077,472.98		181, 718. 85	\$4, 333, 741. 61
Chihuahua Commercial Bank.	180,000	211, 786. 76	601, 810. 18		70, 063, 79
Bank of Yucatan	110, 250	1, 530, 197, 82		768, 175. 09	
Mercantile Bank of Yucatan.		734, 921. 33		335, 088. 60	
Bank of Durango	200,000	444, 855. 64			141, 447. 84
Bank of Nuevo Leon	<u>-</u>	912, 936. 32		210, 922. 28	5,000.00
Bank of Zacatecas	240,000	519, 714. 75		1, 986. 00	166, 020, 77
*Bank of the State of Mexico.	750, 000 700, 000	111, 666. 62 333, 779. 10			
*Bank of Coahuila *Bank of San Luis Potosi		634, 865, 58		9, 303. 23	20, 140, 85
*Bank of Sonora	250,000	162, 403, 65		2, 500, 00	8, 000, 00
*Western Bank of Mexico	250, 000	131, 858, 53		2,000,00	0,000.00
*Mercantile Bank of Vera	1 200,000	1,			
Cruz	1,000,000	1, 049, 080. 96	1, 974, 453. 95		
Total	16, 730, 250	41, 440, 288. 15	52, 560, 804. 78	21, 622, 666. 05	4, 744, 414. 86
Name of bank.	Loans on real estate.	Public funds held by bank.		Furniture and fixtures.	Total.
National Bank of Mexico			\$17, 803, 111, 99	\$349, 000. 00	\$82, 948, 307. 98
Bank of London and Mexico.	<b>\$898, 503. 01</b>		5, 952, 540. 65	159, 141. 84	43, 242, 797. 91
International and Mertgage	1		2, 568, 140, 27	303, 067, 56	11, 212, 098, 34
Bank Chihuahua Mining Bank	331 673 18		2, 650, 053, 22	62, 164, 02	6, 229, 800, 83
Chihuahua Commercial Bank.	001,010.10		440, 276, 63	42, 022, 65	1, 545, 960. 01
Bank of Vucatan		l	947, 172, 93	32, 176. 81	5, 725, 784, 88
Mercantile Bank of Yucatan.	l. <b></b>		443, 260. 90		2, 317, 741. 69
Bank of Durango			425, 060. 51	26, 000. 00	2, 794, 469. 97
		\$471, 794. 25	233, 121. 09	43, 000. 00	2, 647, 137. 69
Bank of Zacateeas			896, 433, 09		2, 635, 820, 84
*Bank of the State of Mexico.			157, 768. 13		1, 812, 514, 70
*Bank of Coahuila		26, 426, 75 32, 700, 00	772, 849. 87 993, 432, 23	10, 182. 60	2, 950, 187, 77 2, 689, 258, 52
*Bank of San Luis Potosi *Bank of Sonora					971, 681, 01
*Western Bank of Mexico	l	21,000.00			594, 477, 52
" OB WILL DELLE OF MECKICO	l		212, 010. 88		009, 211.02
*Marcantile Rank of Vore			l		4 510 000 10
*Mercantile Bank of Vera Cruz		111, 000. 00	383, 487. 19		4, 518, 022. 10
			383, 487. 19	1, 026, 755. 48	174, 836, 061. 7

LIABILITIES.

Name of bank.	Capital authorized.		es in cir- lation.	Morte bonds i culat	n cir-	Sight depos	Other deposits.
National Bank of Mexico Bank of London and Mexico. International and Mortgage	\$20,000,000 10,000,000	\$24, 10 17, 47	77, 737. 00 74, 699. 00				\$2, 303, 196. 47
Bank	5, 000, 000		. <b></b>	\$3, 816. 9	900.00		
Chihuahua Mining Bank	1,500,000		91 <b>, 65</b> 8. 00			94, 853. 8	1
Chihuahua Commercial Bank.			8, 069. 75				
Bank of Yucatan			0, 184. 00				<u>.</u>
Mercantile Bank of Yucatan.			7, 568. 00			106, 500. 0	
Bank of Durango	1,000,000		1, 131. 00			143, 023. 6	
Bank of Nuevo Leon	600,000		73, 209. 00			210, 751. 8	
Bank of Zacatecas	600,000		14, 804. 00 39, 215. 00			339, 529. 5 15, 680. 8	
*Bank of the State of Mexico.  *Bank of Coshuils	1,500,000 1,600,000		19, 695, 00			24, 423. 0	
*Bank of San Luis Potosi	1, 100, 000		25, 515. 00			24, 420. 0	•
*Bank of Sonora	500,000		12, <b>00</b> 0. 00			65, 320, 5	
*Western Bank of Mexico			2,000.00		• • • • • • •	00, 020. 0	'a
*Mercantile Bank of Vera	300,000				• • • • • • •		•
Cruz	2, 000, 000	1.54	06, 920. 00			587, 154, 6	9 3, 900, 00
		<u> </u>					
Total	48, 500, 000	52, 8	LO, 404. 75	8, 816, 9	900. 00	2, 514, 002. 9	2, 307, 096. 47
Name of bank.	Current cre		Reserv	e fund.	Sur	olus fund.	Total.
National Bank of Mexico	\$33, 118, 9	14. 00	\$2,72	1, 656. 98	\$3.	000, 000. 00	\$82, 948, 307, 96
Bank of London and Mexico.	12, 964, 90	02.44		0, 000. 00			43, 242, 797. 91
International and Mortgage Bank	1, 399, 8	32. 36	6	8, 600. 00			11, 212, 098. 3
Cuihuahua Mining Bank	2, 797, 90	14. 29		5, 385. 23		30, 000, 00	6, 229, 800. 8
Chihuahua Commercial Bank	652, 13			7, 765. 28			1, 545, 960, 0
Bank of Yucatan	1, 609, 5			4, 676. 15		81, 878. 63	5, 725, 784. 8
Mercantile Bank of Yucatan.	247, 7	33. 48		5, 940. 21			2, 317, 741. 6
Bank of Durango	1, 070, 3	15. 30		0, 000. 00		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2, 794, 469. 9
Bank of Nuevo Leon				4, 219. 99	ĺ	75, 616. 63	2, 647, 137. 6
Bank of Zacatecas	1, 246, 4	87 <b>. 29</b>		5, 000. 00			2, 685, 820. 8
*Bank of the State of Mexico.				<u></u>			1, 812, 514. 7
*Bank of Coahuila	775, 9						2, 950, 187. 7
*Bank of San Luis Potosi	968, 7	43.52			100000	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	<b>2, 689</b> , 258. 5
*Bank of Sonora	164, 3					• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	971, 681. 0
Western Bank of Mexico	94, 4	77. 52		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		•••••	594, 477. 5
	ı		ı		ı	i i	
	400.0	47 41	(		1	1	4 510 000 1
*Mercantile Bank of Vera Cruz	420, 0	47. 41					4, 518, 022. 1
	l			3,318. 84		, 186, 995. 26	4, 518, 022. 1 174, 836, 061. 7

The banks marked (\*) have been established since the issuance of

the banking law of March 19, 1897.

Besides these banks, several have been organized since the close of the fiscal year, and doubtless before long, each State in this Republic will have one bank, in order to obtain certain advantages which the first bank in a State receives according to the terms of this law. The establishment of these banks will make the transaction of business much easier than heretofore, and do away with the extraordinary exchange charges that have been prevalent, especially when life and property were not so safe as they are now. At this time, drafts can be drawn on many distant points at a slight expense, and competition is reducing even this charge.

The terms of the concession lately granted to Chihuahua capitalists are here given in full, for the reason that this is a "refactionary" bank, the first of this class to be organized. This bank will enter a different field from those now in existence and will be an important addition to the banking facilities of the city. It is empowered to issue certain

classes of security other than bank notes.

The following are the principal provisions of the concession:

ART. 1. Messrs. Ramon Alcazar, Enrique C. Creel, Guillermo Verhmeren, Antonio V. Hernandez, and Carlos Bracho are empowered to establish a "Banco Refaccionario" in this city, and said bank may engage in all kinds of banking transactions, with the exception of those that are expressly prohibited by this concession and by article 98 of the general banking law, and in other respects, shall be subject to the general terms of the banking law and the following provisions:

I. The name of the bank shall be "Banco Refaccionario Mexicano."

II. The share capital is fixed for the present at \$1,000,000.

III. The domicile of the bank shall be the City of Mexico.

IV. The "Banco Refaccionario Mexicano" may establish four branches, to be sit-

uated at such cities as it may deem expedient.

V. In order to establish other branches, the bank must obtain the authorization of the department of finance, and must increase its capital by \$100,000 for each new branch.

VI. To guarantee the establishment of the bank, a deposit of \$100,000 in 3 per cent consolidated debt bonds, has been made in the general treasury of the federation. VII. This deposit of \$100,000 shall be returned to the bank as soon as it begins

VIII. The "Banco Refaccionario Mexicano" shall, during twenty-five years, counted from March 19, 1897, enjoy all the exemptions and diminutions of taxation granted by articles 121 to 127 of the general banking law, to which it is entitled according to article 128 of said law.

IX. Any transfer of the concession not expressly approved by the department of finance shall be null and void, with the exception of the transfer mentioned in arti-

cle 10 of the banking law

X. This concession shall last for forty years, counted from March 19, 1897.

XI. The loans which the bank may make under the powers granted to it by Section I of article 88 of the general banking law, shall not in the aggregate exceed the amount of capital actually paid up and the amount of bonds (bonos de caja) which it may have in circulation.

XII. Outside of the case mentioned in said Section I of article 88 of the law of March 19, 1897, the bank may not transact loan and discount operations running for

more than six months, and not guaranteed by two responsible signatures.

XIII. The amount of bonds which the bank may put into circulation shall never exceed five times the capital actually paid up, nor may it at any time exceed the amount of specie and bullion which the bank holds in its vaults, added to the value of the immediately realizable or negotiable securities which it has on hand. For the purpose of this article, the following are held to be immediately realizable or negotiable securities.

(a) Commercial notes running for a period of time which shall not exceed the term of the bonds issued, as a consequence of the transaction or transactions that

have been performed.

(b) Mortgage bonds issued by banks or by mercantile corporations.

(c) Bonds of the Mexican Government.

(d) Bonds or any other securities, provided that they are quoted on one or other of the home markets or in the bourses of London, Paris, Berlin, or New York, and provided they have paid dividends or interest with entire regularity for at least two

years prior to the date on which they are acquired by the bank.

XIV. During the first five years, counted from the date on which the bank opens for business, it shall enjoy entire freedom of action as to the minimum amount of bonds which it shall circulate, but after that period, the bank must maintain constantly in circulation an amount which shall at least be equal to its paid-up capital, if the latter does not exceed \$500,000; and if the capital exceeds that sum, the amount of bonds in circulation must be 50 per cent of such capital, with the proviso, how-

ever, that the total of the bonds shall not be less than half a million dollars.

XV. At any time subsequent to the period of five years above mentioned, when
the bonds outstanding do not amount to the required figure during one hundred and eighty consecutive days, or during one hundred and eighty days, even though interrupted, if they occur within a period of one year, the bank shall, even though it is to continue doing business, cease to enjoy the franchises in the matter of taxation granted by the general banking law, after an announcement to that effect has been made by the department of finance and the bank has been heard in its defense.

XVI. The bank may not issue certificates of deposit payable at sight to bearer. XVII. The bonds which the bank may put into circulation shall set forth the time in which they are to be paid and also the rate of interest which they bear. They shall be of \$100, \$500, and \$1,000 denominations, and be payable both to bearer and to given individuals by name. They shall have coupons for the payment of interest when the time for which they are to run exceeds six months, and the form or model

according to which they are to be printed shall be submitted for approval to the

finance department.

XVIII. The principal and interest represented by the bonds in circulation shall enjoy with respect to payment, over all other claims, the same preference as is granted to bank notes by article 25 of the general banking law.

XIX. The bank may not pledge its bonds or the notes it has discounted as security. XX. Neither officers nor employees of the federal executive may be members of the council of administration nor managers of the bank or its branches. This prohibition applies to functionaries and employees of the executive department of the States in which the bank may establish branches.

XXI. In order to compensate the Government for the expense of supervision, the bank shall hand over in quarterly installments, in advance and in cash, the sum of

\$3,000 per year.

XXII. Any controversy that may arise with the Mexican Government in regard to this contract shall be submitted to the decision of the federal tribunals of the Republic, with the exception of such cases as, according to the law, have to be

settled by administrative action.

ART. 2. Messrs. Ramon Alcazar, Enrique C. Creel, Guillermo Verhmeren, Antonio V. Hernandez, and Carlos Bracho accept the concession for the establishment of the "Banco Refaccionario Mexicano" according to the terms and subject to the conditions mentioned in the foregoing article, and in entire conformity with the laws and enactments on the subject.

Done in the City of Mexico on October 12, 1898, in two copies, to which have been attached at the expense of the interested parties the documentary stamps payable on the capital of \$1,000,000, and signed by Lic. Joaquin D. Casasus on behalf of Messrs. Ramon Alcazar, Enrique C. Creel, Guillermo Verhmeren, Antonio V. Hernan-

dez, and Carlos Bracho.

The suggestion of an international bank to be established in the United States, with branches here and elsewhere, has aroused much interest here, and the ultimate passage of the bill now pending is expected by business men here to prove another strong bond of union to the two countries.

Bank failures are unknown in this Republic, and the Government has, attached to each bank, an inspector whose duty is to exercise a strict supervision as to the notes issued, and other operations. In fact, he

must sign all bank notes to make them valid.

So great has been the success of the Banco Nacional, that whereas the stock is quoted at 1442, a large advance over a year ago, only 45 per cent of the par value was ever required from the shareholders, and it is unlikely that more will be called for, though they are bound to pay up to the par value of the stock if required. This fact constitutes an important element of the strength not only of this bank, but of others more recently organized, as it is the custom here to subscribe for all the capital stock at the start, and to call for only what money can be used to advantage in the business.

The security required by the banks here is of such a nature and the formalities so difficult, that not many American business houses can comply with them, and in consequence, the extension of American interests is not so rapid as it should be. If there were bonded warehouses in the City of Mexico, whose certificates could be negotiated, it would be a means of facilitating business and at the same time would seem to promise good results to the founder, provided they are properly

conducted.

An important order was issued by the treasury department here at the beginning of the fiscal year that has just closed, forbidding the banks to count as cash on hand, notes of their own or of any other bank, so that the statements of cash on hand for the last half of the fiscal year represent actual specie. The following table represents the condition



of the Bank of London and Banco Nacional on September 30, 1897, and that of the other banks named on August 31, 1897:

Name of bank.	Cash on hand. a	Notes in cir culation. a
National Bank	\$27, 355, 480 13, 488, 999	\$22, 941, 25 14, 258, 56
State of Mexico San Luis Potosi	93, 623	11, 200, 00
Durango	245, 871 589, 053	561, 48 1, 314, 82
Chihuahua Commercial Bank	215, 506 540, 949	258, 19 1, 242, 51
State of Zacatecas	580, 533	383, 92 1, 092, 72
Mercantile Bank of Yucaten	727, 289 44, 664, 636	58, 20 42, 111, 68

#### a Mexican currency.

If to the reserve cash on hand of these eleven Mexican banks of issue, we add the reserve of the Banco Hipotecario and Monte de Piedad, the money in sight existing in the Republic will be as follows:

Banco Hipotecario	\$712, 915 287, 915
-	1, 000, 830

Which, added to the former total, gives \$45,665,466.

The capital employed in banks of issue at the same date, September 30, 1897, was as follows:

## [Values in legal Mexican silver.]

Name of bank.	Authorized capital.	Subscribed capital.
National Bank of Mexico.  Bank of London and Mexico Bank of the State of Mexico. Bank of Durango  Mining Bank of Chihuahua Commercial Bank of Chihuahua Bank of San Luis Potosi. Bank of Nuevo Leon Bank of Zacatecas Bank of Yucatan  Mercantile Bank of Yucatan  Total	10, 000, 000 1, 500, 000 1, 000, 000 1, 500, 000 600, 000 1, 100, 000	\$8, 000, 000 10, 000, 000 750, 000 600, 000 1, 500, 000 550, 000 600, 000 800, 000 1, 000, 000 1, 000, 000
RÉSUMÉ.		. \$38, 900, 000

# Authorized capital. \$38,900,000 Subscribed. 24,720,000 Still to be paid in 14,180,000

Add to this the authorized capital of the International Mortgage Bank of \$5,000,000, and we have—

Authorized capital	

The increase in capital under the operations of the new law is quite noteworthy, since, as will be seen, on June 30, 1898, nine months after the statement published above, the combined authorized capital of the

banks amounted to \$48,500,000, or a gain of \$4,600,000, owing to the establishment in that time of the following-named banks:

Bank of Coahuila	Capital. \$1,600,000
Bank of Sonora	500,000
Western Bank of Mexico	500,000
Mercantile Bank of Vera Cruz	
Total	4, 600, 000
Of which there is still to be paid in, though subscribed—	
Bank of Coahuila	
Bank of Sonora	250, 000
Western Bank of Mexico	250,000
Mercantile Bank of Vera Cruz	, ,
Total	2, 000, 000

Leaving a net increase in paid-up capital for the year of \$2,400,000.

The new rule of the treasury department naturally brought down the cash (specie) on hand considerably, so that on January 31, 1898, the total cash (specie) on hand was \$34,798,486.

Since that time up to the close of the fiscal year 1897-98, there has been a gradual increase in cash (specie) on hand in the banks, as follows:

nks of the capital: National		
National		
	\$19, 320, 268	\$18, 965, 796
London and Mexico	9, 974, 570	10, 817, 98
Mortgage Bank	1, 086, 324	878, 288
Monte de Piedad	113, 867	102, 350
nks of the States:	1	•
Commercial Bank of Chihuahua		176, 94
Mining Bank of Chihuahua	1, 010, 215	1, 073, 92
State of Mexico		. 64,41
Yucatan Mercantile Bank	438.095	741, 35
Bank of Yucatan	1, 063, 656	1, 126, 49
Bank of Nuevo Leon	645, 169	
Bank of Sonora	145, 952	
Bank of Zacatecas	438, 095	
Bank of Sinaloa		. 133, 40
Bank of Durango	404, 058	
Bank of Coahuila.		
Bank of San Luis		

resume.		
Cash on hand (specie): February 28, 1898.		
March 31, 1898.	\$35, 47	1,996
The specie amounted to—		
April 30	38, 97	9, 681
May 31	40, 99	8, 045
June 30	41, 37	6, 052

As will be noticed, there was a steady increase of specie each month, and where this record ends, the totals were only \$3,500,000 below the high point reached on September 30, 1897, before the new ruling of the treasury department explained in the foregoing pages.

There are several explanations for this steady increase: The exportations of grain, beans, and cattle to Cuba at good prices, and heniquen to the United States at higher prices than ever before reached, on account of the interruption of trade with Manila. If the items of the increase are studied, there will be seen a decentralization movement, and, in spite of the fact that the banks in the capital at the beginning of the year had six times more specie than all the State banks put together, the increase in the State reserves was about equal to half of the increase in the specie reserves of the city of Mexico.

Below is given, in detail, the condition of all the financial establishments of the Republic, on the 30th of June, 1898:

# Cash, 1898.

Financial establishments of the capital:	
National Bank	\$21, 383, 287
Bank of London and Mexico	11, 192, 260
Mortgage Bank	1, 009, 199 85, 706
Monte de l'iedad	00, 100
Total	33, 670, 452
Specie, 1898.	
Banks of issue in the States:	
Commercial Bank of Chihuahua	\$211, 786
Bank of the State of Mexico	111,666
Mining Bank of Chihuahua	1, 078, 472
Mercantile Bank of Yucatan	706, 594
Bank of Yucatan	1, 495, 645
Bank of Nuevo Leon	861, 759 162, 403
Bank of Zacatecas	519, 714
Bank of Sinaloa	131, 858
Bank of Durango	444, 855
Bank of Coahuila	299, 524
Bank of San Luis	634, 865
Bank of Vera Cruz	1, 046, 459
Total	7, 705, 600
Total cash on June 30	41, 376, 052
	41, 310, 002
Bank issue up to June 30, 1898.	
National	<b>\$24</b> , 107, 737
London	17, 474, 699
Mortgage (bonds)	3, 816, 900
Durango.	551, 131 549, 695
Coahuila	286, 069
Mexico	169, 215
Mining Bank of Chihushua	1, 491, 658
San Luis	625, 515
Sonora	242,000
Vera Cruz	1, 506, 920
Zacatecas	414, 804
Nuevo Leon	1, 473, 209
Mercantile Bank of Yucatan	1, 177, 568 2, 740, 184
Bank of Yucatan	2, 140, 101
نماً	56, 627, 304
-	
Tetal note issue all banks in the Republic.	56, 627, 304
In specie on hand, ail banks	41, 376, 052
Movement of specie.	
On January 31	34, 798, 486
On February 31	35, 471, 996
On March 31.	36, <b>63</b> 8, 755
On April 30	38, 979, 681
On May 31.	40, 998, 045
On June 30	41, 376, 052
Monthly increase.	
January over December	905, 510
February over January	673, 510
March over February	1, 166, 759
April over March	2, 340, 926 2, 018, 364
May over April	378, 007
June over May	
Total increase in six months	7, 483, 076
Digitized by	ogle
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The amount of notes issued by these banks of issue is so strictly regulated by law (see articles 16, 17, and 18 of chapter 2 of the banking law), that the expansion of the banks' currency in 1897-98 is not unfavorable, but is rather an excellent indication of commercial activity.

There are some interesting clauses in the concessions of the older banks that almost preclude a run on them. For instance, the fact that notes issued by a branch bank need not be redeemed at the home office, and that all payment of demands on the bank may be made in silver dollars by one man over the counter, so that the transfers could be made between branches and the home office in plenty of time to provide for emergencies. The great safeguard here, however, is the thorough supervision exercised by the Government and the confidence placed in the personnel of the banks by the community.

It is not the custom in Mexico, however, to deposit largely in banks, not from lack of confidence but because people keep their money in strong boxes, at home, or invest or spend it before they deposit it. The stamp tax on checks and drafts has much to do with this, and will doubtless be abolished from checks when practicable, so as to encour-

age the habit of using the banks for deposit.

From 8 down to 6 per cent is the usual rate charged, and only outside brokers and professional money lenders get more, and then on security that the banks would probably not accept, as they are very conservative and their rules have not varied much in many years, though the rate of interest has steadily decreased here, as elsewhere, with the increased security of life and property.

Bank directors here perform their work seriously, and every piece of paper offered for discount is carefully scrutinized, and few bad debts

are made, though payments are sometimes delayed.

All accounts are kept in Mexican currency, as, though much American money is used, the banks wish to make the profits on exchange both ways, and will not open gold accounts. For this reason, many persons settling here still keep account with banks in the United States.

The principal banks here keep accounts in New York, London, Paris, and Berlin, but seldom in other cities in the United States, and New

York exchange is the only kind easily salable.

This division of accounts is rendered necessary, as many of the merchants here are foreigners, and there are comparatively few American merchants, except in certain lines, such as bicycles and typewriters, although there are many American brokers and manufacturers' agents, and the railways are generally managed by Americans, and the class of American immigration is improving all the time.

## THE LAWS OF MEXICO.

Now that the eyes of investors and travelers are turned toward Mexico, one of the natural inquiries of persons that think of making this country their home is what protection they will receive and what are the laws that regulate the business interests of the country. In the commercial code of Mexico, now in general use throughout the Republic (copy of which I send),\* provision is made for most of the necessities of business, from organization of companies of various sorts to bankruptcy proceedings. As stated elsewhere, failures are very rare here, and the man that endeavors to profit by his business

<sup>\*</sup> Filed for reference in Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Department of State.



troubles is likely to suffer the penalties provided for such proceedings. A most careful scrutiny into his affairs for a long time back is made by expert accountants appointed by the court, and woe to the offender if any of his books are suppressed, altered, or in any respect deficient.

I have had many times to answer questions as to the value of contracts here, the main points of difference between American and Mexican law, to what extent precedents are given weight, and I shall endeavor to answer some of them in this report, and to conclude this portion of same with a few notes made by a noted attorney here, who has proposed them for this report, on some of the most interesting themes.

Contracts are of great value here, and they are prepared with much care, every point that either of the interested parties can foresee being provided for. This is rendered necessary by the fact that nothing is ever taken for granted in Mexican business dealings—nothing left to chance, nor are any precedents in analogous cases taken into account. Not even the supreme court of the nation publishes its decrees for reference. Each case is decided according to the law, and all laws are codified. The judge hands down his decision, based on his interpretation of the law governing the case in point, explaining the reasons for his decision with great minuteness. In civil cases, juries are never called, because it is usually the privilege of litigants to call for experts when they desire.

The training to be undergone by lawyers here before they are admitted to the Mexican bar is very strict. Eleven years of hard study is generally required, and it is rare, indeed, that any applicant seeks admission by reason of "sufficiency" of legal knowledge (as they do in the United States) in lieu of the customary time devoted to study, lectures, court practice, etc.

The scope of this report will not admit of my going beyond the space devoted to each department of the Mexican Government, so I shall not add more than the monographs prepared for this report at the request of the minister of justice of Mexico, except to say a word as to the "banda," or decree of the executive, promulgated at the close of the fiscal year 1897-98, which made a change in the laws regarding military service, and practically rendered the service obligatory, should the nation so require. Heretofore, many men called on to serve their country as soldiers have asked for "amparo," or protection, i. e., suspension of judgment and immunity from military service.

I feel that this report would not be complete without a reasonably full explanation of the excellent notarial system, so I herewith submit a short account of same, prepared by the well-known Mexican attorney, Francisco Alfaro:

I. The organic law of notaries and actuaries of the federal district divides them into notaries and actuaries. The first are established for the purpose of reducing acts, contracts, and testaments to a public instrument in those cases prescribed by law. The last named are public functionaries who authorize the decrees issued by judges, arbiters, and arbitrators, and who make all writings ordered in civil suits and in acts of voluntary jurisdiction.

and in acts of voluntary jurisdiction.

II. It is impossible for them to exercise the profession of both notary and actuary at the same time.

# REQUISITES FOR NOTARIES AND ACTUARIES.

1. In order to obtain the title of notary it is necessary-

(a) To have passed the studies ordered by the law of public instruction or be a

(b) To be Mexican by birth or naturalization (in this case the applicant must prove having lived for seven years in the country) and be in full exercise of his rights as a citizen.

(c) To be 25 years old.

(d) To have no physical impediment to the exercise of his profession and to have had no corporal punishment inflicted on him; to be of regular habits, constantly observing such conduct as to inspire the public with the confidence that is reposed in notaries by the nation.

(e) To prove his knowledge of law by the certificate of his examination and submit the reports of seven witnesses of well-known honesty, and who must be lawyers, notaries, or business agents, to certify that he is of regular habits, etc., and all other

requisites established by law.

2. In order to exercise the profession of a notary, it is necessary that the depart-

ment of justice should decree the "fist."

3. It is the exclusive privilege of notaries to authorize all kinds of public instruments in their "protocolos" (notary's register) in accordance with law.

#### NOTARY'S REGISTER.

This is a register or book in which the notary enters the first or original writing of the act or contract which he has before him, being the source from which all

copies for the interested parties are taken.

The registers are composed of books containing five "pliegos" (a pliego has 4 pages) put one inside of the other and sewn together, and the paper must have the pages) put one inside of the other and sewn together, and the paper must have the stamp prescribed by law. Only 40 lines are allowed on these pages, at the same distance one from the other, and with even handwriting. No spaces are allowed in blank, and all the acts or contracts reduced to public writing must be numbered consecutively. To this, are added the documents and proceedings forming part of it and necessary for it to be granted. The pages must be numbered, signed, and sealed by the notary owner of the register. The numbering must be in writing and in numbers, and the register must be closed every six months—that is, in June and in December of each year—the notary writing the number of instruments it contains and also the number of pages. He concludes by stating that he has not granted more in that period of six months, thereto putting the date, his seal, and signature, which is an indispensable requisite, so that the notary may open his protocol or which is an indispensable requisite, so that the notary may open his protocol or

register.

A notary can not issue instruments in the register of another notary, unless with the permission in writing of the superior tribunal, which tribunal can only grant it in case of sickness of a notary; if this is not complied with the responsible notaries are suspended in their profession for one year, and they must pay the damages caused, as all instruments granted by the notary who is not designated and authorized to do so according to law are null. The registers are bound every six months, and the instruments they contain must be detailed in an index in which are stated the number of the instrument and the number of pages on which it commences and The interested parties must sign in the index if they know how or can do so, but the instrumental witnesses and the notary must always sign, after having signed the register. Any contravention of this arrangement is punished by law, the former by suspension during three to six months and the latter by removal. If the documents are closed, this is noted in the register, giving the number under which they stand in the register, date of its granting, name of the witness and of the grantor. The notary must send copies of all public instruments to the judicial archives, and no one can inform himself of the contents unless by judicial order and for the purpose of comparing it with the register on petition of the interested party; the copies of the instruments must be sent under sealed cover, on which must be written that it is a testament, the name of the grantor, date of its granting, and number it has in the register.

When notaries issue copies of public instruments authorized by them, they must do so with their seal and signature, writing at the end and in the margin of the register the number of pages, name of interested party to whom it has been granted, and date. When notaries issue documents infringing the legal provisions, they will incur the punishment of suspension from office. If it results null on account of want

of legal requisites, they will be obliged to pay the damages and costs caused, besides undergoing the punishment imposed by law for other faults or crimes.

All protests of bills of exchange, drafts, and other mercantile obligations, through want of acceptance or of payment, must be made by notaries on the day following that they come due, before 6 p. m. unless it is a holiday. In this case, it will be made on the following week day.

All public instruments issued by notaries in accordance with law stand good in

case of suits or otherwise.

The notaries are so bound to keep the secrecy of all public instruments executed by them that the law punishes the notary who maliciously gives over to persons having no right thereto any document which should be private; or if he give a copy of it, or let them read it, he will be punished with two years' imprisonment and a fine of the second class if a third party is injured, or if the guilty party acted through motives of interest. In this last case, he will be obliged to return

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what he received for his transgression, and this sum will be added to the fine. If the damage caused has not been of great consequence, he will be arrested for a period of eight days to six months, according to the opinion of the judge, and a fine of the second class will be imposed on him. Notaries can only authorize documents in the place conceded to them by the "fiat;" elsewhere, their acts have no value whatever. The general rules (besides that established by law) for documents or public instruments to be valid, are the following:

 Capacity to act of the contracting parties;
 Mutual agreement; and
 A licit object; that is to say, nothing contrary to law or good customs. Finally, the falsification of documents issued by notaries is punished by six years' imprisonment and a fine of from \$200 to \$2,000, besides removal and incapacity to again fill any other office or employment.

# COLLECTION OF CLAIMS OF FOREIGNERS.

## [Prepared by Francisco Alfaso, attorney at law.]

As the foreign press has spoken of a certain bond that is required from foreigners in Mexico, I wish to state that collections may be made either personally or by means of an attorney; but whether because some of the treaties with foreign friendly nations are incomplete, or whether on account of the reciprocity which governs international law when there are no treaties, or because the local law prescribes it, as, for instance, in the Federal District, the fact is that in Mexico there exists for foreigners the bond called judicatum solvi, sanctioned by the Parliament of Paris, required for the first time in Europe on the 4th of January, 1562, and known in Mexico ever since 1854. This bond is required in England and in some of the North American States. The judicatum solvi bond is required from foreigners in the tribunals of Mexico in case it is required from Mexicans in the United States, as, for example, in the State of Texas. Nevertheless, when the suit for the collection of foreigners' claims is instituted by an attorney, such a bond is not required. If up to now it has been exacted, it has been because no foreigner of the few from whom it has been demanded has applied to the supreme law or federal constitution, which is above all other laws and against all those who trespass against the rights of man. This law gives to foreigners the same rights as to Mexicans; consequently, the law demanding the judicatum solvi bond is anticonstitutional, and should not be complied with.

## The proceeding, therefore, is that established for mercantile suits.

## II. MERCANTILE SUITS.

These suits treat of and decide all controversies arising from commercial transactions. These can arise between regularly established merchants or between persons who from time to time, with or without a fixed establishment, should conduct any mercantile operation, provided they are legally competent according to the common laws on this subject. The law protecting commerce determines that persons under 21 years (the age of majority commonly established by law) and more than 18 can deal in commerce, after legal emancipation, majority of age being given them by the tribunals, or on authorization by those under whose guardianship or parentage they are according to law. The minor merchant can in no case enjoy the privileges and immunities conferred on minors; so that, as the law clearly determines it, "the minors who in accordance with the law are merchants are, nevertheless, considered as being of age." The commercial acts recognized by said law are:

I. All purchases, transfers, and leases executed or made for commercial speculation; all necessaries of life, articles of furniture, or merchandise, either in their

natural state or after they have been manufactured.

II. Purchase and sale of real estate, when they are made for the purpose of commercial speculation.

III. Purchase and sale of portions, shares, and obligations of mercantile societies. IV. The contracts relative to obligations of the nation or other representation of value common in commerce.

V. Companies of purveyors and providers.
 VI. Purchase of public and private buildings and works.

VII. Companies of factories and manufactories.

VIII. Transportation companies, either for passengers or freight, by land or by sea.

IX. Libraries, editorial and printing establishments.

X. Commission houses, agencies, commercial business offices, and establishments for public auctions.

XI. Establishments for public amusements.

XII. Operations of mercantile commissions. XIII. Intervention in mercantile business.



XIV. Banking operations.

XV. All contracts regarding maritime commerce and .nterior and exterior navigation.

XVI. All kinds of insurance contracts.

XVII. Deposits on account of commerce.

XVIII. Deposits in general warehouses and all operations made on warehouse certificates and obligations issued by the same.

XIX. Checks, bills of exchange, or remittances of money from one market to

another, between all kinds of people.

XX. Notes or other obligations to order or to bearer, and the obligations of merchants, unless it is proved that they arise from a cause entirely foreign to commerce.

XXI. Obligations between merchants and bankers, unless they are of a purely civil nature.

XXII. Contracts and obligations of merchants' employees, as far as regards the business of the merchants who employ them.

XXIII. Alienations which the merchant or cultivator may make on the products of his estate or his land in cultivation; and,

XXIV. Any other acts of a similar character to those already enumerated. In

case of doubt, the commercial nature can be decided by a judicial decree.

It is well to mention that when a commercial act is carried out, of the class specified by one of the contracting parties, and this contract should give rise to a suit, the proceedings will be carried on in accordance with the mercantile law, which is often more rapid than the civil suits, if the party executing the commercial act is the defendant. In the centrary case, the proceedings will be according to the stipulations of common law. The mercantile proceedings may be by agreement, being as short as the interested parties may desire; but otherwise they will be purely mercantile, and in the absence of laws applicable to the case the stipulations of the local law will be carried out. The mercantile suits according to law are:

Ordinary.

II. Executive.

III. Special bankrupt suits.

They will all be carried on by means of writings and petitions, and the suits for small amounts will be those in which not more than \$200 is concerned. The pleadings must have stamps affixed according to the stamp tax. In commercial matters, the law does not shorten or lengthen suits when treating of complaints against merchants, as it does not require the first notice to be personal. Consequently, if the defendant is not present or has no person to represent him legally, and the proceedings should be urgent or the delay prejudicial according to the opinion of the judge, the absent party will be represented by the public prosecutor. Nevertheless, if any person should present himself to defend the absent party, he will be admitted as "judicial attorney"—that is to say, as if he were an attorney—but in order to do this, he must give a bond guaranteeing that the interested party will agree to everything he does and will pay whatever judgment the court decrees, and all costs and expenses incurred. The bond will be passed upon by the judge in presence of the colitigant, and with no other appeal than that of his official responsi-The surety will renounce all legal benefits—that is to say, he can in no way oppose himself to the fulfillment of his obligations.

## III. PROCEEDINGS.

The first writing must be accompanied by-

I. The document or documents with which the litigant presents himself in the

suit, that is to say:

(a) If treating of a private individual or a merchant, the judicial power of attorney, mentioning whether it is general or special; in this last case, stating what is the business in question. The signature of the notary authorizing it must be legalized by the foreign functionary who may have power to do so, and in turn, this signature must be legalized by means of a certificate from the Mexican minister or any of the representatives or consuls of Mexico.

(b) If the plaintiff is a society, company, or corporation, the power of attorney given by the president or representative of said enterprise must contain, besides a declaration whether it is general or special and statement of the class of business in this last case, the insertion of the acts and relative part of the statutes which authorize him to do so; the act authorizing the representative of the company to give powers of attorney, and that part of the statutes referring to the exercise of this privilege. It must also contain a certificate proving the legal existence of the company or corporation.

(c) If the right which the party claims should proceed from any act of cession because the claimant transferred it to another person, said cession must be certified

by a notary, and it must be properly legalized in the same way as the preceding

(d) The judicial power of attorney thus strengthened must contain all kinds of powers to appeal to any of the tribunals of Mexico, with all the legalizations already mentioned. In case it mentioned only the certificate referring to the act of incorporation, it will be necessary to prove the legal existence of the enterprise with the legalization by the Mexican representative at the foot of said act. The stipulations contained in said power of attorney may be detailed as follows: "So that he may collect, demand, and receive what is owed to the grantor of the power; that he may reject witnesses, institute interrogatories (questions put to the colitigant under oath to tell the truth), make appeals, interpose the appeal of cassation and 'amparo' (protection or suspension of judgment), and in general do all that the laws allow, whether he exercises civil or criminal acts, in the proper case declaring the bank-ruptcy. He may also compromise, attach and name arbiters or arbitrators, giving all kinds of instruments, as well as all receipts for what he receives, as the grantor

declares that he agrees with everything his attorney may do."

II. If the right treated of is based on foreign laws, their existence must be proved in Mexico, as also that they are applicable to the case. The means for proof estab-

lished by law are:

 Judicial or extrajudicial confession;
 public and solemn instruments;
 judicial or extrajudicial confession; private documents; (4) expert opinions; (5) judicial inspection or investigation; (6) witnesses; (7) public opinion; (8) conjectures.

In Mexican law, there are precautionary stipulations protecting creditors of mer-

chants, and they can be appealed to:

(a) When there is reason to fear that the person against which a claim is made or is to be made will absent or hide himself.

(b) When there is reason to fear that the goods on which a claim is exercised will

be secreted or will deteriorate.

(c) When the suit is personal, always provided that the debtor has no other prop erties than those on which a claim is made, and there is reason to fear that he will hide or alienate them. These provisions affect not only the debtor, but also the partners and managers of foreign properties. The provisions to which I refer can be dictated as acts requiring previous judicial decision before the final judgment or after the respective suit has been entered, but the person demanding the precautionary decree must prove his right to act and the necessity for the protection he solicits. Said proof may consist of documents or the declarations of competent witnesses. These decrees will consist in the "arraigo" (the prohibition for the defendant to leave the place where the suit is carried on without appointing an attorney duly instructed and provided with the necessary expenses for the suit) and in the attachment of the properties belonging to the same defendant. In this last case, a bond is required. If the defendant does not obey the orders of the judge, he is punished by the penal authorities.

III. The proceedings allowed by law against sentences of first instance are appeal and cassation; ut the appeal can not be interposed when the business treated of does not exceed \$1,000; the "cassation" can be interposed against any judgment within the time fixed by law.

IV. After what I have above said, I must finish this report by giving an idea of the mercantile suits. There are two kinds—the ordinary and the executive suits. The first named requires that the ground for claim be presented, as well as the documents forming its bases. The defendant can interpose dilatory exceptions (those that serve to delay the answer to the claim) within the strict term of three days. If there should be opposition to this term for answering and giving proof, it can be extended to ten days, but no more, after which the allegations are made after the judgment gudgment. If there are no allegations, or if they are made after the judgment just spoken of, which is when the defendant must answer the charges, the evidence of the case should so necessitate it. The same also will be done if peremptory exceptions are interposed. The term allowed for evidence shall not exceed forty days, and within this time the judge can specify the time he considers proper. After this the proofs are published, even though some proofs are pending, as rogatory letters, to receive witnesses, etc. A term of ten days will then be allowed for each party to plead; after this time has passed, the judge calls the parties to hear judgment, which will be pronounced within fifteen days following this last notification.

The executive suit takes place when the claim is founded on any of the following documents:

Final judgment or unappealable arbitral judgment.
 Public instruments.

3. Judicial confession (made before the judge) answering interrogatories (which are questions on pertinent facts which must be answered before the judge on oath to tell the truth).

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4. Bills of exchange, drafts, notes, etc., and other commercial obligations spoken of in law. It is necessary that the signature be testified to before the judge, but this is not necessary in ordering the seizure of property of the acceptor.

Insurance policies.

6. The decision of the experts appointed to fix the amount of the damage done.

7. Invoices, current accounts, and any other commercial contracts signed and judicially acknowledged by the debtor.

When the claim is presented in executive suit, the judge orders the debtor to immediately pay, or his property is attached to such an extent as will pay the creditor the amount of his claim, as well as the costs, expenses, etc. Within three days after the attachment, the debtor can present his defense if he should have any exceptions to interpose. If this is done, the time for evidence will be fifteen days. At the end of this term, the judge orders the evidence to be made public, where the ht the end of this term, the judge oftens the evidence to be make purely, where the litigants may see it, and the papers in the case to be delivered for five days to each party so that they may make their answers. Eight days afterwards, the judge pronounces judgment. This judgment may decree the sale, by public auction, of the property attached, or that it does not belong to the executive suit, leaving the claimant free to appeal to the common suit. If the properties are to be sold by auction, they will be approved by brokers or experts, and a third expert will be appointed in case of disagreement. The first two will be appointed by the litigants and the letter by the index and the latter by the judge.

Finally, claims of foreigners can be collected in bankrupt suits. Regarding this,

nothing more can be said than that they are subject to the diminution of the amount owed by the common debtor, and the claims once secured by a provisional assignee appointed by the court, and the claims once acknowledged, there will be a final assignee, who will prepare a classification of claims which if accepted, will end the suit, and if not, there will follow a long suit. The rule is, the vote of a majority of the creditors to which the creditor who is not preferred must yield; if he is preferred, he must be paid in full. Some creditors, for instance, may recover the goods sold by them if the said goods are in bales or packages, so as to allow identification.

## LEGAL PROCEDURE IN MEXICO.

The tribunals of the city of Mexico are eight "minor courts;" five "civil courts;" five "correctional courts;" one "superior tribunal of the district," composed of four "departments;" two "district courts;" two "circuit tribunals;" the "supreme court of justice of the nation,"

divided into three "departments," and the "jury."

The minor courts try civil cases in which the amounts involved do not exceed \$500. Their judgments are not appealable, but they are "casable" (revocable on writs of error). The civil courts try all civil cases, whatever may be the amounts sued for, in excess of \$500, of the ordinary executive, summary, or commercial class, treating of interdictory verbal judgments or of the execution of the judgments of arbitrators; all this related to a contested jurisdiction. They have besides, the confessed or voluntary judgments which embrace provisional alimony, the declaration of the state; the appointment of guardians to whom are given certain powers; the appointment of a "curator," to whom guardians are accountable; the sale of property of those under age or incapacitated from acting and transactions pertaining to their rights, ad perpetuam information, the power to contract and appear as a party to a lawsuit, and to be able to give the consent of their relatives or guardians to contract matrimony. They have, besides contested and voluntary jurisdiction, a mixed jurisdiction, to which belong bankruptcy, either voluntary or involuntary, and hereditary and intestate suits.

The correctional courts try those misdemeanors and crimes which are not punishable with more than two years' imprisonment. Their sentences are appealable. They are to interpret law, and for that reason judge according to the proper law governing the case, which is the Penal Code.

The criminal courts try all crimes which call for punishment of more than two years, but the judges are to instruct the jury; and for

this, when the trial has been concluded, the accused is brought before the jury to declare whether he is guilty or not guilty, and with aggravating or extenuating circumstances. Then, the judge of instruction assumes the power of pronouncing the sentence, acquitting or condemning the accused, according to clear and precise rules which are clearly established in the Penal Code. His sentences are appealable and "cassable," since appeal and "cassation" are ordinary resources.

The judges of the correctional as well as those of the criminal courts can give liberty on bail, according to the provisions of the Code of Penal Proceedings, and can give absolute liberty to the accused, if during the hearing of the case the evidence or cause disappears which has brought about the order of formal imprisonment, which must be rendered within seventy-two hours from the time the accused has been at

the disposal of the court for the preparatory declaration.

The term of seventy-two hours can not be extended, according to the federal constitution; and after this period, if the accused has not been given his liberty, not having the decree of formal imprisonment pronounced against him, the judges and wardens of the prison in which the individual is detained without the formality mentioned—i. e., the decree of formal imprisonment, which is appealable—incur a criminal responsibility. The superior tribunal, divided into four departments, as already said, conducts the recourse of appeal and "cassation" (appeal by error) thus: The first department is composed of five magistrates, who try the recourse, "appealed by error" being interposed against the decrees of the minor judges of the federal district or against the decrees that pass on the recourse of appeal, even if these judgments are pronounced in the federal district or in the territories.

These decrees are pronounced in the federal district of Mexico by the third and fourth departments, in civil matters, and by the second department in penal matters, since these are the ones who revise the decrees of the judges to whom I have referred, if the recourse of appeal is brought before them. The recourse of appeal by error is opposed against a decree pronounced by the three departments of the superior tribunal for violation of civil and penal law and by violations of civil and penal proceedings law, and is tried by the first department. The four departments of the "pleno tribunal" (tribunal complete) decide upon the petitions for provisional liberty of criminals, and dictate the measures that are found necessary for the judges to comply with their

obligations, to assure the speedy administration of justice.

In relation to the district judges, it must be stated that they have mixed jurisdiction; they try all matters in which the federation forms a part or is interested, and consequently, they also try any defalcation with which a Government employee is charged, or any crime committed by a railway employee, of counterfeiting money, of outrage upon the representatives of foreign nations, as well as civil suits in which the Federal Government is the actor reus or opponent. They have jurisdiction over extradition cases and those treating of marine rights; but the great power they have besides is to try the suits of "amparo" (protection), suspending any act of any authority violating the rights of man guaranteed by the federal constitution. Consequently, they protect all that live in Mexico, whether Mexican or foreigner; suspend an order of a judge, of the superior tribunal, of a governor, or of the President of the Republic, if he violates any rights guaranteed by the constitution, as also they can protect against any law given by a congress of a State, or by the congress of the union, composed of the Chamber of Deputies and Senators, if it is contrary to the federal constitution.

The suspension of judgment can be decreed before the final hearing of the case, but this and the judgment they pronounce is subject to revision by the supreme court of justice of the nation, before a complete tribunal, in which the president of the court has the right to give a double vote in case of equality, which decides the case. The circuit tribunals try cases appealed by persons that deem themselves injured

by the decrees of the district judges.

The supreme federal tribunals are competent to pass on the decrees of the circuit tribunals; and if there is interposed against them the recourse of "suplica" (old Spanish recourse corresponding to appeal by error), such "suplicas" are examined by the second and third departments, in turn, of the supreme court of the nation. They try, as tribunal of appeal, controversies that are based upon the application of and obedience to the federal laws, in which the federation might be interested; controversies between two or more States of the same federation; those between one State and one or more residents of another State; suits relating to civil or criminal procedure that are a consequence of contracts made with a foreign power; cases concerning diplomatic agents and consuls. The same superior court of justice tries from the first instance those controversies that occur between one State and another and those to which the nation might be a party. It also solves the questions of jurisdiction that arise between federal tribunals, between these and those of the States, or between those of one State and those of another.

#### EXTRADITION.

A matter that has excited much interest among both Americans and Mexicans is the uncertainty about the extradition treaty between the two countries, and for this reason I here give the Mexican law:

> EXTRADITION LAW OF MEXICO.\* [Promulgated May 19, 1897.—Translation.] CHAPTER I.—Of extradition cases.

ART. 1. Extradition shall take place-

I. In the cases and manner prescribed by treaties.

II. Should there be no international convention on the subject, according to the

prescriptions of this law.

ART. 2. Extradition can only be granted by virtue of international offenses of an ordinary nature in their four degrees of punishable attempt, criminal attempt, frustrated offense, and consummated offense, as defined in the Penal Code of the federal district of Mexico, and which may not be comprised within the following exceptions:

I. Acts which are not punishable in the State that may demand the extradition. II. Acts which can only be punished by fine or imprisonment up to one year in the

federal district of Mexico.

III. Acts which in conformity with the law of the State making the demand inflict no greater punishment than a fine, exile, or imprisonment for the term of one

IV. Acts which can not be prosecuted in the federal district of Mexico by the public prosecutor, except by virtue of an action commenced by the real party

injured.

V. Acts which are no longer punishable owing to prescription of the action or of the punishment in conformity with the Penal Code of said district, or with the appropriate legislation of the state making the requisition.

VI. Acts which may have given rise to the acquittal, pardon, or amnesty of the accused, or in reference to which the term of punishment may have expired.

VII. Offenses committed within the jurisdiction of the Republic.

ART. 3. The principal parties guilty of any of the offenses which may warrant an

<sup>\*</sup> Note by Bureau of Foreign Commerce, March 30, 1899. The extradition treaty with Mexico expired in January, 1899, and a new treaty is now pending ratification.

extradition, their accomplices and abettors, are the only persons who may be surrendered in conformity with this law.

ART. 4. I. The state making the requisition must prove-

A. That the offenses stated in Section II of this article, their motives or purposes, even if considered as aggravating circumstances, shall not be the subject-matter of the prosecution proceedings, unless the defendant shall voluntarily consent to be tried for such offenses, or if having remained within the territory of said State for more than two consecutive months, in perfect liberty to leave it, he should not avail himself of that right.

B. That the accused shall be brought to trial before a competent court, established by law before the commission of the offense with which he is charged, and that he

shall be tried and sentenced in due course of law.

C. That he will be heard on his own behalf, and that all legal resources shall be

accorded to him, even when already condemned through nonappearance or default.

D. Lastly, that the extradition of the same defendant shall not be granted to another State, but in the exceptional cases specified in subdivision A, Section I, of this article.

II. The offenses to which said subdivision A refers, are-

A. Acts committed prior to the extradition, omitted in the petition, or having no

relevancy to those specified therein.

B. Offenses of a religious, political, or military nature and those constituting smuggling, even though connected with the common offense that may have given rise to the extradition; it being understood that smuggling consists in the importation, exportation, or traffic of merchandise in contravention of the fiscal laws.

ART. 5. The Executive of the Union may grant a new requisition made by the state that may have obtained the extradition, in order to have the defendant surrendered, tried, and punished in conformity with this law, for an offense not included within the terms of the prior requisition; but in such a case, the proceedings set forth in this law shall be observed as far as it may be possible.

ART. 6. Should there be proceedings pending or a judgment outstanding in this Republic against the defendant demanded, for an offense of a different nature to that which gave rise to the requisition, his extradition, if legal, must be deferred until such defendant shall have been acquitted or shall have undergone his sentence.

ART. 7. If the extradition of the same person be demanded by two or more states and if legally it ought to be granted to all or any of said states, the defendant shall

be surrendered-

To the state demanding him in conformity with an international convention.

II. Should several states claim the extradition by virtue of international conventions, then to the state in whose territory the offense may have been committed.

III. When said circumstances shall concur, then to the state that may demand the

defendant for an offense deserving a more severe punishment.

IV. If any other case, to the state that first may have duly made its requisition, or if there is any doubt as to priority, then to the state that the Executive may designate.

ART. 8. The state to whom the extradition of an individual shall have been granted may surrender him to another state that may have already made its requisition in conformity with this law and has not succeeded in obtaining the preference in

conformity with the foregoing article.

ART. 9. Whenever the extradition of a defendant shall have been granted, no further steps must be taken regarding any requisition made by another state for the surrender of the same person, unless such person shall return to the Republic after the extradition granted may have produced its effects.

ART. 10. I. The extradition of criminals who may have been slaves in the country

where they have committed the offense charged shall not be granted.

II. No Mexican shall be surrendered to a foreign state, save in cases considered

exceptional by the Executive, who may so determine.

III. Persons naturalized in the Republic shall be surrendered to a foreign government claiming them, if their extradition is asked within two years after the time

when they became naturalized.

ART. 11. Whenever the extradition of a Mexican demanded in consequence of an offense committed by him in a foreign territory, and included in article 2 of this law, shall have been refused, the Executive of the Union shall refer his case to a competent court of the Republic, so that he may be tried therein, if possible according to law.

## CHAPTER II.—Of the proceedings.

ART. 12. Applications for extradition shall always be made through the diplomatic channel.

ART. 13. In cases of urgency, the provisional arrest of the defendant shall be granted by the Executive of the Union upon request therefor made by post or tele-

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graph, which must state the offense charged, give information that the order for the imprisonment of the accused has been issued by a competent authority, and contain a promise of reciprocity and of presenting the requisition with proofs of law and

fact upon which it is based.

ART. 14. If within a reasonable time fixed by the Executive of the Union, to be made known to the state making the requisition, and not exceeding three months, the requisition is not presented to the department of foreign relations, the prisoner shall be granted his absolute freedom, and he shall never again be arrested on the same charge.

ART. 15. I. If the request for the arrest of the defendant and the requisition of extradition shall comprise the seizure of documents, money, or other articles that may be in the possession of the accused, the same shall be retained and deposited with an inventory thereof by the agents of the Government, all of which shall be delivered to the state demanding them, should the extradition be granted in its favor, or they shall be returned to the defendant if he is set at liberty.

II. Nevertheless, the right to the articles seized of a third party not implicated in the charge shall not be affected in any way.

ART. 16. The documents that must be furnished with the requisition:

I. Must prove the existence of the corpus delicit, and furnish evidence of the identity, and at least presumption of the guilt, of the person whose extradition is demanded, in such manner that his arrest and prosecution might be ordered in conformity with the laws of the Republic, had he committed the offense within its territory.

II. They must produce, as far as relevant, the text of the foreign law referring to the offense and to the punishment applicable thereto, with a duly certified statement to the effect that such law is in force, and must contain a copy of the judgment or sentence, if the latter had been rendered.

III. They must be legalized, so that their authenticity may be duly proved.

IV. If drawn in a foreign language, a translation of the same into Spanish must be furnished.

ART. 17. I. When the requisition shall have been received, such requisition with the documents accompanying the same shall be sent to the district judge within whose jurisdiction the defendant may be found.

II. If the residence of the defendant is not known, the requisition for his extradition with the documents relative thereto shall be sent to the corresponding (ex turno) district judge in this capital, who will be the only one competent to hear the case, whatever the place may be where such defendant is discovered.

III. Whoever may be the district judge to whom the requisition for extradition

is referred, no challenge or recusation for the proceedings shall be allowed.

ART. 18. The petition of the foreign government and the order for the defendant's arrest issued by the department of foreign relations, in conformity with the provisions of this law, shall legally justify the district judge in issuing an order for the confirmation of the imprisonment of the defendant

ART. 19. For the purpose of having the arrest effected, the judge shall have the right to issue direct orders therefor to the political local authorities of the district,

Territories or States of the Union.

ART. 20. When the arrest shall have been effected, the district judge must make the defendant appear before him, and after informing him of the requisition and documents annexed thereto, must allow the following defences only:

I. That the requisition is contrary to the provisions contained in the treaty mentioned therein, or in this law, if no treaty be in force.

II. That the defendant is not the person whose extradition is asked.

III. That the extradition is illegal, because if granted, some one or more of the rights secured to all persons under the constitution of the Republic shall be violated.

ART. 21. I. Such defences may be alleged by the defendant or by his legal repre-

sentative within the period of three days, and proofs to sustain the same must be presented within twenty days thereafter, sufficient time to be further allowed for the transmission of mails.

II. Within the same time, the prosecuting attorney shall present his proofs, and such officer shall always be a party in the prosecution of all judicial proceedings in

extradition cases.

I. When the time allowed for the presentation of proofs shall have expired, the judge must set a day for the hearing of the pleadings of both sides within a term of five days, and without any further proceedings shall, within three days thereafter, set forth his opinion as to whether the extradition should be granted

II. The judge shall on his own motion pass upon the defences stated in article 20, even if not alleged by the defendant, and furthermore must decide in every case whether the act which gives rise to the requisition should be examined and tried by the authorities of the Republic.

ART. 23. The terms mentioned in articles 21 and 22 are peremptory, and can not be suspended or extended, excepting through the action of vis major.

ART. 24. The judge shall close the proceedings with an order stating that the arrested defendant is at the disposal of the department of foreign relations, and the record shall thereupon be forwarded to such department. The judge shall have said order served upon the officer in charge of the prison, so that it may have its full force and effect.

ART. 25. Upon receipt and examination of the judicial record, the Executive of the Union shall determine whether the extradition is to be granted or denied, and the said Executive shall have the power in any case to decide differently from the

judge's opinion.

ART. 26. I. If the decision should be against the requisition, the officer who may have the prisoner in charge shall be duly notified, and he shall set the defendant at

II. If the Executive should grant the requisition, his decision shall be made known

to the prisoner or to his legal representative.

ART. 27. I. No other remedy is given against the decision granting an extradition excepting the writ of amparo 1 from the federal judiciary, as prescribed in article 102 of the constitution, and this proceeding will only be available if resorted to by the defendant or his legal representative within the period of three days after the notification of the Government's decision, such time not to be extended in any event.

No remedy for the other judicial or administrative decisions or proceedings can

be allowed.

ART. 28. Any petition for the writ of amparo shall at once be dismissed if pre-

sented after the period stated in the foregoing article.

ART. 29. After the time granted for the repetition of that writ has elapsed, and the defendant or his legal representative shall not have asked it in due form, or if the writ of amparo shall have been denied by the supreme court of justice, the department of foreign relations shall notify to the agent of the foreign state the decision favorable to the extradition, and shall order the prisoner to be delivered up

to said agent.

ART. 30. If the foreign state shall allow the period of two months to elapse after the time when the prisoner was placed at its disposal, without taking him out of the country, such prisoner shall regain his freedom; and he shall not be again arrested or surrendered to the same state by reason of the offense that gave rise to the requisition.

ART. 31. I. The extradition may be carried into effect by the aid of the Govern-

ment officers, if so asked by the state having obtained such extradition.

II. The intervention of such officers shall cease, as the case may be, at the frontier line, on board of the vessel receiving the prisoner, or at a place in the interior of the country, where the extradition agent of such state shall take the defendant on his own responsibility.

### CHAPTER III.—Supplementary proceedings.

ART. 32. I. No extradition shall take place without the authority of a treaty, unless the government demanding it shall promise strict reciprocity and full compliance with the other requirements contained in this law.

II. The Executive of the Union may make a similar promise whenever a foreign state shall require it, in order to grant an extradition which may not be obligatory

under the provisions of international agreements.

ART. 33. The department of foreign relations shall make known the provisions of this law to the departments of foreign affairs of the other countries, and shall always send a copy of the same with the note communicating that the extradition was granted.

ART. 34. All expenses incurred by reason of any demand of extradition may be made by the federal treasury on account of the foreign government who shall have presented such demand, and said expenses shall be collected from that government

even if the extradition is not granted.

ART. 35. I. The courts of Mexico when demanding an extradition of persons gainst whom criminal proceedings are pending therein, as well as the governors of the States of the Union who may ask the extradition of fugitives from justice delivered to the Executive to serve their terms of sentence, shall comply with the provisions contained in articles 1, 2, 3, 12, and 16 of this law.

II. The provisions of art. 34 regarding a foreign government are applicable to that

of a Mexican State, whenever they ask for an extradition.

ART. 36. The Executive of the Union shall endeavor to embody in all extradition treaties that it may negotiate hereafter, all the benefits and cautions referred to in this law.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Protection. Redress for a wrong made to the applicant by any authority, implying violation of any right of man sanctioned by the constitution.

### FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

At my request, the minister of foreign relations of the Republic of Mexico, Ignacio Mariscal, has been good enough to prepare the following memorandum of this branch of this Government, which may be of

The department of foreign relations is under the direction of a secretary of state, assisted by an under secretary or chief clerk, and is divided into five bureaus, namely:
1. Bureau of America, Asia, and Australia, which deals with all matters having

political relations with those continents.

2. Bureau of Europe and Africa. This has the same character as the preceding in all matters concerning our relations with those two continents.

 Chancellery bureau, a registering and recording office.
 Consular bureau. This deals with all matters pertaining to the consular service not included in the above bureaus.

5. Archives and library. This takes care of the library belonging to the department and keeps all the files of the office that are not in actual use.

Annexed to the department of foreign relations is the office known as "the public archives of the nation," a bureau that keeps all the land deals that have been recorded from the beginning of the colonial period up to the year 1821; also a record of political and historical events belonging to that period. In recent years, all Mexican periodicals have been sent to this office, where there are kept complete files

of all journals that have been published in Mexico.

The diplomatic corps contains the following grades: Envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, minister resident, charge d'affaires, first secretary of legation, second secretary of legation, third secretary of legation, attachés, all appointed by

the President; the ministers approved by the Senate.

The traveling expenses for this personnel are as follows: For a minister, 30 cents a kilometer (0.62137 of a mile); chargé d'affaires, 25 cents a kilometer; first secretary, 20 cents a kilometer; second secretary, 10 cents a kilometer; third secretary, 10 cents a kilometer.

The consular corps is appointed by the President, the consuls-general subject to the

approval of the Senate.

The consular service is filled by consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, commercial

agents, and chancellors

There is no limit as to the time of service, nor any restriction as to nationality. However, the most important places are filled by Mexican citizens, either sent from Mexico or chosen among residents of the city where the office is established.

In general terms, the department of foreign affairs, through its legation or consular officers, attends to Mexican sailors or those who, destitute of resources, wish to return to their native country, provided their condition of extreme poverty is not due to any improper cause.

Promotions among the personnel of the department occur after an examination by a jury formed of the chiefs of bureaus. To these examinations are admitted any

persons that wish to enter, though they may not belong to the department.

Among the personnel of the department there is a society for mutual aid. death of each member his family receives the sum of \$400. Besides, the department grants a month's salary of the deceased.

All the personnel of this department may enjoy each year a vacation of fifteen days. The office hours are from 8.30 a. m. to 2.30 p. m.

To the boys who are employed as "meritorios" are given classes of penmanship, French, and English by professors paid by the department. These classes are given in the morning, before the busy hours of the bureau begin.

The department publishes a monthly bulletin containing all matters that refer to

this branch of the public service.

The appointees for consular offices are usually, when practicable, men that have been trained in the department, and are selected because of their fitness for the position. The system of competitive examinations has not been established by law, but by the personal initiative of Mr. Mariscal, and the office is well conducted in the full sense of this term.

#### EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

The following was prepared, at my request, by the minister of justice and public instruction, Lic. Joaquin Baranda, and may prove of interest:

Instruction in Mexico is imparted in the following institutions, all of which depend directly upon the department of public instruction:

Depend upon the general director—Kindergarten, from 4 to 6 years; primary obligatory, four years, from 6 to 12; primary superior, two years, from 12 to 14. Upon the board of directors—Preparatory, four years, from 14 to 18; professional schools—law, medicine, engineering, mines, etc.

#### PRIMARY INSTRUCTION.

The new law of compulsory education dates from June 3, 1896. This law created the general direction of public instruction, for the management of the schools of the federal district and territories.

Before this date, the education of the people was in the hands of the General Government and of the board of aldermen of every city and town. These boards appointed a committee of one, two, or three members for that purpose, and as this board is elected every year, the new and more enthusiastic members brought to the educational field new ideas, programmes, methods, and changes in the personnel of the schools; this constant change naturally unsettled all progress.

Since the establishment of the general direction, there has been a great development in the system of public schools; their condition has improved, and moreover

the teaching force is superior, through the preference given by the Government for

the best positions to the pupils of the normal schools for young girls and boys.

Organization of city and country schools in the federal district.—The management of the school system is under the general direction of public instruction. Its object is the school system is under the general direction of public instruction. Its object is to extend public primary instruction under an equal plan, both scientific and administrative. Its members are appointed during good behavior and efficiency by the President of the Republic through the minister of public instruction. The personnel of this general direction is formed of the following officers: General director, Dr. Luis E. Ruiz, \$5,000; secretary, Manuel Cervantes Imaz, \$2,401.75; first officer, J. M. Rodriguez y Cos, \$1,803; second officer, Gregorio Torres Quintero, \$1,500; third officer, Eliseo J. Granja, \$1,500; medical inspector, \$1,200 to \$1,500; there are basides six inspectors of schools at \$1,803 each; inspectors of special branches are, besides, six inspectors of schools, at \$1,803 each; inspectors of special branches, such as music, drawing, gymnastics, manual labors, \$1,000; employees in charge of the compulsory education, \$602.

The duties of the general direction of primary instruction are the following: To direct the scientific march of education, taking care of the exact compliance

of the laws and relative by-laws.

To act as advisory counsel, and to report to the minister of instruction in all matters relating to primary education.

To give to the teachers all information in relation to principles and methods of teaching, in accordance with the best pedagogical doctrines adapted to the official programmes.

To act as inspectors of the examinations of the public schools and private schools that have accepted the legal programmes, personally or through representatives

To take the greatest interest in the education of Indians, suggesting to the Government the best means for that purpose, especially in the rural parts of the district and territories

With the help of the political authorities, to oblige vagrant children to submit to compulsory education, and indicate to the Government the best means for that end. To form the statistics of public instruction.

The powers and duties of the general director are:

To present to the minister for resolution all subjects in relation to primary education.

To give orders to the inspectors, principals, and teachers for the best service of the schools.

To prepare every month, after the report of the principal of the school, the schedule of expenses, and to provide the school with furniture, apparatus, libraries, etc., in accordance with the indications of the minister of instruction.

To appoint a board of inspection for compulsory education for the different wards and towns and direct their organization.

To propose to the department of instruction the appointment, promotion, dismis-

sal of all employees of the general direction and of the schools. To promote the association of teachers for the purpose of studying all questions

in regard to the improvement of teaching methods.

To personally inspect the schools for the supervision of methods and teaching, discipline, and hygiene.

To be in communication with all centers of education of the States of the Republic and of foreign countries.

To impose a fine on all persons in charge of children, who do not comply with the law of compulsory education.

To settle all disputes between teachers and parents.

To grant leave of absence for fifteen days, to suspend without salary for a month or less, and to fine the employees of the general direction and of the public schools.

To change the location of the schools.

To establish relations with the States of the union.

To endeavor to establish throughout the union a uniform conventional system of

instruction, based on the fundamental principles of primary instruction.

To report to the minister of public instruction annually on the actual state of primary instruction, with the reforms that in the judgment of the general direction ought to be made, the result of the examinations, works of the teachers, material improvements, etc., of the schools.

To annually present a project of expenses for the next fiscal year.

To keep a record of the fulfillment of their duties by the teachers, for the granting of pensions, which are given after thirty years of service. If the professor desires to continue his services, his salary is doubled.

According to the federal constitution, every State directs its system of education according to the relative article of the constitution. Instruction throughout the

whole Republic is gratuitous and obligatory.

In none of the schools of the nation are the professors allowed to treat of religious subjects or to teach any religion. Parents who desire their children to receive religious instruction are obliged to intrust their children to professors directing parish schools or those established by the clergy, or else send them to private schools, which are mostly Catholic. All of these schools must be inspected by a representative of the general direction, and adapt themselves to the legal programme.

Pupils of all schools (private or public) and those who receive education at home are obliged to pass an examination before the representatives of the general direction every year. If the parents fail to comply with this requisite, they are fined from \$1 to \$5, or suffer imprisonment if they do not pay. They are also fined or imprisoned if their children do not attend school. Compulsory education is for

children from 6 to 12 years of age.

The owners of factories or farms are forbidden to receive children under 12 years, unless they show a certificate proving that they have finished their compulsory education. They may receive them outside of ordinary school hours, or establish a school where they may receive instruction for three hours daily. In case of resistance, the owner will be fined from \$2 to \$5 for the first time, and in case he again disobeys, from \$5 to \$10.

In the little towns where it is not possible to establish two schools, the teacher receives the boys in the morning and the girls in the afternoon, or vice versa.

The President of the Republic appoints all teachers.

There are two schools for every 4,000 inhabitants—one for boys and one for girls. A school generally has 4 teachers, each having under his charge 50 pupils. In all elementary schools, the tuition, school books, and accessories are free.

Every year, the children are examined during the month of November. The distribution of prizes is made by the President of the Republic, there being eight prizes for every primary superior.

prizes for every elementary school and twelve for every primary superior.

The constitution forbids all kinds of corporal punishment, and the constitutions

of the schools also forbid all degrading punishments.

In the primary schools, nearly all branches are taught in oral lessons, very few hours being devoted to book study and to recitation. The object is to avoid

mechanical processes.

According to the last census of the federal district, the population is calculated at 484,608. There are about 75,000 children from 6 to 12 years old in the federal district. In 1897, 51,606 pupils were registered in the official schools. This is about 10.56 per cent of the population. The mean attendance was of about 25,716 pupils. There are 214 days of school during the year. Every year, \$517,754.35 are spent in salaries of professors. Men and women teachers receive the same salaries. There are 325 schools in the district depending upon the general direction; 35 per cent are men teachers and 65 per cent women. The total expenses, excepting salaries, amount to \$222,548.75; \$1.52 is spent annually per inhabitant and \$28.79 annually per pupil, 13 cents being spent per pupil per day.

The salaries of teachers of superior instruction are as follows:

	Outside of city.	In the city
Principals of superior instruction	\$1,000.00	a\$1, 200. 85
Assistant teachers of same		602. 25
French		803. O
English	481.80	803.00
Music	481.80	602, 00
Drawing	481.80	302.95
Gymnastics and military exercises	484.80	481.80
Manual work for bove		602. 25
Manual work for girls	240.00	302.00
Schools of compulsory education:	1	
Principals	481.80	781. 10
Assistants	302.95	481.80
Schools for both sexes:	1	1
Principals	l	660, 78
Assistant teachers		423.40

a Mexican currency, valued January 1, 1899, by the United States Director of the Mint, at 47.7 cents.

The principals and assistants of the primary schools established in the 1,100 normal schools have salaries as follows:

Director	\$1,500
Subdirector	
Assistants	

Nearly all the teachers in the normal school for young ladies receive the same salaries as those of the normal schools for young men, excepting the lady director, who receives \$1,500.

Normal for male teachers: The following professors get a salary of \$1,200 a year for an hour each on an average, for lectures or practical exercises: Spanish language, history, civics and political economy, mathematics, natural philosophy and chemistry, natural history and objective teaching, physiology, hygiene and medicine, geography and astronomy, drawing and penmanship, psychology, logic and morals, school management, woodworking, and ironworking.

Assistant professors for laboratory work of experimental sciences and professors

of French and English receive \$803, and the professors of gymnastics and military exercises receive \$602.25.

In the federal district, the public-school system is absolutely emancipated from partisan politics and religious questions, and is, besides, disassociated from municipal The Government appoints the best men, regardless of their nationality, politics, religion, or local tendencies.

The salaries of primary teachers have improved a great deal. In the city, a few teachers have seen their salaries curtailed in order to obtain uniform emoluments.

The law forbids that a person may have more than one position in public service, with the exception of the employees of the department of public instruction, who may hold two. For instance, the director of the normal school and five professors are actually members of congress, with a salary of \$3,000 besides what they get as professors.

Competitive examinations are held only in a few professional schools, such as those of medicine, commerce, etc. In the primary schools, academical knowledge and actual ability, in the judgment of the director, are what determine the promo-

tion of the teachers.

Teachers are exempt from all duties that may interfere with their services, such

as service in the army, on the jury, etc.

Programme of studies.-Spanish (reading and writing), arithmetic, outlines of natural philosophy, natural history (objective teaching), practical geometry, drawing (of simple natural objects), singing, gymnastics, military training for boys, manual work for girls. The scholastic year is composed of two hundred days, five days in each week.

The primary superior instruction is the bridge between elementary and preparatory

branches.

The studies are morals, civics, and law notions, Spanish, French, and English, arithmetic, algebra, and bookkeeping, physics and chemistry and natural history, physiology, hygiene, domestic medicine, geometry, universal geography, geography of Mexico, universal history, history of Mexico, ideas of political economy, manual work for boys, domestic occupations for girls, mechanical and ornamental drawing, caligraphy, singing, hygienic exercises, military drill. This programme is carried out in four courses of six months each.

Every Thursday, the pupils have school excursions so as to form scientific collections, visit factories, mines, farms, and admire works of art and lovely landscapes. The coeducation of both sexes is very rare, and is only used in Protestant schools or those whose lack of population does not permit separate schools for both sexes.

In the preparatory and professional schools of law, medicine, etc., young girls are

allowed to enter with the same rights as young men.

As yet, the direction has not established a systematical anthropological examination of children, in order to decide which children ought to go to schools for feeble-minded children, and for the formation of classes where the classification depends on the different degrees of development.

### OTHER SCHOOLS AND INSTITUTES SUPPORTED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Preparatory school for all professional careers; school of jurisprudence; school of medicine; anatamo-pathological museum; academy of medicine; superior school of commerce; school of fine arts; conservatory of music; school of arts and industries for bys; school of arts and industries for girls; school of engineers and mining; practical school of mines (in Pachuca); school of agriculture and veterinary; national museum; national library.

Those pupils of the schools who excel and can not support themselves, receive pensions from the Government until they finish their education. Some of them are sent to foreign countries, to improve their knowledge, at the expense of the Government. The College of the Vizcainas is subsidized by the Government with \$18,000, and

The College of the Vizcainas is subsidized by the Government with \$18,000, and the Society of Natural History with \$1,000; the Government also prints useful books

when the author has not the means to do so himself.

Panper and criminal children receive education in the poor asylum and in the correctional school. There are also schools established in the prison of Belen. There is a school for deaf and dumb, asylum for the blind, military academy, society of geography and statistics, medical national institute, and geological institute.

#### SHIPPING.

Résumé of maritime movement through the ports of the Republic during the fiscal year 1897-98 and 1896-97.

### ENTRIES.

	TRIES.				
	Number.	Tons.	Loaded.	Ballast.	Passon- gers.
Outside movement: Ships	1, 026 464	1, <b>522</b> , <b>602</b> 182, 987	837 <b>26</b> 5	189 199	9, 5 <b>6</b> 6 281
	1, 490	1, 705, 589	1, 102	388	9, 850
Inside movement: ShipaSailing vessels	3, 004 2, 761	1, 924, 641 108, 046	2, 399 2, 293	605 468	37, 058 3, 501
	5, 765	2, 032, 687	4, 692	1, 073	40, 559
Custom-house sections: Ships	1, 082 2, 190	284, 080 62, 844	596 1, 229	486 961	4, 580 2, 507
	3, 272	346, 924	1, 825	1, 447	7, 087
Total navigation: Shipe	5, 112 5, 415	8, 731, <b>32</b> 3 353, 877	8, 882 3, 787	1, 280 1, 628	51, 207 6, 289
Total	10, 527	4, 085, 200	7, 619	2, 908	57, 496
DEPA	RTURES	•	<del>'</del>		
Outside movement: Ships	984 463	1, 484, 518 181, 596	675 248	30 <b>9</b> 215	4, 782 57
	1, 447	1, 666, 109	923	524	4, 789
Inside movement: ShipsSailing vessels	2, 921 2, 808	1, 773, 443 100, 180	2, 076 1, 930	854 878	27, 792 2, 373
	5, 729	1, 873, 623	4, 006	1,723	80, 165
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Résumé of maritime movement through the ports of the Republic during the fiscal year 1897-98 and 1896-97—Continued.

#### DEPARTURES-Continued.

	Number.	Tons.	Loaded.	Ballast.	Passen- gers.
Custom-house sections: Ships	1, 048 2, 228	277, 942 62, 966	488 1, 344	560 884	4, <b>95</b> 5 2, 808
	3, 276	340, 908	1, 832	1,444	7, 763
Total navigation: Ships	4, 953 5, 499	3, 535, 898 344, 742	8, 239 3, 522	1, 714 1, 977	37, 479 5, 238
Total	10, 452	3, 880, 640	6, 761	3, 691	42, 717

Comparative table of navigation passing through the ports of the Republic during the fiscal year 1897-98, compared with 1896-97.

### ENTRIES.

	Ships.		Sailing vessels.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Total navigation in fiscal year 1897–98	5, 112 4, 872	3, 731, 828 3, 605, 614	5, 415 5, 296	353, 877 367, 327
Increase in fiscal year 1897–98	330	125, 709	119	13, 450

#### DEPARTURES.

Total navigation in fiscal year 1897–98	4, 953	3, 535, 898	5, 499	844, 742
	4, 692	3, 526, 945	5, 470	863, 010
Increase in fiscal year 1897-98	261			18, 268

I must say a few words regarding the extensive work now being done at the ports, the completion of which means so much in the substantial increase in the trade and consequent prosperity of this Republic.

The outer works in the Vera Cruz Harbor improvements are almost concluded, and the metallic pier, 180 meters (196.2 yards) in length by  $22\frac{1}{2}$  meters (24.5 yards) in width, has been completed.

Work on the new custom house building at Tampico continues, as well as on the protecting embankment on the right side of the Panuco River.

At Coatzacoalcos, the bar has been cut by means of a canal 8½ meters (9.2 yards) in depth between tides, and of a width sufficient to afford easy entrance to large vessels.

With the exception of a few details, the Government pier at Frontera is completed.

The breakwater at the port of Santa Rosalía has been completed for a distance of 400 meters (436 yards).

At Mazatlan, work has been prosecuted on the construction of the Olas Altas sea wall, and a strengthening embankment has been formed behind it.

# COINAGE.

# Coinage in the different mints of the Republic during the fiscal year 1897-98

# SILVER.

Mint.	Pieces of \$1.	20-cent pieces.	10-cent pieces.	5-cent pieces.	Total value of silver coined.
Culiscan Guanajuato Mexico Zacatecas		77, 490 75, 000 85, 000 102, 500	320, 000 130, 000 575, 000	223, 180 268, 000 120, 000 140, 000	\$1, 673, 657 4, 593, 400 9, 771, 000 5, 389, 000
Total	21, 219, 000	339, 990	1, 025, 0C0	751, 180	21, 427, 057

There were no 50-cent pieces of silver coined.

# GOLD.

Mint.	\$20 pieces.	\$10 pieces.	\$5 pieces.	\$1 pieces.	Total value of gold coined.
Culiacan Guanajuato Mexico		435	671	1, 921 4, 475 4, 058	\$24, 521 144, 835 290, 363
Total	22, 053	435	671	10, 454	459, 219

There were no gold \$2.50 pieces coined.

### COPPER.

Mint.	1-cent pieces.	Total of copper coined.
Culiacan	300, 000	<b>\$</b> 3,000
Guanajuato Mexico Zacatecas	2, 860, 000	28, 600
Total		31, 600

# RECAPITULATION.

Total value coined at—	
Culiacan	\$1,701,178
Guanajuato	
Mexico	
Zacatecas	5, 389, 000
Grand total	21 917 876

Coinage in the mints of the Republic during the fiscal year of 1897-98 as compared with the fiscal year of 1896-97.

### VALUE OF SILVER COINAGE.

<b></b>	Fiscal	years.	Fiscal year of 1897-98.		
Mint.	1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.	
Culiacan Guanajuato Mexico Zacatecas	9, 771, 000	\$1, 729, 359 4, 392, 650 8, 492, 000 4, 682, 000	\$200, 750 1, 279, 000 707, 000	<b>\$55, 702</b>	
Total	21, 427, 057	19, 296, 009	2, 186, 750	55, 702	
Increase			2, 131, 048		

Coinage in the mints of the Republic during the fiscal year of 1897-98 as compared with the fiscal year of 1896-97—Continued.

#### VALUE OF GOLD COINAGE.

	Fiscal	years.	Fiscal years of 1897-98.		
Mint.	1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.	
Culiacan Gnanajuato Mexico	\$24, 521 144, 335 290, 363	\$43, 768 140, 649 269, 057	\$3, 686 21, 806	<b>\$19, 24</b> 7	
Total	459, 219	453, 574	24, 992	19, 247	
Increase			5, 745		

### VALUE OF COPPER COINAGE.

Culiacan Guanajuato	<b>\$3</b> , 000		<b>\$3</b> , 000	
Mexico Zacatecas	28, 600	<b>\$32, 25</b> 0		<b>\$3,650</b>
Total	31, 600	32, 250	3,000	3, 650
Decrease				650

### VALUE OF TOTAL COINAGE.

Culiacan	4, 737, 735 10, 089, 963	\$1, 773, 127 4, 533, 299 8, 793, 307 4, 682, 000	\$204, 486 1, 296, 656	\$71,949
Total				
Increase			2, 186, 143	

I here submit a translation of the regulations for the collection of the coinage, stamp, refining, smelting, assay, and parting dues, which the revenue laws levy on precious metals and mineral substances containing the same; also a translation of the law relating to the weights and measures of Mexico.<sup>1</sup>

# POSTAL STATISTICS.

The earnings of the postal department during the fiscal year of 1897-98 were \$1,409,528, being an increase of \$62,366 over those of the preceding year. The postage stamps sold in the year 1894-95 (which was the last in which the interior rate for letters was 10 cents) amounted to \$1,300,905, while the sale during the year 1897-98, under the new rate of 5 cents, amounted to \$1,309,570, thus showing that in the space of three years, the amount of correspondence has doubled.

The dealings in postal drafts increased during the last fiscal year by 31½ per cent over the previous year, the amount being \$1,212,217.

During the fiscal year 1897-98, 8 new local offices, 2 branches, and 55 agencies were established. Ten offices were authorized to handle postal packages, and 174 were empowered to issue and pay postal drafts. The ambulatory railway service was introduced on some new sections of the Mexican National, on the Hidalgo Railway, and on the Peninsular Railway of Yucatan.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Filed for reference in the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Department of State.

The amount of correspondence handled during the last fiscal year was, according to data furnished by the department of statistics and unclaimed letters, 86,700,000 pieces in the inland service, and more than 26,000,000 in the foreign service.

### TELEGRAPH LINES.

During the last fiscal year, a number of new telegraph offices have been opened to the public. A new line has been strung between Esperanza and Tehuacan, and the lines between Banamichi and Arizpe and Teapa and Pichucalco have been incorporated into the federal telegraph system, having previously belonged to the States of Sonora and Chiapas, respectively.

The substitution of copper for iron wire in the eastern section of the

Republic has continued.

A general map of the telegraph system for technical and managerial purposes having become a necessity, one was ordered to be made by the Mexican Government, and it has now been completed. This map is of great utility not only to the management but to the public, as it gives an accurate idea of the present state of the communication facilities by electricity in the Republic.

The advantage of constant telegraph service has been extended to thirty-six more towns, thus increasing the earnings from this source. The total number of messages sent over the lines in the fiscal year 1897-98 was 2,086,050. During the half year from January to June, 1898, there was an increase of 24 per cent over the same period of last vear.

The interior press service, which practically amounted to nothing a year ago, is now of considerable volume, and it may be said that its existence is now assured.

On April 1 last, the service of telegraph drafts was inaugurated and operations of this line are on the increase, amounting, as they do, to \$150,000 per month. It is expected that in time, this service will become of the greatest importance.

The shops which are now fully installed supply the federal lines with a good many articles and apparatus which formerly came from abroad.

In regard to the financial aspect of the telegraph lines, their proceeds increased from \$698,000 in the fiscal year 1896-97, to \$850,000 in the year which has just ended, a large part of the increase being made up of the proceeds of the international service inaugurated in January last, of the service of market quotations, which has doubled, and of the telegraphic draft service.

TAXES. Contributions imposed in the federal district on the different professions.

	City o	f Mexico.		rict of baya.		rict of lalupe.				District of Xochimiloo.	
Professions.	Num- ber in profes- sions.			Contri- bution.	Num- ber in profes- sions.	bution.				Contri- bution.	
LawyersTitled commercial	222	<b>\$8, 435.</b> 00	8	\$54.00	2	\$24.00	1	<b>\$</b> 30.00			
agents	11	150.00			<b> </b> -	<b> </b>			2	<b>\$15.00</b>	
without title Brokers	12 70	213. 00 1, 739. 50	3	90.00							
2102010 1101111111111111111111111111111	, ,,	, 2, 100, 00			,	,	Digitiz	ed by C	000	gle	

TAXES-Continued.

# Contributions imposed in the federal district on the different professions—Continued.

i İ	City o	f Mexico		rict of ıbay <b>a</b> .	District of Guadalupe. District of Tlalpam.		District of Xochimilco.			
Professions.	Num- ber in profes- sions.	Contrib		Contri- bution.		Contri- bution.		Contri- bution.		Contri- bution.
Dentists	59 97	\$2, 396. 0 1, 322. 0		\$30,00	<sub>i</sub> .	\$5.00	2	\$21.00	ļ <u>.</u>	\$12.00
Engineers, survey- ors, and architects.	123	2, 199. 0		97.00	1	24.00	ļ <u>.</u>			<b>\$12.00</b>
Chiefs of construc-	10	267.0		133.00	   <u>2</u> -	30.00	ļ <u>.</u> .	82.00	ļ	ļ
Allopathic doctors	279	5, 283. 0		48.00	Z	80.00	4	12.00	2	24. CO
Homeopathic doctors	51 95	647. 0 802. 0		68.00	18	160.00	l à	67.00	7	46.00
Catholic priests Protestant ministers.	15	142.0		UO. 00	10	100.00	l i	12.00	' i	2, 00
Notaries	70	1. 211. 0		54.00			l		<del>.</del> .	
Midwives	78	777.5		3, 00			1	6.00		
Veterinarians	13	105. 7								1
Total	1, 205	25, 639. 7	33	577.00	23	243, 00	16	246.00	12	99.00

In this list, mention has not been made of those who are exempted from paying contributions according to article 51 of the law of May 12, 1896.

# General résumé.

Branches of revenue.	City of Mexico.	Outlying towns.	Total.	
City property Town property Professions Patent rights Flour Pulque	58, 089, 25 25, 639, 75 652, 601, 30 208, 547, 69	\$204, 392. 64 1, 165. 50 81, 164. 95 28, 232. 72 146, 239. 04	\$1, 381, 440, 10 262, 481, 89 26, 805, 25 733, 766, 25 284, 780, 41 954, 171, 56	
Of these sums, 27 per cent and 32 per cent belong, re- spectively, to Mexico and outlying towns, according to article 166 of the law of May 12, 1896	3, 134, 250, 61 846, 247, 66	461, 194, 85 147, 582, 35	3, 595, 445. 46 993, 830. 01	
Net for the public treasury	2, 288, 002. 95	313, 612. 50	2, 601, 615. 45	

# Comparison with previous fiscal year.

Branches of revenue.	1897–98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.	Total in- crease in 1897–98.
Contributions imposed in the capital:		•		ĺ	
City property	<b>\$1,381,440.10</b>	\$1, 327, 482. 65	\$53, 957, 45		
Town property	58, 089, 25	54, 236. 05	3, 853. 20		
Professions	25, 639, 75	27, 405. 00		\$1, 765. 25	
Patent rights	652, 601, 30	650, 540, 30	2, 061, 00		
Flour		229, 143, 11	1	20, 586, 42	
Pulque	807, 942, 52	728, 700. 28	79, 232. 24		
Total	3, 134, 250. 61	3, 017, 498. 39	139, 103. 89	22, 351. 67	\$116, 752. 2
Contributions imposed in outlying towns:					
City property	204, 392, 64	200, 861, 46	3, 531, 18	1	
Professions			0,002.20	92, 50	
Patent rights				9, 136, 05	
Flour				217. 35	
Pulque	146, 239. 04		22, 814. 87		
Total	461, 194. 85	444, 294. 70	26, 346. 05	9, 445. 90	16, 900. 1

Total increase in federal district, \$133,652.37.

In a personal conversation with President Diaz, he outlined a plan for the increase in the pay of the army and a material reduction in the number of men employed, which will greatly better the class of soldiery and be productive of benefit to the Republic in every way. There are various matters somewhat beyond the scope of this report, which I shall treat of hereafter in special communications to the Department. Some of them are reports that some of the departments here have been good enough to offer to prepare especially for the United States Government. Some of them are matters that I think worthy of attention, and on which I am now preparing data from various sources.

> ANDREW D. BARLOW, Consul-General.

MEXICO, November 23, 1898.

COLONIZATION AND NATURALIZATION LAWS OF THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.

# CHAPTER I.—Of the survey of lands.

ART. 1. With the object of obtaining the lands necessary for the establishment of colonists, the Executive shall cause to be surveyed, measured, subdivided, and appraised, the public or national lands which may exist in the Republic, nominating for this purpose the body of engineers which he may consider necessary, and determining the system of operations which are to be followed.

ART. 2. The subdivisions shall in no case exceed 2,500 hectares, this being the greatest area which can be adjudicated to a single individual of age and with the legal

capacity to make contracts.

ART. 3. The lands surveyed, measured, subdivided, and appraised shall be ceded to foreign immigrants and to the citizens of the Republic who may wish to establish themselves upon them as colonists, under the following conditions:

I. By sale, at the value of the appraisement made by the engineers and approved by the department of fomento, in installments covering ten years, commencing from

the second year of the settlement of the colonist.

II. By sale, making the full payment in cash, or in less terms than those mentioned

in the previous section.

III. Under a gratuitons title, when the colonist may solicit it; but in this case, the area shall not exceed 100 hectares, nor shall be obtain the title except when he may be justified in that he has preserved the property in his power and has cultivated it, in

whole or in part not less than the tenth part, during five consecutive years.

ART. 4. As soon as the Executive may have the lands suitable for colonization purposes, with the conditions which Article 1 establishes, he shall determine which are to be colonized at once, publishing the plan of them and the prices at which they may be sold, endeavoring in every case that the sale or cession to which the previous article refers may be made in alternate lots. The rest of the lands shall be reserved to be sold under the conditions which this law establishes, when they may be solicited, or when the Executive may determine to do so, who can hypothecate them with the object of obtaining funds which, together with the proceeds of the sale of the lands, have to be applied exclusively to carrying out the scheme of colonization.

### CHAPTER II.—Of the colonists.

ART. 5. In order to come under the head of a colonist and to have the right to the franchises which the present law grants, the immigrant who is a foreigner must come to the Republic with a certificate from the consular or immigration agent, issued at the solicitation of such immigrant, or of the company or concern authorized by the Executive to bring colonists to the Republic.

If the soliciting party reside in the Republic, he must apply to the department of

one to the agents of such department, who may be authorized to admit colonists to the colonies which may be founded in the Republic.

ART. 6. In every case, the soliciting parties have to present certificates from the respective officials certifying as to their good habits and business which they have been engaged in before making the application to be admitted as colonists.

ART. 7. The colonists who may establish themselves in the Republic will enjoy for the very counted from the date of their certablishment the following exemptions

ten years, counted from the date of their establishment, the following exemptions and privileges:

I. Exemption from military service.

II. Exemption from all class of taxes, except municipal.

III. Exemption from import and interior duties on provisions, agricultural implements, tools, machinery, chattels, construction materials for houses, furniture for use, and breeding or blooded animals of pure blood devoted to the use of the colonies.

IV. Personal and untransferable exemption from export duties upon the fruits

which they may produce.

V. Premiums for notable labors, and bounties and especial protection for the intro-

duction of a new method of cultivation or industry.

VI. Exemption from the dues of legalization of signatures and the issuance of pass-ports which the consular agents may grant to the individuals who may come to the Republic as colonists, in virtue of the contracts made by the Government with any

company or companies.

ART. 8. The department of fomento shall determine the quantity and class of goods which, in each case, may be introduced free of duties; and the department or finance shall regulate the manner of making the introductions, in order to prevent fraud or smuggling; however, without impeding the prompt dispatch of the goods.

ART. 9. The colonists who may establish themselves upon lands bare of trees and who may prove that on a part of their lands, not less than a tenth part, they have planted trees to an amount proportioned to the area two years before the termina-tion of the period of exemptions, will enjoy the right of immunity from taxation of the lands fc. one year more, and, in general, they will have a year more of exemption for each tenth part upon which they may plant forests.

ART. 10. The colonies shall be established under the municipal management, being subject, for the election of its officials and for the establishment of taxes, to the general laws of the Republic and those of the State wherein they may be found. The department of fomento can, nevertheless, establish agents in the colonies, with the object of giving better direction to the labors and of exacting the reimbursement of the sums which may be owing to the federation under whatever character.

ART. 11. The colonists shall be obliged to complete the contracts which they may make with the federal Government, or with the individuals or companies which may

transport and establish them in the Republic.

ART. 12. Every foreign immigrant who may establish himself in a colony shall indicate in the act of establishing himself, before the federal agent of colonization or before the respective notary or judge, if he intends to preserve his nationality or if he may wish to obtain Mexican citizenship, which the third part of article 30

of the constitution of the Republic concedes to him.

ART. 13. The colonists will be considered as having all the rights and obligations which, in each case, the federal constitution concedes or imposes upon Mexicans and foreigners, enjoying the temporary exemptions which the present law grants them; but in all the questions which may arise, of whatever class they may be, they shall be subject to the decisions of the tribunals of the Republic with absolute exclusion

of all foreign intervention.

ART. 14. The colonists who may abandon, without duly justified cause, the lands which may have been ceded to them by sale, for more than one year and before they may have paid for them, shall lose the right to said lands and to the part of the price they may have paid on them.

In the case of Section III of Article 3, abandoning the land or failing to cultivate it for more than six months, without duly justified cause, will cause the right to the

gratuitous title to be lost.

ART. 15. In those places designated by the federal Government for new towns, a lot shall be granted free to the Mexican and foreign colonists who may wish to establish themselves as founders; but they shall not acquire the ownership to said lot, except when they may prove that before the expiration of the first two years they have built a house thereon, losing the right of acquirement in the contrary The allotment shall be made as far as possible by alternate lots.

ART. 16. Mexicans who may reside in foreign countries and who may wish to establish themselves in the deserted parts of the frontiers of the Republic, shall have the right to gratuitous cession of lands, under the conditions of Section III of Article 3, up to 200 hectares of area, and can enjoy for fifteen years the exemptions

which the present law grants.

ART. 17. The Executive is authorized to assist the colonists or immigrants in those cases which he may think convenient and with subjection to the amounts which may be provided in the laws of appropriations, with the expenses of transportation of themselves and their baggage by sea and into the interior, for one time, and to where the railway lines may terminate, with maintenance for fifteen days in those places which he may determine; and with tools, seeds, materials for houses, and animals for breeding and working purposes; such sums advanced being payable by them under the same conditions as the value of the lands.

### CHAPTER III.—Of the companies.

ART. 18. The Executive can authorize companies to colonize public or waste lands with certain conditions of measurement, survey, subdivision in lots, appraisement and description, and for the transportation of colonists and their establishment on such lands.

ART. 19. In order to obtain the proper authority, the companies have to designate the public lands which they wish to colonize, the approximate area, and the number of colonists which they have to establish on them in a fixed time.

ART. 20. The proceedings of the survey or measurement will be authorized by the judge of the district in whose jurisdiction the public land may be located, and at once concluded, and if there be no contesting party it will be delivered to the company, in order that it may present them to the department of fomento, with the other conditions to which Article 18 refers. However, if there should be a contesting party, the corresponding trial will be proceeded with, in which a representative of the treasury department will take part.

ART. 21. As compensation for the expenses which the companies may incur in the survey of the public lands, the Executive can concede to them up to the third part of the lands which they may measure, or of their value; but with the exact conditions that they must not alienate the lands which may be conceded to them to foreigners not authorized to acquire them, nor in greater areas than 2,500 hectares, under the penalty of losing in these two cases the portions which they alienate contrary to these conditions, and which shall pass at once to the ownership of the nation.

ART. 22. The lands surveyed by the companies, and with the exception of those which may be ceded to them as compensation for the expenses of the survey, will be granted to the colonists and be reserved under the terms and conditions which

Articles 3 and 4 of this law establish.

ART. 23. The authorizations which the Executive grants for the survey of public lands shall be without effect and without the right to prorogation, when the respective operations may not have been commenced within the unextendable term of three months

ART. 24. The Executive can make contracts with companies or corporations for the introduction to the Republic and the establishment in it of colonists or foreign immigrants, under the following conditions:

I. The companies must fix the exact time within which they have to introduce a

determined number of colonists.

II. The colonists or immigrants have to fulfill the conditions established in Arti-

cles 5 and 6 of the present law.

III. The bases of the contracts which the companies have to make with the colonists, must be arranged with respect to the provisions of this law and must be submitted to the approbation of the department of fomento.

IV. The companies have to guarantee to the satisfaction of the Executive the fulfillment of the obligations which they may assume in their contracts in those

cases which are subject to forfeiture and fine.

ART. 25. The companies which may contract with the Executive for the transportation to the Republic and the establishment of foreign colonists in it, will enjoy for a term not exceeding twenty years the following franchises and exemptions:

I. Sale upon long time and reduced price of waste or public lands, with the

exclusive object of colonizing them.

II. Exemption of taxes, except those pertaining to the stamp tax, with respect to

the capital invested in the business.

III. Exemption of port dues, except those established for improvements of such ports, with respect to the ships which for account of the companies, may conduct ten families, at the least, of colonists to the Republic.

IV. Exemption of import duties with respect to the tools, machinery, construction materials, and work and breeding animals, used exclusively for an agricultural, mining, or industrial colony, whose formation may have been authorized by the Executive.

V. Bounty for a family established, and another for a family disembarked; a bounty for a Mexican family established in a foreign colony.

VI. Transportation of the colonists, for account of the Government, over the lines

of steamships and subsidized railways.

ART. 26. The foreign colonization companies shall always be considered as Mexicans, and must have their domicile in some of the cities of the Republic, without prejudice to those they can establish in foreign countries, and being obliged to constitute a part of their board of directors in the country, and to have one or more

attorneys in the said Republic, amply empowered to treat with the Executive.

ART. 27. All the questions which may arise between the Government and the companies will be decided by the tribunals of the Republic and in accordance with its

laws, without the intervention of any foreign diplomatic agent.

# CHAPTER IV .- General provisions.

ART. 28. The individuals who may devote a part or the whole of lands of their ownership to the colonization of ten families, at the least, of foreign immigrants, have the right to obtain for the colonies which they may establish on them the same franchises and exemptions which the colonists established by the Government enjoy, always provided that they subject themselves to the conditions which the Executive may fix in order to assure the future of the colony, and always provided that amongst these conditions is to be included the one requiring the colonists to acquire, by purchase or cession, a tract of land for cultivation.

The Executive can furnish foreign colonists to individuals, stipulating with those the conditions under which they have to establish them, and can assist them also by

paying the expenses of transportation of the colonists.

ART. 29. The colonization of the islands of both seas shall be made by the federal Executive subject to the provisions of this law; the Government reserving always, in each island, an area of 50 hectares for public use. In the case that the island may not have a sufficient area to make the separation provided in this article, there will be no sale of lands therein and it can only be rented for a short time.

In the colonies which may be established on the islands, there will always be a number of Mexican families which may not be less than half of the total number of

the colonized families.

ART. 30. The Executive is authorized to acquire, by purchase or cession, the lands of private parties, always provided he may deem it convenient, for the purpose of establishing colonies on them, and subject to the amounts, which may be provided for in the laws of appropriation for public expenses.

ART. 31. All the laws prior to the present with respect to colonization are repealed.

MEXICO, December 15, 1883.

#### REGULATIONS.

ART. 1. In conformity with Section III of Article 7 of the law of the 15th of December, 1883, and Section IV of Article 25 of the same law, the following articles for the

use of recognized colonists and colonization companies are free of duty:

Foodstuffs.—Oil, garlic, dry peas, rice, oats, common and refined sugar, coffee of all classes, salted and smoked meat, hams, barley, onions, beans, fruits and fresh vegetables, ordinary crackers, chick-peas, wheat-flour and that of cereals of all classes, condensed milk, lentils, corn, lard, butter, ground mustard, potatoes, pastries, pep-per, common and table salt, tea of all classes, vinegar in earthen, glass, or wooden receptacles.

Sione and earth.—Clay piping, bricks other than refractory, paving flags and slate tiles of all classes and dimensions worked on one face only, with the exception of those of marble and alabaster, grinding or whet stones, plain glass for windows and

doors, sulphate of lime.

Wagon material.—Wheelbarrows or hand carts of all classes, carts and wagons of

all classes and sizes, iron and steel axles and separate wheels for the same.

Leather goods.—Harness for carts and wagons of all kinds.

Drugs, starch, iron, steel, and other metals.—Woven and barbed wire for fences; hook nails and doorknobs; iron and brass hinges of all classes; iron, steel, or brass keyhole plates without plating or gilding; iron, steel, brass, copper, or bronze locks of all classes; nails, brads, tacks, screws, bolts, and nuts, and rivets of iron or zinc; channel iron and sheet iron for roofs; bellows; iron or brass hook hinges of all classes; tools, and iron, brass, steel, or wooden implements, or composed of these materials, as well as stakes and handles for tools; iron ovens for cooking and stoves with the corresponding iron pipes; iron shoes for animals; windmills of iron or wood, or of both materials, for drawing water from wells; pulleys of iron or wood, or of both materials; iron beams for the construction of houses; corrugated iron or

Miscellaneous articles.—Goldings, brooms, lumber, hair for plastering, doors and windows of wood and of wood and glass, tents, and tent poles.

ART. 2. The colonists, upon their arrival in the Republic, and for one time only, will enjoy exemption from duties on their new furniture or that used if it be ordinated. nary, according to the class of the colonist, as well as on household articles of all classes which they may bring for the purpose of establishing themselves.

ART. 3. The department of fomento shall determine what colonies shall be entitled to the free introduction of provisions, with the limitations and for the time which

it may judge convenient, in accordance with Article 4 of the said law.

ART. 4. The colonists, whose character as such may be recognized, can make the importation of those articles which are free of duty under these regulations or the general laws governing custom-houses, either directly or through the agencies of the

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colonization companies, or through commission merchants, but with subjection to

the provisions which are hereinafter expressed.

ART. 5. The colonists, through themselves or through their agents, shall petition the representative of the department of fomento asking the importation of the articles which they may need, whether they may be free under these regulations or under the laws governing custom-houses, accompanying the petition with a list in duplicate, in which they shall detail with clearness the class and quality of the articles which they desire to introduce into the country.

This list shall be passed upon by the representative of the department of fomento, and if he finds that it complies with the law, he shall place the corresponding authorization at the foot thereof, sending at once a copy to the custom-house through which the importation is to be made, preserving another copy in his archives, remitting still another copy to the department of fomento, and delivering to the petitioner a

certificate for his protection.

Where there may not be any representatives, the department of fomento shall invest some federal employee with that character.

ART. 6. The importations which the colonists may make through themselves or through their agents must be included in a consular invoice, without other articles appearing in it which are dutiable, whether or not they may be for the same colonists.

ART. 7. Once the importation is effected, the agent or the colonists shall formulate the petitions for the dispatch of the articles for which the custom-house laws provide. If they agree with the document or documents authorized by the representative of the department of fomento, the delivery of the goods will be made; but if any difference be found to exist, the matter shall proceed in accordance with the provisions of Article 388 of the custom-house laws.

ART. 8. The representatives of the department of fomento shall see that the agents of the colonization companies give them previous notice of the colonists who are to arrive, and the custom-houses through which the goods are to be introduced into the country, in order that they may communicate it to the respective custom-house officials, and upon the arrival of the colonists, there may be no difficulties with respect to the dispatch of the furniture and household effects which they may bring for the purpose of establishing themselves. In said notice, the names of the colonists shall

be clearly stated.

ART. 9. If the representatives of the department of fomento may be in the points where the colonists introduce their effects, they shall be present at the dispatch of the furniture and household goods, with the object of making the respective proof of the exemption of duties which Article 2 concedes; but if they not be there, the corresponding collector of the port shall make such proof. In case it is believed that the articles which the colonists may import are superior in class and quality to that conceded in the said Article 2, the collectors will proceed in accordance with the provisions of Article 180, Section IV, of the custom-house laws.

ART. 10. The representatives of the department of fomento shall see, under the most strict responsibility, that the colonists are not allowed permission to import more goods than those which may be absolutely necessary, taking for this purpose an account of th equantities conceded, and an account of what they may ordinarily need, both with respect to provisions and objects for the construction of houses,

agricultural pursuits, etc.

ART. 11. If it should happen that any of the colonists or their agents abuse the concessions made, for the purpose of selling or trafficking in goods which they may have introduced into the country free of duty, the representative of the department of fomento shall make it known at once to the judge of the respective district, in order that he may proceed with the investigation of the subject; and in case the offense is proven, he will be punished in accordance with Article 371 of the customhouse laws

The collectors of the ports shall also have the same obligations.

ART. 12. The representatives of the department of fomento shall keep a register, in which shall appear the number, in successive order, of the petitions of the colonists, the date of presentation, the date of remission to the custom-house where the introduction is to be made, the name of this, the number of packages contained in the petition, the contents in general, the name or names of the colonists, and the name of the agent, if there should be one.

From the register, an extract shall be remitted monthly to the department of

fomento.

ART. 13. Also, the said representatives shall keep a register in detail of the quantities of goods conceded to each colonist, as well as the number of persons of which his family may be composed, if he has one, making a calculation each six months of the quantities of provisions he has obtained and of the corresponding consumption, and also of other objects for the construction of houses, agricultural pursuits, etc. They shall remit to the department of fomento every six months a copy of the register, with a certified statement of the requirements of the colonists, in order that the said department may make the observations which it may deem just and determine the best means of conducting the matter in the future. Digitized by

### TRANSITORY.

In order to comply with the contract made on the 11th of December, 1885, with Guillermo Andrade, there shall be free of duty, besides the goods of which the previous article treats, and only for the colonists which may be comprehended in said contract, ready-made clothing (including hats and shoes), which they may receive for their use.

MEXICO, July 17, 1889.

### [Circular.]

With the object of avoiding difficulties which may arise with respect to the introduction of breeding and blooded animals, which the colonization companies or the colonists may make in virtue of the exemptions which the law concedes to them, the President of the Republic has seen fit to decide that, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 7 and 25 of the law of the 15th of December, 1883, the colonization companies and the colonists upon importing, in conformity with the respective contracts, breeding, blooded, and work animals which they may bring to the country intended exclusively for the colonies, are subject to the prescriptions of Article 8 of the said law in the following manner, agreed upon between the departments of finance and fomento:

In order that the companies and the colonists may enjoy the exemption of duties, they shall previously petition this department, in each case, for the respective permission to introduce animals, presenting the corresponding invoices which specify the number and class, to the end that this department, in view of the importance of each colony, may authorize the introduction which it may deem prudent.

These invoices shall contain all the data which may be necessary for the indentification of the animals that may be imported before the permit is received from the department of finance. It will be the obligation of the representatives of the department of fomento to exact that permit from the colonization companies and the colonists, before proving and authorizing the dispatch, to which Article 5 of the regulations

of the 17th of July, 1889, refers.

The companies and colonists are strictly prohibited from doing anything in connection with the introduction into the country of breeding, blooded, and work animals which may thwart the objects of the provisions of this circular, notice hereby being given that in all these cases in which this prohibition may have been infringed, the offending parties will suffer the penalty which the general custom-house laws impose upon them.

MEXICO, June 9, 1893.

### LAW ON FOREIGNERS AND THEIR NATURALIZATION.

### CHAPTER I .- Of Mexicans and foreigners.

ART. 1. Shall be considered as Mexicans—

I. Those born within the national territory, whose father is a Mexican citizen, either by birth or by naturalization.

II. Those born within the national territory of a Mexican mother and a father not legally acknowledged according to the laws of the Republic; also those born from

unknown parents or whose nationality may be unknown.

III. Those born without the Republic from a Mexican father that has not forfeited his citizenship. Should the father have forfeited his citizenship, his children shall be held as foreigners; but they will have option to adopt the Mexican nationality within one year from the day on which they will attain 21 years of age, provided they make the requisite declaration before the diplomatic or consular agents of the Republic, if they reside in some foreign country, or before the department for foreign affairs, if they reside within the national territory. Should the sons, to whom reference is made in the foregoing section, reside within the national territory. tory, and, when becoming of legal age, accept any public employment, or serve in the army or the national guard, that circumstance will be sufficient to hold them as Mexican citizens, without further formalities being required.

IV. Those born without the Republic from a Mexican mother, the father being

unknown and the mother not having forfeited her nationality according to the provisions of the present law. Should the mother have become naturalized in a foreign country, her children shall be held as foreigners, but they shall have the right to adopt the Mexican citizenship, provided they comply with the provisions of

Section III.

V. The Mexicans who, having forfeited their citizenship according to the provisions of this law, may recover it by complying with the requirements established by the same, as the case may be.

VI. The foreign woman that marries a Mexican, provided she will retain the Mex-

ican nationality even in her widowhood.

VII. Those born without the Republic, but who, being established within its limits in 1821, swore allegiance to the declaration of independence, have continued to reside

within the national territory, and have not changed their nationality.

VIII. The Mexicans who, living within the territories ceded to the United States by the treaties of February 2, 1848, and November 30, 1853. and having fulfilled the conditions required by said treaties in order to retain their Mexican citizenship. Under similar circumstances shall be considered the Mexicans who continue to reside within the territories actually belonging to Guatemala, and the citizens of the latter Republic living within the territories now belonging to Mexico according to the treaty of September 27, 1882, provided said citizens comply with the provisions of Article 5 of said treaty.

IX. The foreigners that may become naturalized according to the present law.

X. The foreigners that may acquire real estate within the Republic, provided they shall not make a formal declaration of wishing to retain their nationality. At the time of acquiring real estate, and before the execution of the corresponding title deed, the foreigner shall state, before a notary public, or before the local judge, whether it is his intention to become a Mexican citizen according to Section III, Article 30, of the Constitution, or to retain his nationality. Said statement shall be comprised in the deed.

Should he adopt the Mexican citizenship, or should he omit to make any declaration on the subject, he may apply within one year to the department for foreign affairs, in order to fulfill the requirements of Article 2, that he may be held as a

XI. The foreigners that may have children born in Mexico, provided they do not prefer to retain their condition of foreigners, must at the time of registering the birth of a child, state before the judge of the civil register what their intention is on this subject, and the same shall be written down on the act of registration. Should they be willing to adopt the Mexican nationality, or should they omit to make any declaration on the subject, they may apply within one year to the department for foreign affairs in order to fulfill the requirements of Article 2, that tl.y may be considered Mexicans.

XII. The foreigners that may be in the service of the Mexican Government in some official capacity, or that may accept titles or public functions, provided that within one year from the day on which they accepted said titles, or said public functions were co ferred upon them, or on which they have begun to serve the Mexican Government in some official capacity, they apply to the department for foreign affairs in order to fulfill the requirements of Article 2, that they may be considered

as Mexicans.

ART. 2. Shall be considered as foreigners:

I. Those born abroad who are the subjects of foreign governments and have not

become naturalized in Mexico.

II. The children of a foreign father, or of a foreign mother and an unknown father, born within the national territory until they reach the time when, according to the law of nationality of the father or the mother, respectively, they become of legal age. They shall be held as Mexicans unless, within the year following the time of maturity, they declare before the political authority at their place of residence that

it is their wish to continue holding their parents' nationality.

III. Those absent from the Republic without leave or license from the Government, or on account of studies, or of public interests, or for the establishment of commerce or industry, or in the exercise of a profession, and who shall allow ten years to elapse without applying for a license to prolong their absence. These licenses or leaves of absence shall never exceed five years each time they shall be applied for; and after the first has been granted, and in order to obtain a new one, it will be

necessary to allege just causes for such an extension of time.

IV. The Mexican women who shall marry foreigners and who may retain their condition of foreigners even during their widowhood. The marriage once dissolved, the Mexican woman may recover her nationality, provided that, besides establishing her residence within the territory of the Republic, she makes a declaration before the judge of the civil register at the place of her residence that she wishes to recover her Mexican nationality.

The Mexican woman who, according to the laws of her husband's nationality, does not acquire his nationality, shall retain hers.

The change of nationality of the husband posterior to the marriage implies a change of the same nationality in the wife and the minor children, provided they reside in the country where the husband or the father, respectively, has become naturalized with the execution contained in the country when the respective provided in the country when the execution contained in the country when the execution contained in the country when the execution contained in the country when the country were the country when the country when the country were the country when the country were the country when the country were the country when the country when the country were the country when the country were the country when the country were the country when the country were the country when the country were the country when the country were the country when the country were the country when the country when the country were the country when the country wh uralized, with the exception contained in the preceding paragraph.

V. The Mexicans who shall become naturalized in foreign countries.

VI. Those who, without license or permission from Congress, shall officially serve a foreign government in any political, administrative, judicial, military, or diplomatic capacity.

VI. Those who, without previous license or permission from Congress, shall accept decorations or foreign titles or honors, save those conferred as literary scientific, or

humanitarian distinctions, which may be accepted freely.

ART. 3. In order to determine the place of birth in the different cases pointed out in the foregoing articles, it is hereby declared that Mexican national ships, without any distinction, shall be considered as acional territory. Those born on board shall be held as born within the Republic.

ART. 4. In virtue of the right of foreign residence enjoyed by diplomatic agents, the children of ministers and employees of Mexican legations abroad shall never be

regarded as being born without the Republic of Mexico.

ART. 5. The nationality of alienis juris is regulated by the law which authorizes their status; consequently, all those that may be constituted in the Republic according to its laws shall be Mexican, provided that, besides, they shall have legal domicile within the territory of said Republic.

Foreign alienis juris shall enjoy in Mexico all the rights granted by the laws of the country of their domicile, provided those rights do not conflict with the laws of

# CHAPTER II .- Of expatriation.

ART. 6. The Mexican Republic acknowledges the right of expatriation as natural and inherent in every man, and necessary for the enjoyment of individual liberty. It therefore, just as it permits its inhabitants to exercise said right, leaving them at liberty to quit the country and to settle abroad, also protects the right of foreigners of all nationalities to come and settle within its jurisdiction. The Republic, therefore, will receive the citizens or subjects of other states, and will grant them naturalization papers according to the provisions of the present law.

ART. 7. The expatriation and the consequent naturalization obtained in a foreign country will not impede the extradition of a criminal and his being subjected to trial and punishment, according to treaties and the practice of international laws

and the laws of the country.

ART. 8. Naturalized Mexican citizens, although residing abroad, shall have right to the same protection from the Government of Mexico that Mexican citizens by birth have; and said protection shall be equally effective both in their persons and property. But this provision does not refer to whatever responsibilities they may have incurred in their native country before their naturalization as Mexican citizens; and they shall be liable to said responsibilities whenever they return to their native country, according to the laws of the same.

ART. 9. The Mexican Government shall protect, through the means authorized by the law of nations, all Mexican citizens abroad. The President of the Republic, as

he may deem it proper, shall employ said means as far as they shall not constitute acts of hostility; but in case diplomatic intervention should fail and should such means grow ineffective, or should the cause of complaint constitute such a grave insult to Mexico that it would call for more serious measures, the President shall at once inform Congress, sending all documents relative thereto, for its decision on the

subject.

ART. 10. The naturalization of a foreigner shall be annulled by his residing in his native country during two years, unless that stay be due to the discharge of some official commission from the Mexican Government, or to a special permission from the same.

# CHAPTER III. - Of naturalization.

ART. 11. Any foreigner may become naturalized in Mexico who complies with the

requisites established by the present law.

ART. 12. At least six months before asking for naturalization, the foreigner shall petition the board of aldermen (ayuntamiento) of the place of his residence, stating that it is his wish to become a Mexican citizen, and that he is willing to renounce his foreign nationality. The board of aldermen (ayuntamiento) shall furnish him

with a certified copy of his petition, the original of which is to be duly filed.

ART. 13. After six months have elapsed, and when the foreigner has uninterruptedly resided within the Republic two years, he may ask the federal Government to furnish him with naturalization papers. In order to obtain said papers, he shall have to appear before the district judge of his district, and there promise in writing to furnish proofs of the following facts:

I. That, according to the laws of his own country, he has the full enjoyment of civil rights, being of legal age.

II. That he has resided within the Republic at least two years, and that his behavior has been good.

III. That he has a trade, an industry, a profession, or that he gets an income which enables him to obtain the necessaries of life.

ART. 14. To his petition to the district judge, he shall join the certified copy that was delivered him by the board of aldermen (ayuntamiento), referred to in Article 12; also, a formal renunciation of all allegiance to foreign powers, and especially to the country whose subject he was; and a renunciation of any protection, not coming from the Mexican laws and authorities, and of all rights granted to foreigners by special treaties or by the law of nations.

ART. 15. The district judge, after the petitioner has ratified his petition, shall order the hearing of witnesses—with the intervention of the fiscal prosecutor—on the points specified in Article 13; and, if judged necessary, shall ask the board of aldermen (ayuntamiento) to inform him on said points, and on the one referred to

in Article 12.

The judge shall admit all other proofs that the interested party may furnish on the points specified in Article 13, and shall ask the fiscal prosecutor for a report on

the same.

ART. 16. The judge, should his decision be favorable to the petitioner, shall forward the original papers of the case to the department for foreign affairs, in order that the naturalization papers be issued, provided said department shall see no objection to do so. The interested party shall petition the secretary for foreign affairs (sending his petition through the district judge), asking for the naturalization papers, ratifying his renunciation of his foreign nationality, and formally promising his adhesion, obedience, and submission to the laws and the authorities of the Mexican Republic.

ART. 17. Foreigners in the service of the Mexican national merchant marine may become naturalized upon proof of their having performed such service, one year of service on shipboard in lieu of the two years' residence, as required by Article 13, being enough. For the prosecution of all the necessary legal routine in these cases of naturalization, any district judge residing at any of the ports where the vessel may touch shall be competent. The board of aldermen (ayuntamiento) of any of said ports shall be, likewise, competent to receive the petition referred to in Article 12.

ART. 18. The provisions of Articles 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 do not hold good as regards foreigners becoming naturalized as per law, and those who have the right to adopt Mexican citizenship. Consequently, the children of a Mexican man or woman who have forfeited their citizenship (to whom reference is made in Sections III and IV of Article 1); the foreign woman who marries a Mexican (see Section IV of the same Article); the sons of a foreign father, or of a foreign mother and an unknown father, born within the national territory (as per Section II, Article 2); and a Mexican woman, the widow of a foreigner (as per Section IV, Article 2), shall be held as naturalized, as regards their legal status, by simply complying with the requirements specified in those provisions and without resorting to new formalities.

ART. 19. Foreigners comprised in Sections X, XI, and XII of article 1 may apply

to the department for foreign affairs for their naturalization papers, within the time specified in said sections. They shall join to their petition the document proving that they have acquired real estate, or that they have had children born to them in Mexico, or that they have accepted some public employment, as the case may be. They shall also inclose the renunciation and promise required by Articles 14 and 16

for a common naturalization.

ART. 20. The absence in a foreign country with the leave of the government shall not interrupt the residence required by Article 13, provided said absence does not exceed six months in two years.

ART. 21. No naturalization papers shall be granted to subjects or citizens of any nation with which the Republic of Mexico may be in a state of war.

ART. 22. Nor shall naturalization papers be granted to persons suspected or convicted in any foreign country of being pirates, slave traders, incendiaries, counterfeiters or forgers of bank notes or other currency, murderers, kidnappers, or robbers. The naturalization obtained by a foreigner through fraud and in violation of the law shall be null and void.

ART. 23. Naturalization papers shall be issued free of all charges, and no fee shall

be collected for the same under any circumstances whatever.

ART. 24. The act of becoming naturalized being of an essentially personal character no powers of attorney shall be admitted for that purpose, unless they are executed ad hoc for said act, and contain the renunciation and promise which the interested party ought to make personally, as per Articles 14 and 16; but in no case whatever shall a power of attorney substitute the actual presence of a foreigner in the territory of the Republic.

ART. 25. The condition of native or of foreigner is untransferable to third persons;

therefore, neither can the native enjoy the rights of the foreigner, nor can the latter profit by the franchises of the former by reason of the one or the other condition.

ART. 26. The change of nationality shall never produce a retroactive effect. The acquisition and the rehabilitation of the rights of Mexican citizenship shall not go into force and produce their effects until the day following that on which every one of the formalities and requirements of the present law for obtaining naturalization have been complied with.

ART. 27. Colonists coming into the country by virtue of contracts executed by the Government, and whose transportation and settling expenses shall be paid by the Government, shall be considered as Mexican citizens. On their contract, agreeing to come to Mexico as colonists, they shall formally declare that it is their resolution to relinquish their primitive nationality and to adopt the Mexican citizenship. When settling in the colony, they shall make, before the proper authority, the renunciation and the promise as required by Articles 13 and 16; and the same shall be forwarded to the department for foreign affairs, when the naturalization papers shall be issued.

ART. 28. Colonists coming into the country by themselves, and for their own account, or being brought by companies or private corporations not subsidized by the Government, and immigrants of all descriptions, may become naturalized, as the case may be, according to the provisions of the present law. The colonists that have settled up to date must abide by the same law, as far as it does not conflict with

their acquired rights as per previous contracts.

ART. 29. The foreigner, naturalized, shall become a citizen of the Republic of Mexico, as soon as he shall comply with the conditions required by Article 34 of the constitution. As regards his legal status, he shall be on just the same footing as born Mexican citizens; and he shall only be disqualified to fill those offices or to exercise those rights that the laws required to be filled or to be exercised only by those born within the territory of the Republic.

# CHAPTER IV.—Of the rights and the obligations of foreigners.

ART. 30. Foreigners, in Mexico, shall enjoy all the civil rights which belong to Mexicans, and all the guaranties granted by Section I, Title I, of the constitution, subject to the power reserved to the Executive of banishing any foreigner whose

residence in the Republic may be considered as pernicious.

ART. 31. For the acquisition of vacant or public lands, of real estate, and of vessels, foreigners shall not be obliged to reside within the territory of the Republic, but they must abide by the restrictions imposed upon them by the laws in force, it being understood that any lease of real estate made to a foreigner for a period of

time exceeding ten years shall be considered as a transfer.

ART. 32. The Federal law, only, shall modify or restrict the civil rights enjoyed by foreigners in obedience to the principle of international reciprocity, that they may be subject, within the Republic, to the same inabilities that the laws of their respective countries impose upon Mexicans residing therein. Consequently, the provisions of the civil and procedure codes of the district on this subject are to be considered as Federal laws and shall be binding throughout the Republic.

ART. 33. Foreigners, without forfeiting their nationality, may reside in the Republic for all lawful purposes. The acquisition, change, or loss of domicile shall

be ruled by the laws of Mexico.

ART. 34. When a declaration suspending individual guaranties shall be made, in the terms allowed by Article 29 of the constitution, foreigners shall remain on the

same footing as Mexicans, subject to the provisions of the law declaring said suspension, with the exception of those stipulations embodied in the treaties.

ART. 38. Foreigners participating in the political troubles of the Republic may be banished from its territory as pernicious. They shall be under the laws of Mexico for any offense or treepass against the same, and their rights and obligations during

a state of war shall be regulated by the law of nations and by the treaties.

ART. 39. The laws which established the matriculation of foreigners are hereby abrogated. It appertains only to the department for foreign affairs to issue naturaliza-tion papers to any foreigner soliciting them. These papers shall constitute the legal presumption of the citizenship of a foreigner, but they will not exclude proof to the contrary. The definite proof of a determined nationality shall be made before the

competent tribunals and by the means established by the laws and treaties.

ART. 40. The present law does not concede to foreigners the rights denied them by the law of nations, by the treaties, or by the laws actually in force in the Mexican

Republic.

# CHAPTER V .- Transitory dispositions.

ART. 1. Foreigners that may have acquired real estate, having children born to them in Mexico, or that have discharged any public office and to whom reference has been made in Sections X, XI, and XII of Article 1 of the present law, shall be

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under the obligation of stating in writing, to the political authority of their respective places of residence, within three months from the publication of the present law (unless they have done so previously), whether they wish to obtain the Mexican nationality or to preserve their condition of foreigners. In the first case, they shall have to ask at once for their naturalization papers in the manner provided for in Article 19 of the present law. Should they omit to make the above-mentioned statement, they shall be held as Mexicans, excepting those cases in which an official declaration has been made on this subject.

ART. 2. Colonists settled within the territory of the Republic, to whom reference has been made in the last paragraph of Article 28 of the present law, shall make their written statement in the same terms required by the preceding article, setting forth the nationality under which they wish to be held; and they shall also ask for their naturalization papers, as required by said article, in case they adopt the Mexi-

can nationality

ART. 3. The Executive, on issuing the regulations necessary for carrying into effect the provisions of the present law, shall have especial care in dictating instructions, in order that the local authorities strictly comply with the law.

#### PUBLIC LANDS LAW.

CHAPTER I.—Regarding vacant and national lands, surplus and excess lands and the general regulations for holding and selling same.

ART. 1. The lands dealt with in this law, which are national property, shall, for the purposes required, be divided into the following categories:

I. Vacant lands.

II. Surplus lands.

III. Excess lands. IV. National lands.

ART. 2. Vacant lands are all those in the Republic which have not been put to any public use by the authority duly empowered by law, or ceded by the same authority on an onerous or gratuitous title to any person or corporation having authority to acquire same.

ART. 3. Surplus lands are those held by private persons on primordial title and to a greater extent than specified, such surplus, however, being within the boundaries mentioned in the title and consequently confused with the area for which a title

is held.

ART. 4. Excess lands are those held by private persons during twenty years or more, outside the boundaries indicated in the primordial title they may possess, but adjoining the lands comprised in same title.

ÅRT. 5. National lands are such vacant lands as have been discovered, surveyed, and measured by official commissions or duly authorized companies, and which have

not been legally disposed of.

Such vacant lands will also be considered national lands, as have been denounced by private persons when the latter have abandoned the denouncement, or such denouncement has been declared forfeited or void, provided in all cases that the

survey and measurement of the lands has been made.

ART. 6. Every inhabitant of the Republic, of age and with legal capacity to contract, has the right, in virtue of the terms of this law, to denounce vacant, surplus, and excess lands in every part of the national territory and without restriction as to extent; but natives of nations adjoining the Republic, and such who have been naturalized in such countries, can on no account acquire vacant lands in the States that may adjoin them.

The franchise granted by this article does not cancel the modifications already established by ruling laws, with regard to the acquirement by foreigners of immov-

able property in the Republic.

ART. 7. The obligation hitherto imposed on proprietors and possessors of vacant lands to people, limit, and cultivate them hereby ceases to exist, and the persons who may not have complied with the obligations imposed in this respect by preceding laws, shall be exempted from all penalties without the necessity of making a special declaration in each case, and without the nation at any future period being able to examine, revise, or amend the titles already issued, and much less recover the lands embodied in same, for the mere omission to people, limit, and cultivate them.

ART. 8. The prohibition also ceases to exist which has been imposed on surveying companies of vacant lands by article 21 of the law of December 15, 1883, or by any other legal regulation, to dispose of the lands which have fallen to them in compensation for the surveying expenses, in lots or fractions exceeding 2,500 hectares; and

if any sale should have been made in lots or fractions of a larger quantity, this shall not be considered as a reason for nullification, nor can the nation for this reason at any time recover the lands thus sold.

ART. 9. The vacant lands, with the exception of the instance provided for in the following article, can only be sold after being denounced, and by means of the steps prescribed by this law, and at the prices fixed upon in the special tariff, and which the federal Executive will sanction in conformity with Article 12.

ART. 10. The surplus and excess, as well as vacant lands, held by private persons during twenty years and more without primordial title, but with a legal transfer in fee, issued by private persons or by public authorities not empowered to sell vacant lands, can also be acquired by denouncement or by direct arrangement made with the department of fomento, in accordance with the prescriptions of this law.

ART. 11. The national lands can only be disposed of by the department of fomento at the prices and under the conditions it may decide upon in each case, taking into consideration the quality and locality of the lands and the purposes for which they are to be used. These prices can in no case be less than those given for vacant lands in the tariff in force at the time of the sale, and lands can only be disposed of on a gratuitous title in cases where, for reasons of public utility, reward of services, or other motives, the law expressly authorizes it.

ART. 12. The Executive of the Union, by means of the decree, to be published in the month of January of each year, will fix the tariff of prices of vacant lands in

each state and in the federal district and territories.

This tariff will be in force during the fiscal year immediately subsequent to its

publication.

ART. 13. Two-thirds of the price obtained by the sale of vacant, surplus, or excess lands shall belong to the federal treasury, and one-third to the treasury of the state in which the lands may be situated; but neither the Federation nor the state can refuse to accept payment in legitimate bonds or credits, representing their respective debt, should the acquirer of the land desire to make the payment in such manner.

The price of vacant, surplus, or excess lands situated in the federal district and

territories, as well as the price of national lands, wheresoever they may be situated,

shall belong exclusively to the federal treasury.

ART. 14. The following can not be sold on any title whatever, but will always be under the jurisdiction of the federation:

I. The shores of the sea.

II. The maritime zone, with an extension of 20 meters reckoned from the edge of the water at high tide and along the coast of the continent and the islands.

III. A zone of 10 meters on both banks of navigable rivers and 5 meters on the

banks of smaller rivers

IV. The lands on which monumental ruins may be found, together with such

superficial area as may be deemed necessary for their preservation.

ART. 15. The vacant lands on islands in both oceans can be sold on the same terms as other lands of national property; but on every island, over and above the mari-time zone, an area of at least 50 hectares will be reserved for townships or other public uses; and in case the island is not so extensive, then the entire island will be reserved for such purpose.

The islands in navigable rivers, lakes, and lagoons can not be sold until surveys by experts have been made and information obtained from the head political authority of the respective state, district, or territory, to the effect that there is no impedi-

ment to the sale.

ART. 16. The lagoons, expanses of water, and ponds of national property which are not navigable or likely to become so, as well as the lakes formed by the overflow of the tide, can be sold according to this law, after the surveys by experts have been made and information obtained from the competent marine authorities or from the head political authority of the respective state, district, or territory, proving that no impediment exists to the sale.

ART. 17. The lands referred to in this law, the acquisition of which are solic-

ited for the purpose of establishing salt works, or which may be suitable therefor, can also be sold in accordance with the prescriptions of this law, but the department of fomento can have them specially appraised and fix the sale at higher prices

than those of the ruling tariff, whenever such course should be deemed convenient.

ART. 18. The department of fomento can, in order to exploit the vacant lands and as long as no application for purchase has been made, celebrate contracts for lease, partnership, or other arrangements, whereby the title is not transferred, as well as issue regulations by which the exploiting of woods, rosins, and other products of said lands, indicating the penalties which infringers of such regulations incur, and without prejudice to the prosecution, administratively or judicially, in conformity with the laws, of anyone trespassing on or exploiting vacant lands without permission.

The lessees of such lands can have the right expressed in their contract, to buy the lands at a certain price at any time when a person may solicit the purchase. Such right must, however, be acted upon within a period not exceeding one month, and the denouncer must be compensated for the expenses made in denouncing, measuring, and surveying the land.

ART. 19. The contracts mentioned in the preceding article must always be drawn up on such terms that they do not impede the sale of the vacant lands referred to, and the lands must be delivered to whoever may have denounced and acquired them,

at the latest six months after the corresponding title has been issued.

In like manner, every permit issued in accordance with administrative regulations for the exploiting of vacant lands or their products shall be considered as granted, with the condition of being canceled as soon as the land may be acquired in conformity with this law, without any other right on the part of the holder of the permit, than to claim whatever expenses he may have been put to in proportion to the time his contract may still have to run.

ART. 20. The adjudication of vacant and national, as well as of surplus and excess, lands obtained in conformity with the steps and formalities laid down in this law gives the acquirer possession of the land as against the nation and such private persons who may have given their approval of the adjudication, or who, while opposed to same, may have been judicially defeated. With regard to third parties who may not have received a hearing, the property can only be acquired by prescrip-

tion or other legal title.

ART. 21. The federal Executive shall have the right to temporarily reserve the vacant lands he may deem necessary for the preservation or planting of forests, maintaining or subduing of Indians, or colonization, on such terms as are prescribed by law.

# CHAPTER II.—Regarding the manner of acquiring the lands referred to in this law.

ART. 22. In order to carry out the matter relating to vacant lands, agencies will be established in the states, federal district, and territories, persons nominated by the department of fomento being in charge of such agencies. The number of these agents will vary, the territory within which they are to exercise their functions being clearly defined, and for every agent one or more substitutes will be named. They will not receive any salary from the federal treasury, but will charge their emoluments, in accordance with the tariff issued by the department of fomento, for

ART. 23. The denouncement of vacant lands must be made to the agent of the department of fomento within whose territory the land is situated, and the denouncer must present a written document in duplicate, clearly specifying the location of the

land and the boundaries which separate it from any other property.

ART. 24. On the document being presented, the agent shall register the same in a special book and in the presence of the denouncer, indicating the day and hour of the presentation in the book, as well as on the document and its duplicate, the latter being at once returned to the denouncer for the preservation of his rights.

ART. 25. Within fifteen days following the presentation of the document of denouncement, the agent will investigate whether the land denounced has been sur-

veyed or is reserved for forests, colonization, or subduing of Indians, or for any other reason is in the possession of the public treasury. In case mone of the foregoing cases occur, he will proceed to admit the denouncement and pass it through the course laid down in the regulations of administrative procedure.

ART 26. The agents will not pass the denouncements presented to them regarding lands denounced, for which titles have been given, but in all cases they will register such denouncements, and the decisions they may come to regarding the throwing out of a denouncement will be subject to the revision of the department of fomento

in accordance with the established regulations.

ART. 27. Every denouncement of vacant lands will be published both in the local paper of the town where the agency is situated, as well as in the official periodical of the capital of the state, district, or territory within which such lands may be situated, and for the time and in the form that may be specified by the regulations.

The expenses of such publication shall be paid by the denouncer, as well as the measurement and survey of the lands, which shall in each case be carried out after notifying the adjoining proprietors, by a licensed surveyor, who shall be appointed by the denouncer with the approval of the agent.

ART. 28. Should the vacant land which has been denounced be bounded on all sides by private property, it may preserve its actual figure, whatever that may be. Should it only be bounded in part by lauds of this class, the sides which may be newly laid off shall be rectilinear, and the angles shall be as little acute and as obtuse as may be possible. If it should be entirely surrounded by vacant lands, the figure shall form a square.

When the vacant land denounced is close to private property, the boundaries of the latter shall be adopted for the land denounced, or, should the denouncer prefer

it, a distance of not less than 1 kilometer shall be left between the two.

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ART. 29. The plan of the land denounced having been prepared, the surveys made, and the periods having elapsed as determined by the regulations for procedure, and always provided that within such period no opposition should have been presented, the agent will take a copy of the proceedings and of the plans, with the object of forwarding the same to the department of fomento for revision, through the governor of the respective state, who will report on the subject as he may deem most convenient.

ART. 30. The department of fomento having revised the copies of the proceedings and of the plan, and finding that all the requisite steps as demanded by the law and regulations have been complied with, and that the measurements and surveys have been carried out in due form, the said department will adjudicate the land to the denouncer and will notify him to pay the price thereof, in order that a title may be issued to him for the ownership of the same. This notification will be made by the agent before whom the denouncement has been made, always provided that the denouncer does not reside in the capital city, or has not authorized any person therein to represent him.

ART. 31. The price of the vacant land denounced will be that which is determined by the tariff in force at time of the denouncement, and shall be paid within the two months following the decision of the department of fomento, under which the land is adjudicated. Should this period lapse without the presentation, in said department, of the vouchers proving such payment, the denouncer will lose all the rights which he may have acquired, and the lands will be incorporated with the national

lands. If, on the contrary, such vouchers should be presented in due time, the title to the land will be made out and delivered to the denouncer.

ART. 32. If, on the conclusion of the proceeding for denouncement, the department of fomento should consider that the land in question ought to be reserved for public use or for any of the objects authorized under the present law, it will have power to refuse the adjudication of the same to the denouncer and to add it to the national lands; but in such case, the denouncer will be indemnified for the expenses which he may have incurred in the denouncement and measurement of the land and in the course of the proceedings in the department.

ART. 33. The agents will suspend all proceedings as soon as any opposition is presented relating to the land in question, when it is formulated in such a manner that the exact area of the lands can not be determined. Should the opposition clearly refer to only one specific part of the land, the administrative proceedings will continue so far as relates to the land not included in the opposition, always provided that the denouncer so petitions; and with respect to that which is affected by the opposition, the proceedings will be carried before the district court of the state,

district, or territory in which the lands are situated.

ART. 34. The opposition suit will be investigated with intervention of the Government attorney as representative of the public treasury, and in accordance with the rules of procedure provided by the laws in federal questions, for summary decisions,

the decision of the court of second instance allowing no appeal.

ART. 35. The final decision which may be pronounced with respect to an opposition will always contain a specific declaration with respect to costs, and a copy thereof will be forwarded to the land agent in order that he may add it to the administrative proceedings. Should the decision be entirely adverse to the denouncer, the denouncement will be considered as not made in so far as it attacks the rights of the opposer; and, lastly, if it should be entirely adverse to the latter, the denouncement will be allowed to run its course as if no opposition had been presented.

ART. 36. The department of fomento will have power to refuse the adjudication of vacant lands when these are denounced along the river banks or water courses, and when through such denouncement these should be rendered useless by depriving the adjoining proprietors of access to the river or water course, because as far as possible, all lots which may be formed out of vacant lands crossing a stream shall

have free access to the same.

ART. 37. The agents can only suspend denouncement proceedings by reason of opposition; but for no other reason and in no other case will they be allowed to suspend such proceedings or to extend the periods specified, and once these are concluded they shall take a copy of the proceedings in their order of presentation, and shall forward the same to the department of fomento, so that it may declare the abandonment by the tardy denouncer, making the agent responsible for the same. Once the denouncement shall have been declared lapsed, he will not be allowed to denounce the same vacant land within one year of his first denouncement having been so declared.

ART. 38. The excess and surplus lands of a property, as well as the lands referred to by Article 10 of the present law, may be acquired by denouncement after fulfilling the provisions of the previous article, or by direct application to the department of fomento, which has authority to make arrangements in everything that refers to the

national interests, either declaring that no vacant, excess, or surplus lands exist within the boundaries of a property, or else determining that such vacant, excess, or surplus lands, if found, should be adjudicated to the owner of said property.

ART. 39. The following requisites will be indispensable for the execution of the

settlements referred to in the previous article:

I. That the maps should be prepared and presented by a licensed surveyor, to the satisfaction of the department of fomento, being drawn to the scale, and with all the other requisites and details that are stipulated in the administrative regulations.

II. That the deed shall set forth in an authentic and positive manner the consent of all and each of the adjoining owners to the boundaries which the plan shows for the lands on which the settlement is to be made, or that if any difference should have arisen with respect to such boundaries, it has been decided by a final sentence and is classed as a settled question.

The law will consider as a sufficient proof of the consent of the adjoining proprie-

tors any one of the following conditions:

(a) A public instrument executed before a notary or judge authorized to execute public instruments.

(b) Appearance before a judge of first instance.

(c) Appearance before the land agent of the district in which the property is situated.

III. That the original titles should be presented in legal form, or, if required, the subsequent transfers.

IV. That the last deed or transfer should also be presented in legal form, after having been duly recorded in the property registry of the district or canton in which the lands in question are situated.

V. That the original or certified copy of the report rendered before the district court should be presented, proving the occupation of the land or of the excess or

surplus lands during the period required under this law.

ART. 40. Once the requisites demanded by the previous article are complied with, the department of fomento will be empowered to declare that no vacant lands exist within the limits of a certain property, or adjudicate such vacant, excess, or surplus lands that may be therein found to the possessor of the same, on payment of the price specified by the tariff which is in force at the time when such lands were petitioned for, and with the rebates which this law grants to persons in possession

ART. 41. The national lands will be sold by the department of fomento, for cash or on time, and at prices agreed upon, always provided that they shall in no case be lower than those which are specified in the tariff in force at the time of making the sale. After receiving the reports which it may deem necessary, the department of fomento will be empowered to grant or deny the sale, and even to grant time for the payment of the price; but in this latter case, no title will be issued to the purchaser until he has concluded the payment of the price, agreed upon.

until he has concluded the payment of the price agreed upon.

When the lands are sold for purposes of colonization, the respective contracts will be executed in accordance with the provisions of the special laws on the subject.

CHAPTER III.—Of the privileges conceded to the occupiers of racant, excess, or surplus lands.

ART. 42. The possessors of excess lands will be entitled to a rebate of 66 per cent on the tariff price. Those who are in possession of surplus and vacant lands, under a deed of transfer, and occupation for more than twenty years, will be entitled to a rebate of 50 per cent on the above-mentioned tariff price, while the rebate will only be 33 per cent for the occupiers of vacant lands, under a deed of transfer, with possession for more than ten years and less than twenty.

ART. 43. For the term of one year from the date on which this law comes into force, only the occupiers of vacant, excess, or surplus lands, to whom the previous article refers, will be allowed to petition for the possession of the same, after which time such lands will be liable to denouncement by any other person, though such denouncer

will have no right to a rebate in the price.

After the lapse of the year above mentioned, even in the case of the land being denounced by a third party, the occupier will have the right of preference in the adjudication of the land in question, always provided that he avail himself of such right before the statement is forwarded by the respective agency to the department of fomento, and on condition of his paying expenses incurred in the denouncement.

of fomento, and on condition of his paying expenses incurred in the denouncement.

ART. 44. From the date on which this law takes effect, all laws or resolutions which prohibit the preemption of vacant lands are revoked. Any person will, therefore, be empowered, unless he is excepted by law, to preempt an area not exceeding 5,000 hectares of vacant lands, and no more, always provided that he fulfills the conditions with respect to the time of occupation and the nature of the title which protect him, as established by the civil code of the federal district.

### CHAPTER IV.—Of the grand registry of property in the Republic.

ART. 45. The grand registry of property in the Republic is hereby established as a dependent office of the department of fomento, and in this office will be recorded with all the requisites and formalities provided by this law and its regulations, the original titles to vacant or national lands and those which may be issued by virtue of settlements already made or that may hereafter be made by the department of

ART. 46. The grand registry of property in the Republic will be a public office, and all public or private persons who may so demand it will be allowed to examine and ask for certified or plain copies of the record and plans which are there kept.

ART. 47. The recording of titles in the grand registry of property in the Republic will be entirely voluntary on the part of the owners and occupiers of lands, and for that very reason, the omission of such record will not deprive them of any of the rights which pertain to them in accordance with the laws in force, but they will not enjoy the privileges which are conceded to holders of registered properties.

ART. 48. All titles to properties which are recorded in the grand registry of property in the Republic will be considered by the federal Government as perfect, irrevocable, and exempt from every class of revision. Consequently, with respect to the government and authorities of the nation, the effect of the record will be such that none of these, whatever may be their rank, nor any of their agents whatever, will at any time be allowed to demand the presentation of the original titles or documents, and still less subject them to an inspection or revision of any class whatever, as the simple certificate of registry will serve the purpose of a perfect and irrevocable title, and under no pretext will any rectification of the area of the registered property be allowed.

ART. 49. With respect to the denouncements of land which are included within the limits of a property recorded in the grand registry of property of the Republic, whether the denouncement is made on the plea that such lands are vacant, excess, or surplus lands, the registry will serve the purpose of declaring the denouncement at once to be entirely inadmissible, and it shall be so declared as soon as the certificate of registry is presented, but without prejudice to the revision of such declaration

by the department of fomento, as provided in Article 26.

ART. 50. With respect to the adjoining proprietors of an estate of land which is recorded in the grand registry of property in the Republic, such registry will have the same effect as that which the laws attribute to a valid and perfect title, as long as a judicial decision is not pronounced and ordered to be executed, declaring the record void or subject to modification in that part which concerns the opposing neighbor.

ART. 51. The following persons will not be allowed to petition for the voiding of a record:

I. Any person who may have consented to the boundaries specified for the property and set down in the plan which has served for the registry, whether such consent has been given personally or by any one of the predecessors or owners prior to the person making such opposition.

II. Any person who, having opposed the determination of a specific boundary before the registry of the property, has lost the case in a court of law under a specific

sentence.

ART. 52. The effects attributed to the registry of property in the preceding articles will not free the possessors of land from the obligation of allowing the limits or boundaries of the same to be identified by the Government, by its agents, or by pri-vate persons who may have an interest therein, in all those cases in which such identification is carried out in accordance with law.

ART. 53. No registry of land or property will be verified, except by a special resolution of the department of fomento, which resolution will be preserved with the plan of the estate or land in question.

ART. 54. Every registry will include:

. The name of the person who petitions for it.

II. The name under which the estate, property, or land which it is desired to register is known, or that which has been given to it by the proprietor.

III. The situation of the estate, property, or land with relation to the political division of the national territory, setting forth at least the State, district, canton, or municipality.

IV. The boundaries of the estate, property, or land in the whole of its perimeter, specifying as far as possible the fixed points which can be easily identified, or arti-

ficial monuments of a solid and permanent construction.

V. Date and extracts of all the original titles which serve as a basis for the registry

VI. Date and extract of the last conveyance executed in favor of the person petitioning for registry.

VII. All the other data and circumstances that may be demanded by the administrative regulations.

ART. 55. The department of fomento will not grant the registry of a property until the following requisites have been fulfilled with respect to the same:

I. A declaration extended by the same department that every interest of the nation is satisfied, with respect to the sale of the property or land in question.

II. Presentation of the last conveyance in favor of the person soliciting the registry, duly inscribed in the public registry of the district or county in which the property may be situated.

III. Presentation of the plan of the land or property with all the requisites that

are demanded by Section I, Article 39.

IV. Proof of the consent of each and all the adjoining proprietors, with the boundaries specified for the land in the plan in the form as set forth in Section II of the above-mentioned Article 39, or proof that the adjoining proprietor who disputes the boundary has been duly defeated before the courts.

ART. 56. Each inscription will have reference to one sole estate or property, and consequently no inscription will be allowed to include any lands whatever which are not united and constitute one sole property, although they may belong to one

owner.

ART. 57. In order that the certificate of inscription in the grand registry of property in the Republic should have the legal force attributed to it by this law, it shall not be necessary that it should be issued in the name of the person who exhibits the same, but the proprietors of lands will have the right to petition that the name of the person in whose favor an inscription has been made should be changed, presenting at the same time to the grand registry of the property of the Republic a public instrument showing that they are the legitimate successors to the private or general title of the person in whose favor the inscription is made, always provided that such document be duly inscribed in the public registry of property in the district or county in which such lands may be situated.

ART. 58. In case any land or property already registered should in any way be subdivided, the corresponding note is to be made on the original inscription, and a new registry made with respect to every fraction or subdivision that may have been transferred to another owner, always provided that at the opening of the new registry, the interested party shall not omit to present and record the plan of the subdi vision in question, and that the proper annotations shall be made on the original plan

of the divided property.

ART. 59. Outside of the cases of transfer, division, or subdivision of a registered property, as referred to in the two preceding articles, an inscription may only be altered, modified, or canceled in accordance with a final sentence which has been classed as the termination of a question and has been pronounced by a competent Tederal judge or tribunal with respect to the situation of the land treated of, and declaring that the inscription was void or that it must be altered or modified. The only legal reason for declaring the nullity or modification of an inscription shall be the proof of its having been granted under error or fraud, or that the previous requisites established by law have not been fulfilled. The Government attorney will always be heard in these suits and be considered as a party to the same.

ART. 60. The department of fomento will notify the land agents of the properties

which may have been inscribed in the grand registry of property in the Republic, and which may be situated within the limits of their jurisdiction, in order that under no pretext will they admit a denouncement of the same or of any part of the lands

which they include.

ART. 61. A tax will be levied on every inscription in the grand registry of property in the Republic, and this tax will be paid in stamps, which will be affixed to the book in which each inscription is made and in accordance with the following tariff:

For the properties that measure less than 10,000 hectares a tax will be paid at the rate of 1 cent per hectare, always provided that in no case shall the tax amount to less than \$2.

The properties which measure more than 10,000 and less than 50,000 hectares will pay the above-mentioned tax of 1 cent per hectare on the first 10,000 and half a cent per hectare on all the excess above that area.

On those properties which may measure more than 50,000 hectares, the tax will be paid as above specified, and one-quarter of a cent for each hectare that may exceed

These taxes will be paid on one sole occasion, but dues will be collected according to the tariff, which will be approved by the department of fomento, on all certified copies which may be issued of an inscription or of the annotations to the same, in case of a change of proprietors or division of the land, and such taxes will also be paid in revenue stamps.

ART. 62. The chief of the bureau of the grand registry of property in the Republic will execute a bond for not less than \$10,000 to answer for the losses which the public treasury or private individuals may suffer through fraud or omission in the

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inscriptions that he may make; but he will have the right to make any observations with respect to the resolutions ordering such inscriptions, and his responsibility will only cease when, in spite of such observations, the order should be repeated.

# CHAPTER V .- General provisions.

ART. 63. The titles issued by competent authority, in accordance with the laws, and especially those which the department of fomento may have executed since the coming into force of the law of the 20th of July, 1863, are declared exempt from every class of revision, such titles expressly confirming and ratifying all that refers to the interest of the public treasury, and they shall not in future be nullified or modified, except on account of error or fraud, duly declared by the competent tribunals of the federation, in a judgment which has the authority of a settled question. Nevertheless, the above mentioned titles will only protect the lands included within the area to which they refer, and within the boundaries therein specified, and can not be extended to any greater area or to any other boundaries.

ART. 64. The transfers of vacant and national lands made by the department of fomento by way of compensation, are also hereby ratified and confirmed under the aforementioned conditions and so far as concerns the interest of the public treasury, as well as the declarations made by the same department certifying that certain properties do not contain vacant, excess, or surplus lands; and such transfers and declarations can only be declared null and void through a final decision, pronounced by the competent tribunals of the federation, declaring that they have been obtained by

error or fraud.

ART. 65. Every original title to vacant lands which may have been issued by competent authority and in compliance with all the requisites in force at the time of such issue, is perfectly legal and valid, and therefore requires no revision, ratification, or confirmation of any class whatsoever, always provided that such title should agree with the area and specified boundaries of the land, or that any errors therein should have been rectified by an arrangement carried out with the competent authority.

The above provision does not modify the others of the present law in reference to properties which are inscribed in the grand registry of property in the Republic, the possessors of which will only be obliged to permit the verification of the bound-

aries, in accordance with the provisions of Article 52.

ART. 66. The engineers who may make the surveys of vacant, national, excess, or surplus lands will be responsible under the civil code to the public treasury for the loss and damage which they may cause to the same by their negligence or ignorance in the execution of their work, and without prejudice to the penalties which they may incur in case of error or fraud, in accordance with the penal laws

on the subject.

ART. 67. The prohibition and legal incapacity now attached to communities and civil corporations for the possession of real estate will continue to subsist; and the governments of the states, with the help of the federal authorities, will continue to survey and subdivide the lands forming town commons or town sites amongst the residents of their respective towns, always provided that such operation has not already been carried out; and they will subject themselves to the boundaries stipulated in the concessions granted to the towns, either by the Spanish Government during the colonial period, or by the state governments during the period when they disposed of the vacant lands. In case the concession should not specify either the area or the boundaries of said lands, a square league will be assigned to each town, in accordance with the old provisions, always provided that there should be enough vacant lands to make that reserve without invading private property or, on the other hand, taking a larger area from the vacant lands than that expressed by

ART. 68. If any township should possess excess or surplus lands under the title of common, it can be allowed to enter into an arrangement on the same condition as a

private person.

ART. 69. In order to petition for the arrangements mentioned in the preceding article, as well as to defend the town commons, lands, and forests, from a legal denouncement, and also to subdivide the same between the individuals who have a right thereto, judicial personality is conferred on the town councils or municipal corporations of the Republic, whatever may be their denomination under the local

ART. 70. The department of fomento will issue the regulations for the utilization of the forests and vacant lands which may be temporarily reserved in accordance with the authority conceded to the federal Executive under article 21 of the present

ART. 71. Every contract celebrated and every resolution promulgated with respect to vacant, excess, surplus, or national lands, by functionaries who are not for that purpose empowered by law, will be considered as contrary to law and as not constituting any responsibility whatever on the part of the public treasury.

ART. 72. No person will be allowed to oppose surveys, or the execution of any act by order of a competent authority, that may be necessary to verify the truth or legality of the denouncement; but whenever the judgment pronounced in the case declares that the land denounced is not vacant, either wholly or in part, the owner will have a right to compensation for the loss and damage caused by the denouncement, without prejudice to the criminal action that may be taken in accordance

The above provision does not in any way modify those contained in articles 48 and 49.

ART. 73. The simple fact of having denounced land as vacant does not grant any right to take possession of the same, until the title is legally granted in the form and with the requisites that are established under this law.

### TEMPORARY PROVISIONS.

ART. 74. The proceedings with respect to the denouncement of vacant land which may be pending at the time this law comes into force will continue to be followed before the district judges who have taken cognizance thereof, and will be prosecuted and decided in conformity with the laws which were in force when such proceedings were commenced, without prejudice to the rights of the denouncers to retire their denouncements, in order to present them afresh before the corresponding land agency in case no opposition has been presented; but should such opposition have been made, the proceedings will be carried on in accordance with the law.

ART. 75. The district judges and circuit tribunals, before whom may be pending any matters referred to by the preceding article, will remit to the department of fomento, within the month following the date on which this law comes into force, a return of the papers which may exist in their offices with respect to vacant lands, setting forth the name of the denouncer, the land denounced, the name of the person opposing (in case there be any), the last step taken, and the date on which this

took place.

ART. 76. The district courts and circuit tribunals, which may have taken cognizance of questions referring to vacant lands, will proceed ex officio to carry out the provisions of Article 21 of the law of the 22d of July, 1863, and of the circulars on the subject of the 27th of July, 1868, and the 26th of October, 1884, declaring as abandoned the denouncements in which no steps have been taken without showing a legal motive for such suspension, and ordering the respective papers to be passed into the archives.

ART. 77. The proceeding with respect to denouncements of vacant lands which may be pending before the department of fomento at the time when this law comes into force, will be decided in accordance with the laws in force at the time when such proceedings were commenced; but the compensations, declarations, and arrangements which may not be definitely decided at that date, will be made subject to the rules established by this law.

ART. 78. The staff and salaries for the office of the grand registry of property in

the Republic will be as follows:

One director	\$3,000
One first officer	2,000
One second officer	1 800
Two clerks, at \$600	1. 200
Two clerks, at \$600	1, 200

ART. 79. This law takes effect throughout the Republic on the 1st of July of the present year; and the law of the 20th of July, 1863, as well as all others that may be in force with respect to vacant lands are rescinded from that date.

MEXICO. March 26, 1894.

### MEXICAN PATENT LAW.

Consul-General Barlow also sends the following:

Inasmuch as almost innumerable inquiries are coming in as to the Mexican law of patents, it is thought that the publication of a translation of such law, together with explanations as to the mode of obtaining patents, may be found useful. The Mexican patent law was promulgated on the 7th day of June, 1890, and amended, only so far as its Article 33 is concerned, on June 2, 1896. That article, in the original law, required that proof should be given within five years from the date of the patent that the objects or processes protected thereby were manufactured or employed within the Republic; otherwise the patent would become null and void. The amending law, as will hereafter be seen, provided for certain extra fees to be paid every five years, in lieu of manufacturing, etc.

With the exception of certain merely "transitory" articles or clauses, the following is a translation of the entire Mexican law as to patents:

ART. 1. Any Mexican or foreigner who is the inventor or improver of any industry or art, or of objects destined therefor, has the right, by virtue of article 28 of the constitution, to the exclusive use thereof during a certain number of years, under the rules and regulations prescribed in this law.

In order to acquire this right, a patent of invention or improvement must be

obtained.

ART. 2. Every discovery, invention, or improvement that may have 10r its object a new industrial product, a new manner of production, or the new application of means already known for the attainment of a result or of an industrial product, are susceptible of being patented. Chemical or pharmaceutical products are likewise sus-

ceptible of being patented.

ART. 3. An invention or improvement shall not be considered new when, in this country or abroad, and prior to the petition for the patent, it may have received publicity. The case, however, is excepted when the publicity may have been made by a foreign authority empowered to issue patents, and when the invention or improvement may have been presented in expositions held within the territory of the Republic or abroad.

ART. 4. The following can not be patented:

The inventions or improvements whose working shall be contrary to the laws

forbidding them or regarding public security.

II. Scientific principles or discoveries, when they are merely speculative or are not put into practice by means of a machine, apparatus, instruments, mechanical or

chemical proceedings of a practical industrial character.

ART. 5. The concession of a patent does not guarantee the novelty or the usefulness of the object to which it relates, nor does it solve questions that may arise therefrom. Consequently, it must be granted without previous examination as to the novelty or utility of the invention or improvement, or of the sufficiency or insufficiency of the descriptions that may accompany the petition.

ART. 6. The concession of a patent can only be made with reference to one object or industrial process. When two or more can be combined among themselves to produce the same industrial result, there must be asked the number of patents that

may be necessary therefor.

ART. 7. The rights granted by virtue of the patents issued in the Republic for objects or processes that may have been or may hereafter be protected by foreign patents, are independent of the rights that the same may grant, and of the effects or results that they may produce.

ART. 8. The effects of a patent are:

I. To deprive every person, without permission from the owner of the patent, of the right to produce, through industrial means, the object of the invention, or to

place it in the market, or to sell it.

II. With reference to a process, machine, or any other manner of working an instrument, the effect of the patent is to deprive others of the right to apply the process or to use the object of the invention, without the permission of the owner of the patent.

ART. 9. The patent does not produce any effect whatever as regards a third party who was already secretly working or had made the preparations necessary for working within the Republic the invention or process, before the presentation of the

patent.

ART. 10. The scope of the patent does not comprise the objects or products that may cross in transit the territory of the Republic or may remain within its territo-

ART. 11. The right of petitioning for a patent for objects or processes that may be protected by foreign patents can only be granted to inventors or improvers, or to their legitimate representatives.

ART. 12. Inventors shall have the period of one year from the date of the patent, within which they shall have the exclusive right to petition for patents for

ÅRT. 13. Patents may be granted for twenty years from the date when the same shall have been issued; nevertheless, when the patents shall be asked for objects or processes already protected by foreign patents, the terms of their duration can not exceed what may be wanting for the expiration of the first patents issued in favor of the petitioners.

ART. 14. The term of a patent may be extended for five years at the discretion of the Executive. The extension of the term of a patent of invention involves the extension of the term of the supplementary patents of improvement relative thereto.

ART. 15. On payment of a fair indemnification, the Executive may appropriate a patent on the ground of public policy or on account of the patented article being of such a nature that its free use is capable of proving an important source of public wealth. However, this can only be done under one of the following circumstances:

I. When the patentee refuses to allow his patent to be worked.

II. When the machine, apparatus, instrument, or process is capable of being produced or used in the country.

The regulations will determine the formalities and procedure to be observed in

the appropriation of patents for the public good.

ART. 16. In order to obtain the protection of this law, application must be made in due form to the department of encouragement (fomento), to which the power to grant patents belongs.

ART. 17. The first applicant for a patent shall have in his favor the presumption

of being the first inventor, and, moreover, enjoys the right of possession.

ART. 18 Inventors, whether citizens or foreigners, who are unable to apply personally to the department of encouragement, may appoint attorneys in fact to act for them, both in obtaining the patent and in lawsuits and other matters relative thereto.

Citizens may appoint an attorney in fact by a common letter of authorization, but

foreigners must grant a regular power of attorney duly protocolized.

The effects of the power of attorney cease with the issue of the patent, unless it

be otherwise stated in the power.

ART. 19. The petition for the granting of letters patent shall be published in the official journal of the federal Government during a period of two months, at intervals of ten days.

ART. 20. During the period of time mentioned in the foregoing article, opposition proceedings may be instituted by anyone with a view to prevent the granting of the patent solicited.

After the said period of time has elapsed, no proceedings by way of opposition

will be allowed.

ART. 21. Opposition proceedings can only be instituted on either of the following grounds:

I. That the alleged invention or improvement is not properly patentable under

the provisions of this law.

II. That such alleged invention or improvement has been taken from descriptions, drawings, models, devices, apparatuses, or methods invented by another, or from processes already reduced to practice by another, or, in general, on the ground that the applicant is not the original inventor or his legitimate representative.

ART. 22. If two or more persons claim the same invention, the first inventor or improver of the object or process in respect of which it is sought shall be entitled to the patent, but if the priority of invention can not be determined, the patent shall

be granted to the first petitioner.

ART. 23. If opposition proceedings be instituted, as determined by Articles 20 and 21, the department of encouragement shall summon the parties and endeavor to reconcile their conflicting claims. But if this is not obtained, the department shall suspend all further executive proceedings and shall transmit all the evidence in the case to the proper judicial authority. The party instituting opposition proceedings shall be allowed two months to make good his action in court, but if he fail to do so within this time, his claim shall be disallowed.

ART. 24. All final decisions come to by the judicial authority shall be transmitted

to the department of encouragement, that they may be duly enforced.

ART 25. The decrees of the department of encouragement granting a patent can only be canceled by a judicial decision, and only owing to the nullity of the patent. ART. 26. At the expiration of the two months referred to in article 19, and after

the Government tax has been paid into the treasury of the nation, the letters patent shall be issued with reference to the invention or improvement sought, provided always that letters patent covering the same invention have not previously been granted by the department of encouragement.

ART. 27. Letters patent shall be issued in the name of the nation, shall have subscribed thereto the signature of the President of the Republic, be countersigned by the secretary of encouragement, and bear, besides, the great seal; furthermore, they must contain in clear language a description of the discovery or improvement

patented.

The letters patent, with one of the copies of the drawings, samples, models and other matters under seal, together with the documents presented with the petition, duly certified by the subsecretary, shall constitute the title of property of the person who may obtain the patent.

ART. 28. Letters patent shall be recorded in a special register, wherein the appro-

priate entries relative thereto shall be made.

ART. 29. All letters patent that may be issued shall be published in the official journal; and, furthermore, every year a special book shall be published which must contain a clear and exact description of the inventions or improvements, as also copies of the drawings.

ART. 30. All products protected by letters patent shall bear a mark stating that

fact and the number and date of the letters patent.

ART. 31. Letters patent shall require the payment of a fee amounting to from fifty to one hundred and fifty dollars, payable in Mexican dollars or in bonds of the national consolidated debt.

ART. 32. In case of the extension referred to in article 14, a new fee shall be paid

in conformity with the foregoing article.

ART. 33. The owner of letters patent for an invention or improvement must prove before the department of encouragement at the end of each five years of the duration of the patent, so as to preserve it for another five years, that he has made payment into the general treasury of the federation of fifty dollars as an additional fee at the end of the first five years; seventy-five dollars at the end of ten years, and one hundred dollars at the end of fifteen years. All these payments must be made in Mexican dollars. The time within which these payments have to be proved shall be two months after the term of five years, which time can not be extended.

ART. 34. The department of encouragement shall make an entry in the registry of letters patent, of the fact that the requirement referred to in the foregoing articles

has been complied with.

ART. 35. Letters patent are null and void:

I. Whenever they may have been issued in contravention of what is prescribed in Articles 2, 3, and 4. Nevertheless, when letters patent shall have been obtained in conformity with a petition wherein the petitioner has presented and obtained more than what he is entitled to as the first discoverer or inventor, his patent shall be valid in so far as it relates to whatever he may be entitled to, provided it does not infringe the provisions of the following subdivision and that no fraud shall have been committed upon making the petition. In this case, the patent shall be limited to what it should only comprise, the proceedings relating thereto being in conformity with what is prescribed in Article 39

II. Whenever the object for which the patent has been asked is different from that

which is obtained by virtue of the letters patent.

III. Whenever it is proved that the main object sought in the petition for the letters patent is comprised within one of the cases referred to in Subdivision II of Article 21.

The proceedings to invalidate letters patent have to be commenced within the term of one year after the date when the patent shall be put in operation in the Republic.

ART. 36. An action for the purpose of declaring letters patent invalid before the courts may be instituted at the instance of a party, or by the attorney-general

Whoever may work or have in operation the same industry shall have the right to interpose an exception and take part in the proceedings of opposition.

ART. 37. Letters patent shall lapse-

Whenever the term for which they were granted shall have terminated and may not have been extended.

II. When they shall be given up in part or in their entirety

III. Whenever compliance shall not have been made with the provisions of Article 33.

ART. 38. The department of encouragement shall declare the invalidity of the patent in the two first cases referred to in the foregoing article; in the third case, this can only be done by the court at the instance and request of the attorneygeneral, or of an interested party, by instituting an action or excepting.

ART. 39. The declarations of nullity and lapse of letters patent shall be published

in the official journal of the Federal Government and entered in the register of inscriptions of the department of encouragement.

ART. 40. The determinations of nullity and lapse of letters patent produce the

effect of subjecting the inventions or improvements to public use.

In case of giving up letters patent, if only a portion of the same is given up, the public has merely the right to use the portion thus abandoned, the letters patent remaining valid as to the rest thereof. The abandonment shall be made by writing and be entered in the register.

ART. 41. The ownership of letters patent may be assigned by any of the means established by law with regard to private property, but no act of assignment or any other that implies the modification of the right of property, shall be prejudicial to the rights of third parties, if the same shall not be recorded in the office of the department of encouragement.

ART. 42. Everything relating to the crime of forgery of letters patent shall be subject to the provisions of the Penal Code of the federal district, and to those established by the codes of procedure.

The consul-general adds:

The foregoing provisions would seem to be sufficiently clear, and it only remains to give a few hints as to the methods which should be employed by a nonresident foreigner in order to obtain a patent. In the first place, he must appoint an attorney in fact, who resides in Mexico City or is prepared to come to the city in order to apply for the patent. Care should be taken to give the full name, address, and occupation of both the inventor and the attorney. The power of attorney must be executed in the presence of and be attested by a notary public. Afterwards, the chief clerk of the court, or some other official having this duty cast upon him, must certify to the fact that the notary is such and as to the genuineness of the latter's signature. Then, the document is taken or forwarded to the Mexican consul, so that he may "legalize," as it is called, the signature of the chief clerk, or other official alluded to. Without this legalization, the power is worthless here.

When the power of attorney arrives in Mexico City, it is taken to the department

of foreign affairs for the purpose of having the Mexican consul's signature legalized in turn. Then, an application has to be made to one of the courts here to have the power protocolized by a notary. It is unnecessary to detail the various steps whereby the protocolization is effected, but it should be stated that the entire process costs from thirty to forty dollars, Mexican, including the translation of the

document into Spanish.

It is hardly necessary to state that the description of the invention as well as the petition for letters patent, etc., must all be conched in Spanish. The nonresident foreigner should send his attorney a complete description of his invention—such a description as would be sufficient in the United States or in England—and, in proper cases, accompany same by the usual drawings in duplicate. All measurements, etc., cases, accompany same by the usual drawings in duplicate. An measurements, etc., should be put in accordance with the metric system, the use of which has recently been made compulsory in Mexico. With reference to the drawings, which need not be of any particular size, care should be taken not to insert any English words on same. If it is desired that any words should be used in connection with any figure, such words may be written in pencil on one of the copies, in such a manner that they can be easily erased and the Spanish equivalents substituted in ink.

Much trouble and delay will be saved by careful attention to the hints above given.

As stated in Article 5 of the law, no examination is made as to the novelty or utility of the invention, or the sufficiency or insufficiency of the description. The

responsibility as to these points is thus thrown on the applicant.

It is only in the case of a patent covering the same invention having already been issued, that the department can refuse to issue a patent properly applied for and

unopposed (see Article 26.)

Article 15 would seem to contemplate the issue of regulations supplementary to the law. As a matter of fact, however, there have been no such regulations framed, as yet, and none would appear to be necessary, inasmuch as the law itself is full, clear, and explicit.

# CHIHUAHUA.

### GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Chihuahua has 24,000 inhabitants. Of the 600 foreigners in the city, more than half are Americans. The Americans handle about one half

the business done by foreigners in the district.

The city is situated on the Mexican Central Railroad, 226 miles south of El Paso, Tex. This railroad traverses Mexico north and south from El Paso to the city of Mexico, 1,224 miles. The altitude of Chihuahua is 6,400 feet, and the climate is equable and healthful, without extremes of heat or cold. The city is lighted by electricity, and is provided with horse-car lines and sewerage. The principal public buildings are the Catholic Cathedral, the State capitol ("Palacia"), and the "Hospital Porfirio Diaz." In this hospital, a number of our countrymen, sick and destitute, have received medical treatment and care and food, gratis.

The government of the city is so similar to that of cities of like size in our own country, as to render description unnecessary; and the same is true of the State government and the administration of justice generally. There is an iron foundry, and manufactories of clothing, carpets, soap, and ice, and a brewery. A furniture factory will be started soon. Some of these have concessions in the nature of exemption from taxation for from ten to fifteen years.

#### INDUSTRIES.

The principal sources of wealth in this district are stock raising and the mining of precious metals, silver predominating. The exports of ores and bullion (gold and silver) to the United States amounted to \$2,430,289.51, United States currency, for the last fiscal year. The United States duty on the lead contained in these ores is causing the erection of smelters and reduction works in Mexico, and is preventing the shipment of greater quantities of ore to the United States. The exports of neat cattle for the last fiscal year amounted to \$134,458.59, United States currency.

The cotton and cotton fabric for the clothing manufactories here come from the United States. The woolen cloth is chiefly made in

Mexico, except fine woolens, which come from Europe.

This is not an agricultural district, the rainfall and water for irrigation being insufficient. But little of any article of food is produced in excess of the wants of the people.

#### RAILROADS.

A new railroad, the Chihuahua and Pacific, is now being constructed, commencing at Chihuahua and running in a westerly direction. The first section of 200 kilometers (125 miles) is to be completed by December, 1899. This first section of the road is to receive a subsidy from the general Government of \$11,179.80 per mile in Mexican bonds, equal to \$5,152 per mile in United States currency. This section of 125 miles also receives a bonus from the State of Chihuahua equal to \$2,208 per mile, United States currency. This railroad will penetrate a rich mineral, timber, and cattle country, and will open a new and inviting field for our merchants and manufacturers.

The Mexican Central is constructing another railroad westerly from

Jimenez, a town 147 miles south of Chihuahua on their line.

This road, in its general direction and the character of country to be opened to the world by it, is so like the one above mentioned, that a description of the one serves for the other.

#### PRICE OF LABOR.

Unskilled laborers on the railroads and in the mines and factories here, earn \$1 per day, Mexican money, equal to 45 cents United States currency. Skilled laborers receive about the same pay in Mexican money, that such laborers receive in our country in United States money.

### IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The principal articles of American production and manufacture imported into this district are mining and agricultural machinery, hardware, wagons, carriages, household furniture, blooded animals for breeding, sewing machines, corn (in seasons of failure of crop), gro-

ceries, (such as bacon, lard, canned goods, and crackers), boots and shoes, hats, and dry goods generally.

I have no means of learning the total value of the articles imported.

# PROSPECTS FOR INCREASE OF TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

I am convinced that there has been, during the last fiscal year, an increase in the business and industries of this district over preceding years, and that the Americans are gaining ground commercially.

The supposed prejudice against our people, because of a war fifty years ago, is no barrier to trade; but there are two obstacles worth mentioning. One is the ignorance of our solicitors of trade, who visit Mexico, of the language, modes of thought, and business methods of the Mexicans. A man trying to sell goods through an interpreter has about as much chance of success as one courting a woman in the same way.

Another obstacle is the disposition of many Americans, not always modestly manifested, to reform and "Americanize" everything with which they come in contact.

W. W. MILLS, Consul.

Снінианиа, July 18, 1898.

# CIUDAD JUAREZ.

This city is the most important place and practically, the only town in the district. It has a population of 8,000 persons. The rest of the population of the district is made up of miners and employees upon the cattle ranches.

### INDUSTRIES.

Mining and cattle raising constitute the chief industries of the Ciudad Juarez consular district. Ores and live stock form the bulk of the exports to the United States.

The operations of the present law of Mexico prevent the establishment of industries in the free zone. The product of such establishments would be subject to tariff duties, whether shipped to the United States or into Mexico.

The Juarez smelter, constructed and operated by American capital, is the only industry in this city. Two hundred tons of ore per day are concentrated at this plant. Its capacity is being steadily increased, and the company expects very soon to operate two additional smelters or furnaces. The gold, silver, and lead ores reduced and concentrated at this smelter are shipped to the United States. Some of the product also goes to Europe.

Aside from the smelting and concentrating works recently established in Ciudad Juarez, there is no manufacturing of any kind.

# MINERAL RESOURCES.

The opening of the new mineral country in the States of Chihuahua and Sonora by the construction of the Rio Grande, Sierra Madre and Pacific Railway, was the cause of the erection of the Juarez smelting plant. The raw material is drawn principally from mines tributary to

this new line. The road runs 150 miles southwest to Casas Grandes, and now hauls ores to market from about twenty-five mines. All the machinery used in the construction of the Juarez smelter came from the United States.

Mining development in this district is going steadily forward. In the Casas Grandes country, many valuable strikes are being reported, and there is a steady stream of prospectors pouring into the Sierra Madre Mountains. The mining laws of Mexico are liberal enough to warrant a persistent search for treasure, and protection and security are certain where a valuable claim has rewarded the labors of the prospector.

The machinery used in the mines recently opened in the Casas Grandes country comes from the United States, and principally from Youngstown and Columbus, Ohio, and from Chicago, Pittsburg, and St. Louis.

### THE MORMON COLONIES.

In the southwestern portion of this consular district there are thriving colonies of Mormons who number about 7,000 persons. They cultivate the valleys where irrigation is possible, and are now developing the timber resources of the Sierra Madre Mountains. They have established a canning factory, sawmills, and minor industries; but the output is consumed by the people in that section of the country. They are also engaged in mining and ranching, and cattle and minerals are the only exportations from their colonies.

# CATTLE RAISING.

The tables printed below show the quantity and value of the live stock and minerals exported from this district. The cattle business is the main reliance of the people living in the northern section of the State of Chihuahua. It has thrived for the past two years, and prices are still maintained so as to be profitable to the ranchmen and stock dealers. Kansas City is the principal market for live stock exported from this district.

### TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

For the first six months of 1898, the United States exported through Ciudad Juarez \$1,731,371. Machinery and iron manufactures formed the principal items. Machinery entered at this port amounted to \$276,373, while iron manufactures aggregated the sum of \$393,486. Lumber, coal, drugs, explosives, wood manufactures, furniture, and canned goods were the other items of chief importance. These goods are distributed throughout the Republic.

According to statistics furnished by the collector of customs at El Paso, Tex., the total importations from Mexico at that port were \$3,824,197. The merchandise all passed through Ciudad Juarez, which is across the Rio Grande River from El Paso. Live stock and minerals

were the principal objects imported.

The United States practically controls the trade in this portion of Mexico, with the exception of dry goods and notions. These are imported from Europe; and while articles of clothing lauded in the free zone and handled by the merchants are cheaper in price, they are also inferior in quality to similar products from the United States. Shoes and cotton goods are supplied by manufacturers in Mexico; but there is a field, in this district, though somewhat limited, for articles of this kind manufactured in the United States.

Business houses in the United States who send representatives to Mexico to develop trade should always select men familiar not only with the language, but the customs of the Mexican people. Unless both are understood by the commercial traveler, his rival, who represents European establishments, has a decided advantage, for he is invariably conversant with the Spanish tongue, and takes into account the value of a thorough understanding of the methods of Mexican merchants and their manner of transacting business. He is careful to instruct his employers to pack the goods a certain way, and to fill the order to the least detail as the merchants expect, when they make their purchases.

The reports from all sections of Mexico are favorable to a steady development of trade and industries. A stable government and protection for capital is doing much to develop the resources of the country. With proper energy and direction commercial houses in the United States will be enabled to secure a greater share of the trade of Mexico than is now enjoyed, especially in clothing, cotton textiles, and hardware. Trade between the United States and Mexico is increasing every year, but it is larger with European concerns. It is within the range of easy possibility for our merchants to more evenly balance the exports with the imports. The disparity at present is too great to be pleasing.

# EXPORTS.

The following tables show the quality, the quantity, and kind of merchandise exported from this consular district from January to July, 1898, compared with the exportations from January to July, 1897:

Declared exports from the consular district of Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, to the United States during the first six months of 1897 and 1898.

Articles.	Quarter Mar	r ending ch—	Quarter ending June—	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
American products returned	\$4, 871 291, 987	\$3, 879 125, 634 4, 544	\$2, 951 265, 238	\$1.543 321,659 995
Bullion: Gold Gold and silver	7, 413 8, 405 1, 172	4, 538	6, 381 9, 919	¦
Silver. Old gold and silver. Cigars		8, 862	19, 097 1, 856	14, 944
Coffee. Cotton goods. Cotton waste Feathers, crude	47, 734 39 1, 762	72, 645 22	34, 307 678 540	48, 072
restors, crude Hate, straw Hides and skins Leather goods	405 5, 147	1, 682 5, 337 90	2, 087 2, 370 8, 431 19	909 4, 560 28
Onions " Dranges Dres  Ploneillo.	2, 796 73, 762 764	39, 854 1, 123	559 327 1,387 170	24, 771
Filonomo. Sundries Tallow	955	1, 123 411 264	224 2, 962	391
Tebacco Wheat flour Woolen goods	2, 359	176 585 29	502 30	123

[Values in United States currency.]

CHARLES W. KINDRICK, Consul

264, 625

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418, 266

### CIUDAD PORFIRIO DIAZ.1

Trade has improved somewhat in the last year. The city's territory, generally speaking, is confined to the free zone, which extends to about 12 miles from the Rio Grande.

The area of agricultural lands is being greatly increased. There are now about 40,000 acres under cultivation around the city, and crops of cotton, corn, wheat, and beans are raised. The coal fields are being greatly developed, especially by the Fuente Coal Company, a report of which is given further on.

#### IMPROVEMENTS.

The most noteworthy improvement is an immense irrigating ditch, which is now being dug, about 50 miles northwest of the city. irrigate about 25,000 acres of farming land. The length of this ditch is 13 kilometers (a little more than 8 miles), including a tunnel a mile and a quarter long. A double conduit, half a mile in length, with pipes 60 inches in diameter, will cross the Oregono Arrozo. All the pipe, as well as the implements and machinery used in the construction of the ditch, have been recently purchased in the United States. The ditch at the base is over 13 feet deep.

There will be nearly 50 miles of lateral ditches. The water will be taken from a small river near by, and there will be power enough to run a large cotton factory and three other mills, which the owner contemplates building. The owner, I am reliably informed, will buy all the necessary material and machinery in the United States. The cost

of the ditch alone will be \$1,000,000 (Mexican money).2

A new building, the Presidencia Municipal, is being constructed here. It is to be furnished throughout with material from the United States, and is to cost about \$15,000.

A new street sprinkler was recently purchased from a South Bend,

Ind., firm, at a cost of \$1,100, including duties.

The Mexican International Railroad Company, an American company, having its headquarters here, is building a structure on the depot grounds which is to be 60 by 32 feet, outside measurements. It is constructed of brick, on rock and concrete foundations, with rock trimmings. It is to be used for general purposes, such as school rooms and

lecture halls, and will cost about \$5,000 (Mexican money).

The company is also constructing a new shop building, 90 by 280 feet, which will be divided into a machine, blacksmith, and boiler shop, at a cost of about \$30,000. It will be equipped with modern machinery and all modern appliances. The power will be steam, electricity, and compressed air. The shops will have outside walls of gray rock from the Castano quarry, and dividing walls of brick, with roof trusses of steel, supported by iron columns and covered with Fletcher patent roofing.

### TARIFF RATES, COMMERCE, ETC.

The import duties remain the same—17 per cent of the regular duties. The Mexican International Railroad Company is just completing an extension from Reata to Monterey, and through these extensions improving the facilities for transportation.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>In response to circular of August 5, 1898. 2\$477,000 United States gold (January, 1899).

### AGRICULTURE AND MINING.

The land is made productive through irrigation, and an increased area is being opened up in this manner, each year. The cotton crop this year will be about 7,000 bales. Truck farming is carried on very successfully, but only to the extent of supplying this city and Eagle Pass, Tex.

The coal fields are being very extensively worked, and that industry is assuming large proportions. The Coahuila Coal Company makes about 13,000 tons of coke per month, and is the only company in the Republic of Mexico in this branch of industry. It also takes out about 3,500 tons of coal a month.

The Alamo Coal Company takes out 11,000 tons a month, and the Fuente Coal Company, 8,000 tons. About 11,000 tons are shipped monthly to the United States. These mines are all owned and controlled by the Mexican International Railroad Company.

### POSTAL AND EXPRESS RATES.

In the free zone, the letter rate is 5 cents, Mexican silver, for each 15 grams or fraction thereof (2½ cents United States currency per one-half ounce); for a registered letter, 15 cents extra. The Wells-Fargo Express Company has permission to carry letters, and sells stamped envelopes for 15 cents each, Mexican silver.

Outside of the free zone, the letter postage is 10 cents for each 15 grams or fraction thereof, and 15 cents extra for a registered letter.

To the United States and Canada, the letter rate is 5 cents, Mexican silver, for each 15 grams or fraction thereof; for each postal card, 2 cents.

To other countries in the postal union, for each 15 grams or fraction thereof, 10 cents; for each postal card, 3 cents. To countries not in the postal union, for each 15 grams or fraction thereof, 20 cents, Mexican silver.

There is no law requiring goods to be marked so as to show the country of origin or manufacture. However, I am informed that the numbers on boxes, packages, etc., usually show the place from which they are shipped, as well as origin and place of manufacture.

# EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The exports and imports vary but little. The principal article of export is coal.

Î give below a report from the Mexican custom-house, showing the importations for the six months ending June 30, 1898.

Statement from Mexican custom-house at Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, Mexico, showing importations from the United States for the six months ending June 30, 1898.

Month.	Value of invoice.	Duties.
January February March April May June	140, 830, 00 322, 427, 00 231, 925, 00 324, 335, 00	\$52. 309. 94 57. 003. 74 64, 375. 56 58, 848. 02 56, 950. 50 63. 012. 80
	1, 354, 542. 00	352, 500. 56

CHAS. P. SNYDER, Consul.





### DURANGO.

### EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Durango being an inland city, with no custom-house, there is no official means of obtaining information as to the imports to this consular district from the United States. I feel warranted in saying, however, from personal observation, that the trade has almost doubled within the last year or so. As in all parts of the Republic, the tendency heretofore has been to import everything from Europe, but with the increased number of Americans coming here to do business, and the energy of some American dealers at home, this tendency is fast being overcome, and Mexico is now getting most of her foreign-bought goods from the United States. However, I do not consider that we should divide Mexico's trade with Europe; we should have all of it. We are her next-door neighbor, with every facility for supplying her wants. The only hindrance is the inactivity of our manufacturers. The field is not properly worked, but the fault is fast being remedied.

The exports from this consular district to the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, show an increase of \$130,618.55 over

the previous year. The amounts for the two periods follow:

1697	
1898	1, 022, 187, 06
	_,,,

The exports for 1898 are divided as follows:

Silver bullion	\$565, 088, 23
Gold bullion	
Lead bullion	73, 259. 10
Other articles, chiefly beans, cotton-seed cake, skins, horns, and horsehair	97, 872. 95

# INDUSTRIES.

The principal industry of this country is mining. The State of Durango has of late years come to the front as one of the first silver-producing sections of the world. While some gold, lead, and other minerals are taken out at almost every mine, the main product is silver. The amount of work done and the importance of some of these may be judged from the fact that at several mines, from 600 to 800 men are worked in shifts day and night.

Besides mining, attention is given also to the timber and lumber business, stock raising, and farming. In the western and mountainous part of this State, I am told there is an almost inexhaustible supply of good timber—mostly pine, though some cedar and other useful woods are found. Sawmills are located at different points in the timber region, and do a good business so far as the limited means of transportation will permit. This, however, is a great drawback to the lumber industry. In fact, it can hardly be considered an industry until such time as the timber section is opened up by railroads. I have just been informed of a recent purchase by an American concern of some 200,000 acres of this timber land.

In the way of stock, cattle, horses, sheep, and goats are raised principally. Of course, with horses is included the irrepressible burro of the Mexican, which is the most useful of animals in a country like this. He climbs mountains that are almost impassable even to man, and takes supplies to and brings away ore from mining camps where a wagon or other vehicle was never seen.

Farming is carried on here on a very limited scale. The products of this immediate vicinity are chiefly corn, beans, and the smaller grains. The latter, however, can hardly be considered at present, their cultivation having hardly passed the experimental stage as yet. In the lower or eastern part of the State, and that part of the State of Coahuila included in this consular district, considerable cotton is grown.

# THE CITY OF DURANGO.

Durango, the capital of the State of the same name, has a population variously estimated between 40,000 and 60,000. Perhaps, a fair rating would be half way between the two extremes. The city has a State and a municipal palace, three banking houses, and two American hotels, one of which, the San Carlos, is modern in every respect and as well appointed an establishment as will be found in almost any city of the size in the United States. It has been opened within the last month. There are also some four or five Mexican hotels. Mercantile houses are very different from those in the United States. Here, if you want a pound of candy, a sheet of writing paper, or a cooking stove, you go to a hardware store for it. Of these there are five or six. The dry goods stores do not keep such a diversified stock. They are some ten or twelve in number. Of the grocery stores, there are none here that would be considered first class, according to the American idea, although there are a dozen or so that outrank the common establishments.

The present municipal administration has lately taken up the matter of city improvement, and as a consequence, Durango can now boast of plazas, alamedas, and driveways equal to any in the Republic. The city is lighted with modern are lamps, a very recent improvement. There are three electric-light plants in the city, an ice factory, one American furniture factory and several Mexican factories, two iron foundries, a steam laundry, a cotton factory, a planing mill, and a flour mill.

### RAILROADS.

There is at present but one railroad running into Durango—the Internacional Mexicano. There is much talk of extending the road across the Sierra Madre to the coast. In fact, the surveying party is at present out in the mountains running the line for the proposed extension. While the cost of this work will be heavy, I expect to see the road in operation within the next few years, notwithstanding the opinion of many people here that it can not be built. This will open up a region hitherto almost unknown, besides bringing us within a few hours' ride of the Pacific Ocean. The advantages which would accrue from its construction can hardly be calculated. I believe that if this connection is made, it will shorten by six or eight days the time from Australia and Southern Asia to New York.

### CLIMATIC CONDITIONS.

I doubt if the climate of Durango is excelled by any in the world. In summer, the temperature is never above 70° or 72°, and in winter never below 30°, and very seldom even that low. While this is rather high, it should not be inferred that it is a mountainous country here. The city is situated upon a high plateau 6,300 feet above the sea level, and the mountainous region is about a day's ride on horseback from

here. It is one of the most healthful cities in Mexico, and offers far greater inducements to the health seeker than many of the famed resorts in the United States.

WALTER H. FAULKNER, Consul.

DURANGO, November 12, 1898.

## LA PAZ.

Considering the depopulated condition of this consular district, it would be impossible to prepare as comprehensive a statement of its trade and industries as would be desirable for information of general interest.

# TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Foreign trade is carried on almost entirely with the United States, the exports consisting mainly of silver bullion, hides, pearls and pearl shells, salt, sugar, fish fins, fruits, etc., while the imports include general merchandise, lumber, and machinery.

The following is a comparative statement of the imports and exports

for the fiscal years 1897 and 1898:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1897	\$53, 574. 49 88, 069. 87	\$334, 649. 54 662, 535. 87
Increase	34, 495. 38	327, 886. 33

### MINING.

The condition of the mines in this district continues normal. There are only two companies in operation—one the Santa Rosalia copper mines, employing some 3,000 hands, and the other, the Progress Silver Mining Company, of Triunfo, with about 1,200 miners. These two concerns are in reality the mainstay of the country. The Santa Rosalia mines have a continuous output of from 800 to 1,000 tons of copper per month, and as they also contain a considerable amount of gold, this enhances the value of the production. The copper is generally shipped to Europe via New Orleans, and sometimes by sea on sailing vessels.

It is reported that the Rosalia Company, which is a French corporation, receives magnificent profits from these mines, which produce lowgrade ores, but in immense quantities, which, combined with the low cost of production, the miners' wages being payable in silver while the products are sold for gold, gives them a decided advantage.

In the mining business, it is thought there is an extensive field for prospectors on this peninsula. The conditions for prospecting are quite favorable and miners can be obtained at \$1 to \$1.50 per day, Mexican silver. There are a number of outcroppings and mineral ledges throughout the district which appear promising, and would warrant an examination by competent mining engineers.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In response to circular of August 5, 1898.

#### AGRICULTURE.

The agricultural pursuits of this country are still in a very primitive state, and although the lands produce all sorts of cereals, fruits, sugar cane, coffee, etc., no efforts have been made to extend this important industry beyond the cultivation of those spots watered by natural springs. The sugar production from such places in the last season was estimated at from 3,000 to 3,500 tons, with a profit to the producer of from \$25 to \$30, Mexican silver, per ton. There is no question that if irrigation should be extended, either by a system of dams or artesian wells, the abundance of wealth which the soil could produce would be incalculable. The amount of land now uncultivated is vast, and the price per acre does not exceed \$1, and in many instances, it is less. Artesian-well projects have been amply discussed here, and it is thought that by boring, water could be obtained in many localities; but the lack of capital and enterprise has deferred these projects indefinitely. There is no doubt that the country affords very favorable opportunities for the right class of people.

### PEARL FISHERIES.

The pearl fisheries of this coast were considered at one time of some importance, but owing to the lack of systematic working, they have become almost extinct. The shell is small and of medium quality, but the pearls are generally of fine quality and luster. The prevalent opinion is that the mother-of-pearl oyster can be cultivated like other bivalves; in fact, there is now a small bed under cultivation, out of which, after two years' growth, 10,000 oysters were taken, yielding \$500 in pearls. While this is merely a small experiment, it demonstrated that the project is feasible, and to what extent it could be carried, would only be a matter of capital and enterprise.

There is a party here from New York now, experimenting and studying the habits of the oyster, with the object of trying to transfer them

into waters of the United States.

JAS. VIOSCA, Vice Consul.

LA PAZ, September 25, 1898.

## MATAMORAS.

### SITUATION.

Matamoras is situated on the right bank of the Rio Grande, some 25 miles from its mouth, 165 feet above the sea level, in longitude 97° 26' west from Greenwich and latitude 25° 53' north.

# HISTORY.

It was the first port in the zona libre (1851), and, situated upon the border, has had a very eventful history. Besides many internecine quarrels, it has witnessed the outbreaking of all the revolutions of importance. Realizing this fact, and in order to lessen the possibility of any sudden uprising in the future, a full garrison of troops is constantly maintained here, and this city has been made the headquarters of the fourth military zone of the Mexican Government.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In response to circular of August 5, 1898.

A glance at the records of this consulate is sufficient to reveal the fact that, during the civil war, Matamoras, a city whose population was then estimated at from 40,000 to 50,000 inhabitants, was one of the principal commercial ports of the world. At that time, the entire trade of the interior of Mexico was carried on through this city. But the lawless acts of an indigent class, under the guise of patriotism, have many times plunged this section into chaos, and this has had its influence in impeding commercial prosperity. The principal cause of the steady decline of trade, however, is due to the fact that the American railways to the upper border now carry all the importations into the interior, and have left this city comparatively little save what is necessary for local consumption.

#### EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The marked decrease both in imports and exports during the past year, has been largely due to the anomalous condition of affairs caused by the Spanish-American war, during which time the Government's withdrawal of ships caused a complete suspension of traffic. However, frequent rains have rendered irrigation wholly unnecessary, and fruits, sugar, cotton, and corn have been produced in abundance. The cotton formerly exported to the United States or Europe now goes to the interior, where there is a good and annually increasing market. present tariff and high market price on this side have also had an influence in decreasing the trade in cattle, which is the principal article exported.

The principal imports for home consumption alone, consisting of wines, liquors, lumber, breadstuffs, groceries, and canned goods, cotton and woolen goods, hardware, etc., during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, amounted to \$189,740. It seems strange that, situated on the border, one-third of this amount, consisting principally of liquors, woolen goods, and hardware, is imported from Europe. The principal exports are cattle, horses, mules, hides, hair, skins, bones, cotton seed, etc. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, they amounted to \$109,727.74, which shows a decrease of \$41,066.78 as compared with the

exports of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

### TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

The existing transportation facilities here, internal and coastwise, are, in a manner, sufficient for the present traffic, but are wholly inadequate for the development of trade and commerce of which this region is capable.

Primitive methods are employed in order to carry supplies to the interior towns, while those situated along the border have the advantage of the river and also of the only railway here, which is called the Matamoras and Monterey road. It is owned and controlled by the Mexican National, and is completed as far as San Miguel. The equipment is fair, and it has the appearance of being well managed.

At Brownsville, however, is the Rio Grande Railway, with its eastern terminus at Point Isabel. As the anchorage for ocean steamers is off Brazos Island, in Laguna Madre, 3 miles from Point Isabel, all freight has to be taken from the ships in lighters. Likewise, that which is intended for Matamoras is landed at Point Isabel, and consequently passes through the custom house at Brownsville, for the old Mexican port of Bagdad, at the mouth of the Rio Grande, has long since been closed, and the river is navigable only for small vessels.

#### COMMERCIAL CREDITS.

It is customary to allow the merchants here a credit of thirty, sixty. The legal rate of interest for the State of Tamaulipas, or ninety days. and the rate usually employed in most transactions, is 1 per cent per month.

#### INDUSTRIES.

The industrial activity of Matamoras and of this consular district, on account of the unsettled political conditions in the past, a lack of native capital and enterprise, and poor transportation facilities, has been retarded, so that at present, the principal factories consist only of two cotton gins, an ice factory, a sugar refinery, a tannery, several soap factories, brickyards, and a few small tobacco factories.

### GENERAL.

This is undoubtedly one of the richest agricultural regions of Mexico, and the vast natural resources have long lain dormant. It lies on what would be the most direct route, by 500 miles, from Houston, Tex., to Mexico City. Irrigation is in its infancy, and possibly on account of its isolation, Matamoras has few modern improvements, such as electric lights, waterworks, etc.

Realizing these conditions, and the fact that many valuable privileged concessions could be easily secured, I hope in the near future to call the attention of some of our agriculturists, capitalists, and manufacturers to the existing conditions here, in detail, and to show where the investment of a little American capital and the intelligent application

of labor will result to their immediate advantage.

P. MERRILL GRIFFITH, Consul.

MATAMORAS, October 6, 1898.

### MAZATLAN.

But little is known in the commercial centers of the United States of

Mazatlan, its business, or its future.

The total sales of merchandise for six months ending June 30, 1898, were almost \$18,000,000 (\$8,136,000 in gold), an increase of over \$3,500,000, silver, over the corresponding six months of 1897. There is no American firm here engaged in the general mercantile business. It is mostly done by German, French, and Spanish establishments. They all carry very large stocks of general merchandise, and most of them are branches of European houses. Their agents, residing in their native land, send large sailing vessels here semiannually.

Many years of hard work and close attention to the wants and wishes of the Mexican people have enabled German and French houses to secure a solid hold on the business of this State. Germans, especially, by their great energy and activity, almost control the sale of general merchandise. Even in the line of pianos, all of which should have been sold by the United States, official reports for 1897 show that

almost \$500,000 worth were made in Germany.

In response to circular of August 5, 1898.

From thirty-five years of active business experience I have always favored the creation of a department of commerce, the head of which should be a member of the President's Cabinet, and from what knowledge I have gained in the consular service, I see the necessity of it still more. Many foreign nations have such a department. In Mexico, it is called the department of promotion of industries and commerce, and has done much to improve the commercial condition of this country. France has such a department, always in close touch with the French boards of trade. Russia has a splendidly organized commercial department, at the head of which are two ministers of commerce, one in charge of Russian interests in the far East, and the other for the continent of Europe.

It will require an enormous amount of energy and enterprise for the United States to do a successful business with Mexico. Circulars and advertising will not do it. Personal solicitation and determined push are the only means by which Americans can secure business here.

### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

I would suggest to those wishing to extend their trade with Mexico, to send small consignments of carefully selected and assorted goods to well-known and responsible houses. I think this would be the right

step to secure a favorable reception.

Although Mazatlan is situated near to the United States, it is a fact that hardly 30 per cent of her imported goods come from the States. Manufacturers of mining, agricultural, and sugar-making machinery should have offices here, with men of experience and good business habits at their head. Mining is one of the chief and most profitable industries of this State, and is steadily on the increase. Some of the near-by mines pay immense profits. The Sajo mine and one owned by the Echegureno Company, pay to their owners over \$1,000,000 per annum.

Deep-well boring is almost unknown here, and a fortune awaits any-

one who would successfully start and carry on this business.

The city needs a good flour mill, as well as a large paper mill, and the Government would grant a very liberal concession to anyone starting them.

# COTTON GOODS.

Our large Eastern cotton mills should control the importation of all cotton goods at this place; but at present, the United States supplies but 25 per cent, while England ships more than 33 per cent. If American manufacturers and exporters would organize branch houses in the most important trade centers, trade would be established in a few years.

From personal information, I find that American exporters have injured their trade prospects a great deal by ignoring the business customs and methods of the Mexican merchants, and trying to force their own methods upon them.

#### HARBOR.

Mazatlan has over 16,000 inhabitants and is rapidly growing. It will soon have the finest harbor in Mexico, as such is the determination of the Mexican Government. They have appropriated \$15,000,000 for this purpose, but owing to the general depression in all branches of industry, work had to be postponed.

 $\mathsf{Digitized}\,\mathsf{by}\,Google$ 

### RAILEOADS.

There are no railroads here now; two concessions have been granted, one for a road to run via Rosario to the United States, which will open up the richest mineral and agricultural district of the State, and the other for a road to be constructed in the opposite direction.

# CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

Several large commercial blocks are being built, and a fireproof market, which will be the largest and finest in Mexico, is now being erected at a cost of \$200,000. There are three large banks in the city, while nearly all the wholesale houses have a banking department connected with them.

There are two electric-light plants, a system of waterworks, two ice plants, and a street-car line.

Mazatlan pays over one-half of all the taxes collected in the State.

#### INDUSTRIES.

The American firm of Felden Brothers operates large carriage, wagon, match, harness, and ice plants, and employs over 300 men. One of the most profitable plants is an immense foundry, owned by a Spanish firm, which annually declares an enormous dividend.

There are five large tobacco factories in Mazatlan. Three of them make 4,500,000 cigarettes and 36,000 cigars weekly. They employ over 300 men and girls, who earn about 75 cents (Mexican) each per day.

Seven shoe factories make an average of 1,260 pairs of shoes daily, which average about \$1.50 (Mexican) per pair. They employ about 200 men and women. Most of them do the work at their homes.

# EXPORTATION OF DYEWOOD.

There were 96,198 quintals of dyewood shipped to the United States from 1886 to 1893, valued at \$195,173 (Mexican).

Among the above woods were ebony, white ash, and red cedar. Since

1893, no wood has been imported into the United States.

All the dyewood exported from here is by German and French houses. It is sent to Havre or Hamburg. The most important dyewoods exported are Brazil logwood, mora, and yellowwood. There are three houses engaged in this trade, which export about 3,000 tons of Brazil logwood, valued at \$18 to \$22 (Mexican) per ton, and 3,000 tons of mora, valued at \$8 to \$12 (Mexican).

# COTTON GOODS.

A large and well-equipped cotton mill is doing a thriving business here. They make cotton goods similar in weight, texture, and pattern to those made by the smaller mills in the South (United States). Both the imported and the domestic article are sold for almost four times their price in the United States; standard American prints costing from 4 to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  cents sell here for 18 cents per yard, and other goods in proportion.

Statistics are everywhere difficult to obtain, proprietors of all establishments being generally unwilling to furnish any information. Even the custom-house has refused to give a statement of the imports and exports of this port, pending specific directions from the state depart-

ment.

### FREIGHTS, TAXES, ETC.

Few American goods are sold here, besides hardware and machinery. A recent law gives all freight in any port in Mexico to Mexican vessels. Any excess which those vessels can not carry, can be shipped by American vessels. Commercial travelers need no passports, but have to pay a very heavy tax for the privilege of selling goods by sample in this city. The tax varies from \$50 to \$300, according to the class and value of the goods to be sold. Most of the traveling men refuse to comply with this law.

In Mexico, everybody pays a direct tax, from the street porter to the largest merchant. All commercial account books, documents, checks, receipts, and notes must have revenue stamps attached. I wish to call special attention to the remarkable fact that business failures and fires are almost unknown here, none having occurred for the last fifteen

years.

### DEVELOPMENT OF GERMAN TRADE WITH MEXICO.

In conclusion, I would call the attention of our manufacturers and exporters to the tremendous activity of German shippers in the Mexican markets and the increase of their merchant marine, their ships all manned by German sailors. We should not allow ourselves to be excluded from a market which should belong to us, and which we can have if we will only work hard enough for it.

LOUIS KAISER, Consul.

MAZATLAN, October 5, 1898.

Shipment of ore and bullion from the consular district of Mazatlan from July 1, 1897, to July 1, 1898.

Silver and gold bars.  Ores.  Weight of bars.  Weight of ores.	kilo8	71, 142, 251
Value of silver and gold bars and ores		843, 474, 00
Total value	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	5, 178, 841. 90

# SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

While the eyes of the American importer and manufacturer are turned toward our newly acquired possessions, with a view of extending our commerce there, it is well not to neglect those foreign countries to whose trade America is justly entitled. The commerce of Mexico, by our own fault, is slipping into the hands of the ever active nation of Germany. While this is painfully true of the whole of Mexico, it is especially the case with the western coast. Though so close to the United States, hardly 30 per cent of the imports comes from our country. Germany is putting forth an immense amount of energy to increase its commerce with Mexico, secured by many years of patient toil and close attention to the wants of the people.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>This report was written at the request of a St. Louis journal, to which a copy was sent.



There is a good field here for the establishment of a large warehouse for the sale of all kinds of mining, agricultural, and sugar-manufacturing

machinery.

Mazatlan is the most important city on the Pacific Ocean, in the State of Sinaloa. It has over 16,000 inhabitants, and the sales of merchandise, as reported to the tax collector for the last year, were valued at \$40,000,000, an increase of \$7,000,000 over the previous year. This large and very profitable business is mostly in the hands of Germans. There are also French and Spaniards, but not a single American firm.

Mazatlan is to this coast what Chicago is to the West, and is improving very fast. The Mexican Government has lately granted a very liberal concession to build and operate two lines of railroad, starting from

here and running in opposite directions through the State.

Prominent railroad men inspected, last month, a proposed line from Durango here, and a French agent has been looking over the field, with

a view to establishing a line of steamers from here to France.

There are good banking and telegraph facilities, and street-car lines; also, large wagon, cotton, match, cigar, chocolate, trunk, and soap factories, two ice and two electric-light plants, and a first-class foundry.

All factories that are run on strict business principles pay from 25

to 30 per cent profit on capital.

Some of the largest and best-paying mines in Mexico are located near here, two paying the owner over \$1,000,000 profit each per annum.

There are hardly any American goods on the market except hard-

ware and machinery of all kinds, of which there are good stocks.

I can not procure the total amount of import and export of this port, except in gold, silver, and lead ore, the value of exports of which during the last fiscal year was \$4,329,300.40 (Mexican).

There is also a large export trade in alligator skins, dried hides, salt fish, shrimps, tortoise shells, coffee, feathers, and cocoanut-oil cakes. The climate is very healthy, and almost a paradise from November to

June, when hundreds of invalids come here.

In order that Americans may secure a foothold here, I would suggest the opening of branch stores in the most important commercial centers of Mexico. It would also pay to send well-assorted sample lines of merchandise to the best-known houses. It is hardly any use to send circulars and price lists; send your best salesmen, who can speak Spanish.

The sewing machine manufacturers took the proper steps to get a good footing, by opening an office in every available city, putting only the best men in charge. They have doubled their business in Mexico in the last year. This country offers a splendid field for capital with

business experience and energy to back it.

LOUIS KAISER, Consul.

MAZATLAN, October 30, 1898.

### SALTILLO.1

### EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

In spite of the war and yellow fever quarantines, which have tended to interrupt traffic, there has been, during the first half of 1898, a considerable increase in the leading exports from this district to the United States, as shown by the following comparison:

	189	7 <sub>e</sub>	1898.	
Articles.	Mexican currency.	United States currency.	Mexican currency.	United States currency.
Copper matte and lead bullion. Goatskins Ixtle Horse and cattle hair. Miscellaneous	\$235, 330. 79 94. 376. 08 97, 171. 68 5, 243. 80 1, 066. 75	\$120, 254 48, 226 49, 655 2, 680 545	\$306, 598. 63 129, 364. 44 31, 773. 73 6, 705. 78 5, 554. 35	\$138, 583 58, 473 14, 362 3, 031 2, 510
•	433, 189. 10	221, 360	479, 996. 93	216, 959

Note.—The increase in Mexican currency was \$46,807.83. The increase does not appear in the United States equivalents on account of the depreciation of silver during the period. According to United States Treasury estimates, the value of the Mexican dollar in the first six months of 1897 was \$0.511; in the corresponding period of 1898, \$0.452.

There has been no marked development in imports, as a whole. Certain lines, notably bicycles and railroad construction material, show a decided increase. Importation of textiles and furniture has decreased, owing to the establishment of home manufactories. Trade in boots and shoes is practically unchanged. While United States goods are superior in style, and, at least, equal in quality, these goods are not desired by the native population, and many resident Americans prefer to pay a native shoemaker \$8 (Mexican) for a substantial pair of shoes rather than purchase an imported article, a little more stylish, but of no greater durability, at \$10 or \$12 (Mexican).

#### TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Transportation facilities to points in my district are excellent, and are constantly growing better. The Mexican National Railroad gives quick service from Laredo, Tex. During the past year, the Coahuila and Zacatecas Railroad has been built, and is now in successful operation, between this city and Concepcion del Oro (in the State of Zacatecas), a rich mining district. Final surveys have been made and ground has been broken during the past month on the Coahuila Central Railroad, the construction of which now seems to be assured, and which will connect Saltillo with Treviño, tapping the Mexican International and the Monterey and Gulf railways at the latter point. The concession for this road, which is being built by American capitalists, carries with it the guaranty of a \$100,000 modern hotel, to be built at Saltillo.

### INDUSTRIES.

As transportation facilities increase industries, are springing up, largely capitalized by Americans. We have three flour mills here at present—one of them equipped with the latest roller process—and all turning out a good grade of flour. Another flour mill is projected and will probably be built within the next twelve months. The machinery for all of these mills comes from the States. There are also two cotton mills, which are at present manufacturing cotton textiles of the quality and texture required by the people, at a lower price than the same goods can be imported. In fact, at least one of these mills is a large buyer and importer of raw cotton from Texas and neighboring points, for manufacture here.

The low price of silver, the high tariff, and the failure of manufac-

turers of the United States to cater to local tastes, as also the allowance of comparatively short credits, have all tended to build up native manufactories.

## WHY THE UNITED STATES DOES NOT CONTROL THIS MARKET.

In conclusion, allow me to say that while Mexico offers, at our very doors, a most desirable market for our surplus products, and while we can manufacture a better grade of machinery, tools, etc., than any other country in the world, this market is being supplied from foreign sources, because—

First. Manufacturers in the United States have not yet generally sent competent Spanish speaking representatives, familiar with the customs of the country, to secure the trade.

Second. Because they have insisted on doing business in their own way, and have not conformed themselves to the slower methods of the

people with whom they were dealing.

Third. Because they have not catered to the peculiar local demand. If the Mexicans have wanted plows with one handle, they have insisted

on selling them their plows with two handles.

Fourth. Because the tariff has enabled the Germans and English to import to this country, goods which could be sold at a profit of 50 per cent above the actual price on similar goods imported from the United States; as, for instance, enameled ironware (which the Germans make lighter in weight and apparently equally serviceable), cutlery, and toilet articles.

CHAS. BURR TOWLE, Consul.

Saltillo, November 1, 1898.

#### TAMPICO.1

Tampico is only important in the world of commerce as a port of entry and shipment.

The city produces nothing, has no manufacturing industries except an oil refinery, and of itself consumes no more of the merchandise of the world than its population of 14,000 eats, drinks, and wears.

The country adjacent and tributary hereto, though naturally rich in soil and with a fine climate, suffers from drought frequently, thereby making the products of the farm an uncertain factor, and retarding the

development of the country.

As a port of entry and shipment, its importance to the Republic of Mexico is great. Having no rival port to the north and none of importance within 200 miles to the south, the supplies and merchandise to and from the rich and populous interior must necessarily pass through here, and, as such a port, Tampico will grow in shipping and in general

importance with the growth of the interior.

The statistics of shipments presented herewith, as taken from records of this consulate, do not show the true amount of trade through Tampico to the United States, because the bulk of the products of the interior, from Mexico City, on the south, to Chihuahua and Monterey, on the north, though shipped on steamers from this port, are invoiced in the various consulates covering the districts of production, so that to get even an approximate value of shipments to the United States through Tampico the statistics of consulates north of Mexico City should be consulted.

The figures for this consulate from January to July are—	
1897	608
The shipments consisted principally of bullion, skins, hides, a honey. Thirty to forty carloads of tomatoes were shipped by rail to tunited States, and an increased acreage prepared for this year wou indicate growth of this export.  The money value in gold of all goods received at Tampico during thirst six months of 1898, was as follows:	he ıld
United States       \$710,         England       367,         Germany       256,         France       180,	628 959 166
Total	-
From this it will be seen that receipts from the United States almosqualed in value the receipts from all other nations combined.  The principal items imported from the United States were—	ost
Gold	l.
Lumber and piling.       \$130,         Coke       114,         Coal       90,         Oil, crude       109,         Miscellaneous       266,	532 072 375
Total 710,	568
TAMPICO, October 22, 1898.	•

# IMPORTS INTO TAMPICO IN 1898.

Consul Magill sends, under date of February 3, 1899, the following tables of imports:

	Fiscal y	ear 1897-98.	Six months, July, 1898, to January, 1899.	
Articles and country of origin.	Pesos.	United States currency.	Pesos.	United States currency.
ARTICLES.				
Vegetable products	601, 350	\$275, 418	415, 252	\$192,67
Mineral products	2, 807, 999	1, 286, 064	1, 150, 452	533, 810
Mineral products	1, 244, 090	569, 793	714, 705	331, 62
Machinery	933, 612	427, 594	419, 590	194, 69
Animal products	237, 885	108, 951	204, 213	94, 75
Wine and heer	281, 212	128, 795	155, 609	72, 20
Paper and appliances	222, 727	102,009	115, 947	53, 79
Vehicles	105, 090	48, 131	26, 398	12, 24
Arms and explosives	160, 782	73, 638	56, 043	26.00
Chemical products	655, 965	300, 432	223, 634	103, 76
Miscellaneous	157, 700	72, 227	66, 732	30, 96
Total	7, 408, 412	3, 393, 052	3, 548, 578	1, 646, 53
COUNTRY OF ORIGIN.				
United States	3, 151, 193	1, 442, 246	1, 175, 223	545, 30
England	1, 825, 707	836, 193	819, 077	380.05
Germany	1. 141. 001	522, 518	752, 190	
France.	705, 266	323, 012	446, 233	207, 05
Spain	227, 465	104, 179	147, 000	68, 20
Belgium	207, 501	95, 035	49, 770	23, 09
Italy	86, 954	16, 925	24, 273	11, 26
Austria.	17, 280	7,914	25, 166	11.67
Holland	16, 837	7,711	12, 484	5, 76
Switzerland	13, 225	6,056	14, 784	6,86
Others	65, 983	30, 220	82, 425	88, 24
Total	7, 408, 412	3, 393, 053	3, 548, 575	1, 646, 63

### TUXPAN.1

#### LOCATION.

The consular district of Tuxpan lies between the districts of Vera Cruz and Tampico, and includes about 60 miles along the coast toward Tampico, 60 miles toward Vera Cruz, and 60 miles inlaud from the coast.

The town of Tuxpan is nearly 200 years old. It is built back 9 miles from the gulf, on the banks of the Tuxpam River, which would be navigable for large ocean steamers were it not for the sand bar formed across the mouth of the river. Ocean steamers are loaded in the open gulf from lighters. Small vessels from Texas and Louisiana run here regularly, and discharge and take on cargo for 30 miles up and down the river.

### INDUSTRIES.

There is but little agriculture in this district, although the lands are rich beyond description. Everybody is engaged in robbing the land of its valuable timber—cedar, mahogany, dye woods, zapapote, and chicle. Their extravagant and wasteful methods are already telling upon the amount of exports. This is most noticeable in the case of chicle, on account of the wholesale hacking and unnecessary bleeding of the trees. The product of chicle has fallen off from \$661,746.81 in the year 1893 to \$169,359.54 in 1897, partly because of shrinkage in yield and partly because some 1,500 chicalaros have left here annually for the last three seasons for virgin chicle forests in the State of Yucatan. Chicalaros are not satisfied to work more than three to five months of the year; the balance of the year they must spend in carousing and hilarious living, and they go where the yield will afford it.

When this prodigal method of business and profligate manner of living ceases, and the people turn their attention to the soil, more true wealth will be enjoyed and a greater export trade will then be possible.

Cocoanuts, bananas, lemons, oranges, pineapples, cocoa, coffee, vanilla, rubber and tobacco, fish, oysters, turtle, and shrimps are abundant; but no use is made of this wealth beyond local consumption.

# EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

Both export and import trade are on the increase at this port, barring the one item of chicle and a temporary suspension in the shipping of coffee, on account of the low prices now prevailing.

The exports of this port go mainly to the United States. The com-

plete list appears at the end of this report.

The imports are divided between the United States, France, Germany, Spain, and England. Imports from the United States are increasing in the lines of lumber, hardware, cutlery, wire fencing, sewing machines, American clocks and musical instruments, drugs, patent and other medicines, perfumery, toilet articles. Some wines and most of the surgical instruments sold here are of French make. Germany sells many lines of goods, German local merchants favoring their fatherland with their orders. At one time, much of the hardware and cutlery sold were of German make, on account of the low price. To-day, a German machete can not be sold at any price if the purchaser knows it.

The peon, who can not read a word, has learned to tell an American blade by blowing his breath upon it. He also avoids the swan stamped

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on German blades. I do not think an American blade could be sold here if a swan were stamped on it. Spain also receives a share of the Mexican trade through the Spanish merchants who live here. English goods have a fair sale.

### HOW TO INCREASE AMERICAN TRADE.

American goods are in good repute, and more could be sold if Spanish-speaking agents from our country would be sent here, in place of Spanish printed circulars. There is nothing in the way of selling American goods in this market, if we will only show our goods and push for the trade, as the French and Germans do. The language is the only obstacle.

A mild-mannered, easy-going person is the one who will sell goods to these people. A man exhibiting the rushing, "lightning express" method we have of soliciting business at home, would be a worse failure in this mañana country than he who could not speak a word of Spanish, and worked entirely through an interpreter.

We should send goods in our own ships. To send American made goods in foreign ships with foreign crews, officers, and masters is very much like sending the gospel by unbelievers, savages, and heathen, and

expecting spiritual success.

# NEED OF BETTER TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

There are no arbitrary customs or port regulations here. Everything works smoothly. A weekly line of steamers to touch at this port is all that is lacking. With a liberal policy toward this port in the way of weekly service, the trade at this port from now on will show a satisfactory increase.

When the Hidalgo Railroad from the City of Mexico to this place is completed and the sand bar in the mouth of the river removed, the short distance to the capital, and the natural fertility of the country will make Tuxpan the gulf gate and chief port of Mexico, and its beach

the resort and watering place of the capital city.

A. B. JONES, Consul.

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TUXPAN, September 5, 1898.

Exports from Tuxpan for the year ending December 31, 1897.

		Quarter	ending—		
Articles.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Total.
Asphalt		\$2, 271. 98	\$1, 167. 14		<b>\$</b> 3, <b>43</b> 9. 12
Cedar and mahogany	<b>\$76, 938. 58</b>	29, 109. 32	4, 685. 97	\$27, 430. 97	138, 164. 84
Chicle	95, 051. 22	15, 763. 94	13, 716. 00	44, 828. 88	169, 359, 54
Coffee		1, 276. 22	1, 162. 99		2, 439. 21
Fish bladders		12.69			12.69
Fruit	26. 32	. <b></b>			26. 32
Hides	3, 772. 42	3, 142, 85	5, 070. 90	2, 690. 09	14, 676. 26
Honey	4, 499, 78	7, 719, 63	5, 758. 33	9, 789, 51	27, 795, 25
Fustic or morel	7, 253, 39	856, 55	l	263, 85	8, 373, 79
Pimento				778, 84	778. 84
Rubber	844.08	2, 902, 92	990. 93	212.96	4, 950, 89
Sarsaparilla	46. 93		13.59		60, 52
Skins:		1			
Alligator		75, 50	274, 05		849, 55
Deer	239, 41	203, 86	543, 24	286, 82	1, 273, 23
Vanilla	26, 713. 28	105, 585. 95	77, 443. 33	8, 308. 36	218, 050. 92
Total	215, 385. 41	168, 921. 41	110, 854. 47	94, 589. 78	589, 751. 87

Exports from Tuxpan for six months ending June 30, 1898.

	Quarter		
Articles.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.
Asphalt	\$1, 475, 58	\$3, 543. 97	<b>\$5</b> , 019, 55
Alligator skins	29.94	233, 41	263. 35
Cedar		91, 491, 65	179, 679, 92
Chicle		18, 431, 81	72, 504, 37
Deerskins		208.98	882. 16
Fish bladders	3, 87		8, 87
Fruit	205, 79		205, 79
Fustic		1, 364, 78	1. 364, 78
Hides		2, 752, 59	6, 338, 33
Honey	11, 147, 96	18, 795, 66	29, 943, 62
Mahogany		20,.00.00	2, 899, 50
Pimento			31.45
Plantains and pineapples		77. 63	77. 63
Rubber	7, 782. 63	3, 776, 96	11, 559, 59
Sugar cane		25. 94	25, 94
Sarsaparilla	28.90	134. 28	163. 18
Vanilla	15, 750. 08	7, 993. 38	23, 743, 46
Total	185, 375. 45	148, 831. 04	334, 206. 49

### SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.1

I have interviewed the leading merchants in different branches of trade in this place, touching the questions of the obstacles, if any, existing in the path of trade between Mexico and the United States, the countries from which they bought their goods, why they preferred to buy them in remote markets rather than in our country, and whether the American system of packing was inferior to European methods. The consensus of opinion with regard to packing, was that United States exporters had been greatly at fault during past years, but recently, they had improved and their methods would now compare favorably with those of any other people.

The suggestions offered upon the subject were that goods should be packed as light and as strong as possible, and be adapted for mule-back transportation, for there are no roads or railroads in this district, and

pack mules are used all the time.

All were unanimous in saying that the greatest difficulty in the way of increasing our traffic lay in the failure of our merchants and shippers to acquaint themselves sufficiently with the requirements of Mexican tariff laws, so as to avoid fines and double duties, with the attendant trouble and expense.

Mexican tariff rates are not for revenue only, but for revenue and protection, and are almost prohibitory on such goods as the Administration wishes to have manufactured at home; and when double or triple duties are collected, our merchants must stand the loss. Then they blame the Mexican customs officers when the real trouble lies in

ignorance of tariff requirements.

Some commodities are dutiable by weight and some by length; some pay on gross weight of the package, some on legal weight, and some on net weight. Gross-weight packages should be as light and as strong as possible. Legal weight includes the goods and all inside wrappings—everything but the outside case—e. g., the straw packing around crockery and glassware, etc. Net weight is the weight of the article itself, exclusive of the bottle, can, or wrapper containing it.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In reply to inquiries from the Philadelphia Commercial Museums, November 25, 1898.



The duty on hardware in most lines is on gross weight; on shoes, according to length in centimeters. Most of the hardware sold here is of American make.

Drugs are imported chiefly from France. Some come from America, but more could be sold here. Surgical instruments are almost all of French make. The reason for the French predominance in this market is that nearly all medical students in Mexico use French books and are

accustomed to the French surgical and pharmaceutical names.

Dry goods, woolens, and silks mostly come from Manchester, England. I asked several dealers why they bought silks in Europe when the United States was manufacturing and selling the same articles nearly all over the world. They answered that they had not been aware of the fact. Many of the cassimeres are from France. Mexico is beginning to make cassimeres—very pretty imitations of the French article. Most all of the cotton goods sold in Mexico are manufactured at home, and the duty is very high. About the only cotton goods coming into this district from the United States are ducking and canvas. Linen goods come from England and France. American hats are very popular in Mexico, and are worn by the business men and residents of cities and towns. The rancheros still wear the Mexican broad-brimmed, pointed, high-crowned sombrero.

American shoes are very popular with the wealthier classes, who can afford to buy them, on account of their superiority in material style, and make. A large percentage of the people in this warm climate go barefooted, and some wear only sandals to protect the soles of the feet. The Mexican leather is injured in their process of tanning, and the shape of the shoes gives but little protection to the foot. A person would hesitate to kick, with a Mexican shoe on, almost as much as it he were barefooted. American shoes would have a better sale if more of

them were found in stock.

The tariff laws applying to shoes should be studied before putting goods on this market.

A. B. JONES, Consul.

TUXPAN, November 25, 1898.

## VERA CRUZ.

### COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT.

While the value of imports of Mexico has been increasing constantly in the last few years, a study of statistics reveals that the nature of the imports has entirely changed. A few years ago, almost every commodity for life and comfort could be found in the freight list of incoming steamers; but at the present day, a wonderful development of domestic industries, made possible by a high protective tariff, coupled with the advantages of very cheap labor, and the depreciation of silver, has taken place. The last decade has witnessed the erection of extensive manufacturing plants in almost every section of the country. The State of Vera Cruz has been particularly progressive, and its great wealth of water power is being utilized to operate a number of mills and factories, especially in the district of Orizaba, which has unrivaled climatic advantages. Extensive cotton and jute mills, utilizing over 10,000,000 pounds of raw cotton imported from the United States, breweries, ice factories, stamping mills, and a

number of other factories, principally owned and operated by the Orizaba Industrial Company, are working to their fullest capacity, and I

am informed that the output is not equal to the demand.

Under the management of Governor Dehesa, who is one of the most energetic officials of the Republic, I anticipate that in a few years, this State will produce a larger quantity of manufactured goods of various kinds. He has now opened what might be called a "special bureau of information," as will be seen by the following circular letter just issued:

> XALAPA, STATE OF VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, October 15, 1898.

Governor Teodoro A. Dehesa, of the State of Vera Cruz, Mexico, has within the past year established in Xalapa a special bureau of information, through which it is proposed to furnish such persons as may be interested any general or specific

information that may be desired respecting the State of Vera Cruz.

Among the States of the Mexican Republic, there is probably none more advantageously situated or more richly endowed by nature than the State of Vera Cruz. Possessed throughout its whole extent of a soil of surpassing fertility, and enjoying every variety of climate, from tropical in the low lands, changing gradually in the ascent of the slopes to suit the requirements or tastes of the individual, to a climate in the high altitudes visited in the winter by frost, localities may readily be chosen especially adapted to the most successful cultivation of any of the prodncts of the torrid and most of those of the temperate zones. Bordering for its whole length the Gulf of Mexico, and extending southward to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, it occupies the territory through which the tide of travel and trade is destined to pass to and from the South American States. Well provided with railroads and, in the lower levels, with numerous navigable rivers, the producer finds easy access to the seaports of the Gulf coast and to Salina Cruz on the Pacific, while by different lines of railway, the interior of the country can be expelled and while, by different lines of railway, the interior of the country can be quickly and cheaply reached. The State is also well provided with water power, furnished by the numerous perennial mountain streams that descend to the coast. Abundant water power is obtainable for manufactories of any description or magnitude.

The State is developing rapidly, and is now about to receive fresh impetus through

the projection of several new lines of railway, and through the improvements to the harbors of Vera Cruz, Coatzacoalcos, and Salina Cruz. That of Vera Cruz is almost completed, vessels being now able to receive and discharge cargo from the city's

The design of the bureau is to furnish without charge, reliable information from official sources to any who may wish to acquaint themselves with the advantages offered by the State of Vera Cruz, with the view of investing in lands, engaging in agricultural or mechanical pursuits, opening channels of trade, or developing in any form the resources of the State, and also to advise those who may visit the State for such purposes.

Inquiries may be addressed to Alexander M. Gaw, special agent, Xalapa, State of

Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Despite the fact that the products of the local factories in some cases have not attained the same degree of excellence as similar American or European products, they are turned out at so low a cost of production that it is impossible for the foreign articles to compete, handicapped as they are with the import duties and comparatively high transportation charges from the seaboard to the inland markets, which leaves the domestic articles an unobstructed field. On the other hand, there are factories in Mexico whose products compare most favorably with kindred goods made abroad; for instance, the jute bags, such as are used in bagging raw centrifugal sugar, and other like substances. I believe they are superior to the Calcutta twills, Barcelona sacks, or any other I have ever seen. The price is a trifle higher than the Calcutta, but much cheaper than the Barcelona bags.

# COTTON GOODS

Common prints and low grades of cotton textiles from abroad are nearly excluded from the markets of Mexico, and will remain so, as long as the present schedule of duties is maintained. It is a fact

worthy of mention that whatever the cost of production may be (which I have not been able to ascertain), Mexican products are sold to the consumers in the United States at about the same price as the same class of goods are sold to the consumers here; hence, the profits to the manufacturers are much greater on account of cheap labor paid in cheap money. The only exception to this rule is where some foreign house is competing on some special article.

#### AMERICAN COAL.

It is gratifying indeed to report that the prejudice heretofore entertained against American coal is fast subsiding. Coal burners admit that it pays them better to use American than English coal, as whatever superiority may be claimed, justly or unjustly, for the latter is offset by the cheaper price of the former. The consumption of coal in Mexico, though increased of late years, still falls short of the possibilities as soon as certain adverse conditions can be remedied. Many districts accessible to the railroads still cling to the idea that it is cheaper to burn wood. The reasons given are, first, the scarcity of good stokers, and, second, the higher cost of coal. I have the authority of an expert engineer who, being entirely disinterested in the matter, says:

Considering the price of wood, with the exception of remote regions where the cost of hauling coal from the seaboard is very great, if a careful comparison is made of the results obtained from coal and wood for steaming purposes, the injustice of the discrimination against coal will at once appear.

The price of coal can be reduced very materially. In the port of Vera Cruz, the handling of coal is extremely slow and entirely inadequate to the requirements of modern shipping. One hundred tons per day is about the average discharge of a steamer during the season of "northers," from September to April. This is, of course, very slow work, and brings with it higher rates of ocean freights. There is no coal-handling machinery in the port. Ships discharge to lighters, and I am informed that it costs from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per ton of 1,000 kilos (2,200 pounds) to discharge the coal and put it on railroad cars. It is surprising that a modern coal yard has not been established here by the coal merchants of the States, as such an investment could but yield splendid results.

#### TOBACCO.

Notwithstanding the general decline in exportation during the war, Mexican leaf tobacco and cigars not only held their own but increased remarkably. The following figures will illustrate the difference in favor of Mexican exporters, viz: March quarter, \$25,652; June quarter, \$73,396; and September quarter, \$141,652 in leaf tobacco, and \$1,703, \$1,983, and \$3,257 in cigars. The gain to Mexico I would account as loss to Cuba. However, from the present indications, it appears that the tobacco trade has come to stay. It is the opinion of people who understand the art of cultivation and curing tobacco, that attention should be called to the excellent quality of Mexican tobacco to be used for wrappers, in competition with the Cuban product, which has heretofore held first place in the world's market. On account of the revolution in Cuba, large areas which were devoted to the planting of tobacco have produced nothing, and planters and laborers have migrated to Mexico in considerable numbers. These men are all enthusiastic over the richness of the Mexican soil, the abundance of water, the climate, and other favorable conditions they have found here.

The State of Vera Cruz appears to possess particularly favorable conditions for the raising of high grade tobacco, which, on account of its lightness, fineness, color, and flavor, is splendidly adapted for wrappers, and is, in consequence, commanding a good price in the markets. It is claimed that tobacco for wrappers of the very best quality, bringing as much as \$4 gold per pound, could be produced in these wellfavored regions, particularly in the high grounds near Ozumacin, which has water on both sides, and where the soil contains from 80 to 85 per cent of sand and from 5 to 6 per cent of white clay, the balance being decomposed vegetable matter. The last tobacco crop of the Uzumacin district and of the Nacional Valley averaged from 3 to 4 arrobas (75 to 100 pounds) per thousand plants, and was sold for from 80 cents to \$1 per pound. The total cost, including seeding, nursing, harvesting, curing, etc., and interest on the investment, was less than 15 cents per pound, which left a very handsome profit. On account of very favorable climatic conditions, the crop will be this year of an even better quality, and as there was no need of fresh seeding, it is calculated that the crop can be prepared for market at a cost not to exceed 12 cents per pound. When the plants are quite small, the buyers pay 80 cents per pound, but the planters believe that the real price should be \$1.20 when ready for shipment, about the end of February or the beginning of March.

It is calculated that the San Andres Tuxtla district will produce this year, 300,000 arrobas. Although inferior to the product of Oaxaca, this tobacco is of excellent quality. In that district it is calculated that a plantation of 75 acres, in which 1,000,000 tobacco plants can be cultivated, would give a crop worth \$62,000. Deducting the cost of planting, etc., at the rate of \$3 per arroba, there remains a net result of \$50,000 for tobacco alone, not counting the many by-products of great value, which a good planter would produce without materially increasing

his operating expenses.

#### THE HARBOR OF VERA CRUZ.

Since my last report on the harbor of Vera Cruz, the construction of the jetty has been progressing rapidly. The breakwater wall inclosing the bay and shutting off the northern channel is practically finished, affording a perfectly safe anchorage for vessels of deep draft. A new pier has also been finished, and is now being used by incoming steamers of various nations. The Ward Line (New York and Cuban Mail Steamship Company) has obtained a concession from the Federal Government to build a wharf. A good test of the effectiveness of the north breakwater wall was made on the 15th of October ultimo, when a most severe "norther" raged for twenty-four hours. All the ships in the harbor remained firm in their moorings, and a large steamer moored alongside of the new pier, and did not appear to be laboring at all.

Two substantial light houses have been dedicated to the marine

service by the Mexican Government.

### BAILBOADS PROJECTED.

From the monthly circular of the management of the steamboats plying on the rivers in the southern portion of the Vera Cruz, some interesting particulars about the railroad prospects in that wonderfully rich agricultural region are obtained.

The lease of the Tehuantepec Isthmus Railroad, which is the property of the Federal Government, to the Pearson Company is an accom-

plished fact, and the reconstruction of the entire line from the Gulf to the Pacific is to be undertaken in the near future. Under concessions from the Federal Government, the Pearsons are now building a branch line from Juile, a station on the Tehuantepec line, to San Juan Evangelista, the head of navigation on the San Juan River, and expect to have this line in full operation before the end of December next. From San Juan, two branches are contemplated, one to San Andres Tuxtla and the other to San Nicolas; the former will branch off from the latter at a point on the San Juan River near La Cera. Under the concession, the line may extend from San Nicolas to Tlacotalpam and Alvarado, but it is not yet settled whether the extension will be built, as the river furnishes ample transportation facilities. The Pearsons intend to construct and operate a complete system of transportation for the entire Gulf coast, and to carry out this intention are even now having surveys made to determine the advisability of building a railroad from Playa Vicente to Paso Nuevo, which would bring some of the richest Oaxaca districts into rapid communication with the coast.

Regarding Playa Vicente, it is learned from the same authority that during last month, a steamboat went up the Teseochacan River, the southern branch of the Papaloapan, to Playa Vicente, and entered the Mansa River, and then proceeded a whole day's journey up to the plantation of the Rio Mansa Company, a Scottish enterprise. This feat has been considered impossible of accomplishment heretofore, but will no doubt be repeated, to the great satisfaction of planters in that portion of Oaxaca. The plantation alluded to is capitalized for \$800,000, silver, and has 600,000 coffee trees, which yielded last year at the last picking, 2,000 sacks of coffee. It also contains a large quantity of rub-

ber trees and large pastures devoted to stock raising.

From this, it would seem that the Pearson management, in conjunction with the well-organized river steamboat company, intends to control transportation in the coast district. The combination will have a competitor, however, in the Vera Cruz and Pacific system, to be built under the concession obtained by A. B. Mason through a transfer of the old Read and Campbell concession, for the extension of the Mexican Southern from Oaxaca to the Isthmus. This line will start from or near Cordoba, on the Mexican Railroad, and will either absorb or run parallel to the "Agricola" line from Cordoba to Motzerongo, touch Tuxtepec, Oaxaca, where the Papaloapan will be crossed, and connect with the Isthmus line at Santa Lucrecia, about 40 kilometers from Juile. Engineers have been at work for some time, and it is said that construction will begin next month. As the main portion of the Pearson system will be completed within the next eighteen months, it will have a considerable start over its competitor, and may establish complete control over the Isthmus portion of the territory before the other can possibly reach it. At all events, the Vera Cruz coast and the Gulf side of the Isthmus will in a very short time be provided with excellent transportation facilities, which means that the lands in that section will rise rapidly in value.

#### AMERICAN COLONIES.

The vast territory lying between the Gulf and mountain range begins to attract the attention of the American farmers; a fair sprinkling of them are now at work, and from the best information I have it is no longer an experiment, but an accomplished fact that the results are flattering. One of these settlements, I am informed, has constructed a public highway to the shipping point for the transportation of their

products which is effected by means of American-manufactured wagons, quite a novelty in this State. Another of the settlers reports to me a sale of corn of \$400, Mexican currency, from 20 acres, and is confident his rice will pay him \$1,000 to \$1,200 from 10 acres of land. Another said:

Give me American labor-saving implements and American roads and wagons, and I quit the city and go to farming, because I know I can raise almost anything in this climate and have a good market to sell in; with the present Mexican system of transportation, I should never undertake it.

There is no doubt in my mind that it would be well to send United States wagons to this port. Several shipments of wheat from Mexico are recorded at Vera Cruz.

# LAND LAWS.

For such persons as may want to come to settle in Mexico the fol-

lowing in regard to foreign landholders may be of interest:

On the 11th of March, 1842, the President, Santa Anna, issued a decree under which foreigners were permitted to hold land in the Republic under certain restrictions as to residence (abolished by the law of the 28th of May, 1886), and others no longer existing. Article 10 of that decree, however, is as follows:

In the departments (States) which are not on the frontier, but which have coasts, the foreigner can only acquire country property (land) at 5 leagues distance from the coast.

On the 1st of February, 1856, the provisional president, Comonfort, issued a decree which prohibited foreigners from acquiring real estate in the frontier States or territories within 20 leagues of the boundary, without the previous permission of the supreme Government, and provides that foreigners who desire to obtain land within said limit must present a petition to the department of public improvements (Fomento), accompanied with a report of the governor of the State or territory in which the real estate is located.

It has been argued by very prominent lawyers of this country that the laws imposing said limits are no longer binding; that, in fact, they were abrogated by the Mexican constitution, which guarantees the "rights of man" to foreigners as well as to citizens. Blackstone defines those "rights" as follows: "The rights of man consist in the free use, disposal, and enjoyment of all his acquisitions, without any control or diminution, save only by the laws of the land." Judge Hall in his work on "The laws of Mexico," now out of print, quotes this definition in support of his contention that said laws are no longer applicable, but it seems to me that the saving clause is a distinctly dangerous one.

Then, it has also been argued that the Presidents named exceeded their powers in imposing the limitation in question, and that in any case, the Federal Government had no control over the subject-matter, which control was vested in the States. On the other hand, some eminent lawyers here contend that the limitations still apply; that they have not been, directly or indirectly, repealed by the constitution, and that they are countenanced by the principles of international law.

Article 6 of the public lands law of the 26th of March, 1894, after stating that every inhabitant of the Republic has the right to "denounce" national lands, goes on to say: "The privilege granted by this article does not repeal the restrictions (modifications) already established by the laws in force with regard to the acquisition by foreigners of real estate in the Republic." There are no other restrictions than those

referred to, in respect to foreigners holding real estate in this Republic;

consequently this article must refer to such restrictions.

Then there has been a ruling by the department of public improvements, on the point. The department was asked to advise "whether foreigners who wished to acquire mines within the frontier zone of 20 leagues, are obliged to petition for the corresponding permit, in accordance with the provisions of the law of the 1st of February, 1856." Minister Leal replied:

Foreigners are still obliged to solicit permits in accordance with the law as to foreigners, because such law, being of a special nature, can not be considered annulled by the new mining law, which is general in character and does not contain any provision which can be looked upon as expressly abolishing said requirements.

As no doubt a prudent foreigner will decide to recognize the decrees, it may be well to state that the modus operandi is as follows: As regards the frontier limit, the governor of the State in which the land is located is first approached by means of a petition to the department of fomento, supported by the testimonials of prominent people and a report of the Mexican consul as to the status of the applicant. The governor returns the papers to the applicant, at the same time signifying his approval or disapproval of the application. The papers are then handed to the department of public improvements (fomento), and after the department of foreign affairs has reported as to the matter, the application is granted or rejected by the minister of the former department. It may be stated that no respectable applicant has any difficulty in getting the desired permission, but the same is always personal; that is to say, it is never granted to corporations, but to individuals only. In case of corporations, the usual course is for the directors personally to apply for and obtain the permission. Of course, it is not necessary for the heirs of any individual who has secured the permission to likewise apply for it.

As regards the coast limits, the difficulties are greater, inasmuch as the permission of Congress is necessary in this case. The usual petition has to be presented, which should be supported by testimonials, etc., as to the character of the applicant, unless, indeed, he be well known. In this case, too, the application will be granted as a matter of course to a respectable applicant. It is important to remember that a colonization concession is a sufficient permission, and that colonists coming in thereunder are under no necessity to make the application referred to. Strangely enough, the decree as to the coast limits is often disregarded by foreigners, while that relating to the frontier is always recognized. There seems to be no good reason for thinking that if one is

valid the other is not. Both practically stand or fall together.

# PROMOTION OF UNITED STATES TRADE.

In concluding this report, I reiterate the suggestions contained in my last annual report, concerning the means of increasing our commerce:

1. Strictly adhere to the rules, regulations, and tariff laws.

2. Do not send inferior articles, unless the contract specially calls for them.

3. Do not send salesmen to Mexico who can not speak Spanish and are unwilling to conform to the modus operandi of Mexican dealers in buying, packing, shipping, etc.

The tables of imports and exports hereto attached will be of value

to Americans at large and merchants in particular.

WM. W. CANADA, Consul.

VERA CRUZ, November 5, 1898.

Travelers entering the Republic of Mexico through the port of Vera Cruz during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

Nationality.	Number.	Nationality.	Number
Spaniards Mexicans French Americans	5, 790 1, 047 518 478 285	Norwegians Portuguese Peruvians Austrians Argentimes	
Germans Furks Italians Jhinese	170 119 95 37	Venezuelans Colombians Greeks Guatemalans	,
SwissBelgians	20 16	Total	8, 6

Number of vessels and amount of cargo entered at the port of Vera Cruz, Mexico, during the fiscal year of 1897-98.

[Ton equals 2,200 pounds.]

		Ves	sels.			Ca	rgo.			•	Total.	
Nationality.  Steamers. Sai	Numl	ber.	Tonn	age.	Ton	18.	Bale	ðs.	Ve	sacls.	Ca	rgo.
	Sail.	Steam- ers.	Sail.	Steam- ers.	Sail.	Steam- ers.	Sail.	No.	Tons.	Tons.	Bales.	
American	44	48	94, 324	12, 697	12, 961	25, 886	228, 234	473, 292	92	107, 021	38, 847	701.526
English	130	11	222, 789	2, 624	163, 543	2,974	971, 800	122, 290	141	225, 413	166, 517	1, 094, 090
Spanish	43		141, 360		12,034		234, 065		43	141, 360	12,034	234, 065
Norwegian .	34	5	28, 543	1,602	21, 141	2, 459	87, 260	17, 788	39	30, 145	23,600	105, 048
German	32		46, 932		18, 038		210, 754		32	46, 932	18, 038	210, 754
French	12		22, 468				93, 345		12	22, 468		
Dutch	1				2,542				1	1,424		
Mexican	12		6, 450		726		15, <b>6</b> 50		12	6, 450	726	15, 650
Total	308	64	564, 290	16, 923	237, 339	31, 319	1, 841, 108	613, 370	372	581, 213	268, 658	2, 454, 478

Number of vessels entered and cleared at the port of Vera Cruz, Mexico, during the fiscal year 1897-98.

			En	tered.					Cl	leared.		
Nationality.	Ste	samers.		ing ves- sels.	7	lotal.	Ste	samers.		ing ves- sels.	r	otal.
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American	44	94. 324	48	12, 697	92	107, 021	42	98, 783	47	13, 275	89	112, 058
English	130	222, 789	11	2, 624	141	225, 413	125	222, 068	5	1, 203	130	223, 271
Spanish	43	141, 360			43	141, 360	40	100, 842			40	100, 842
Norwegian	34	28, 535	5	1,602	39	30, 145	21	16, 620	7	2, 273	28	18, 893
German	32	46, 932	l		32	46, 932	29	43, 163			29	43, 163
French	12	25, 491	1		12	25, 491	12	25, 491			12	25, 491
Dutch	1	1,424			1	1,424	1	1, 424			1	1,424
Total	296	560, 863	64	16, 923	360	577, 786	270	508, 391	59	16, 751	329	525, 142

Value of importations through the port of Vera Cruz, Mexico, during the fiscal year 1897-98.

Countries.	Animal products.	Vegetable products.	Mineral products.	Cloth and textures.	Chemical products.	Liquor and fermented products.
United States	\$105, 721	\$877, 474	<b>\$96</b> 3, 870	\$134, 521	\$148,032	\$14, 614
England		264, 262	1, 104, 867	2, 152, 249	145, 828	34, 724
France	282, 357	183, 200	409, 553	1, 863, 133	198, 805	661, 779
Germany	175, 287	155, 097	586, 551	578, 742	203, 134	30,774
Spain		249, 4C4	137, 318	50, 566	10, 591	597, 123
Belgium	35, 176	3, 201	158, 484	71, 351	2, 868	9,370
Other countries	78, 881	295, 202	51, 317	112, 924	10, 362	37, 444
Total	917, 230	2, 027, 910	3, 411, 960	4, 963, 486	719, 620	1, 385, 828

Value of importations through the port of Vera Cruz, Mexico, during the fiscal year 1897-98—Continued.

Countries.	Paper and its man- ufactures.	Machinery.	Vehicles.	Articles not classified.	Total.
United States England France Germany Spain Belgium Other countries	177, 956 189, 051 279, 755	\$618, 692 989, 738 220, 391 259, 701 4, 518 26, 050 38, 935	\$18, 306 14, 148 10, 493 8, 251 28 701	\$162, 031 77, 181 202, 172 695, 734 47, 289 20, 709 18, 384	\$3, 144, 856 4, 448, 944 4, 209, 839 2, 832, 222 1, 559, 309 332, 511 699, 640
Total	782, 342	2, 158, 025	51, 980	1, 232, 787	17, 245, 421

# DECLARED EXPORTS, MEXICO.

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consular offices in Mexico during the year ended June 30, 1898.

A41 -1	1		<b>.</b>		
Articles.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.
AGUAS CALIENTES.					
Beans			\$3, 325. 00	<b>\$391.65</b>	\$3, 716. 65
Bullion: Copper	\$419.924.15	\$345, 685. 37	394, 560, 45	461, 425, 07	1, 621, 595, 0
Lead	634, 605. 67	453, 874. 41	325, 541. 30	485, 571. 80	1, 899, 593. 1
Сріц			1,700.00		1, 700. 0
CrockeryDrawn workGoatskins	850 30	1 489 57	8. 50 150. 00	774. 90	8. 50 3, 264, 7
Goatskins		2, 200.01	270.00		270.0
Machinery				500.00	500. U
Matte Orea:			32, 034. 03		<b>32, 034</b> . 0
Silver and copper	21, 587, 01	<i>.</i>			21, 587, 0
Silver and lead Ores	5, 468. 99		 		5, 468. 9
Ores		109, 461. 78		87, 057. 00	343, 513. 0
Stoneware			570.00		570.00
Total	1, 082, 436. 12	910, 511. 13	905, 153. 58	1, 035, 720. 42	3, 933, 821. 2
CHIHU≜HU≜.					
American goods returned		11.00			11.0
Animals, live, neat cattle	12, 919. 45	16, 881. 86	44, 307. 58	60, 349. 70	134, 458. 5
Beans, Mexican Bullion, mixed :		1, 905. 88	6, 966. 89	1, 934. 23	10, 747. 00
Gold		106, 300. 83	105, 189. 18	132, 210. 17	485, 805. 1
Silver		179, 532. 38	92, 057. 57	58, 819. 01	534, 686. 7
Curiosities		122. 12 10, 577. 31	23, 197, 57	7, 715, 42	122, 13 49, 758, 3
Tuon dayon	760 11	1,507.46	387. 28	1, 110. 42	2, 663. 8
Ores, gold, silver, lead, and copper		· ·			
copper	226, 263. 65	356, 753. 73	339, 532. 05	213, 517. 28	1, 136, 066. 7
Sulphides, silver	60, 149. 47	82, 268. 63	73, 857. 20	57, 455. 61	273, 730. 9
Total	654, 747. 49	755, 861. 19	685, 405. 32	532, 001. 42	2, 628, 045. 4
CIUDAD JUAREZ.					
American goods returned	3, 689. 00	10, 622. 00	3, 879. 00	1,543.00	19, 733. 0
Animals, live Beans	64, 507. 00	222, 522, 00 464, 00	125, 634. 00	321, 659. 00 995. 00	734, <b>322.</b> 0 6, <b>90</b> 3. 0
Bran		404.00	4, 544. 00	101.00	101.0
Bridle bits			6.00		6.00
Bullion:					
Gold and silver	9 101 00	3, 837. 00	4, 538, 00 3, 862, 00	14, 944, 00	4, 588. 00 24, 834. 00
Old gold and silver	1, 448. 00	0,001.00		l	1, 448, 0
Silver Old gold and silver Cacao		1,729.00			1, 729. 0
Cardet		[		18.00 268.00	18. 00 268. 00
CigareCoffee	9, 616, 00	3, 187, 00	72, 645. 00		133, 520. 0
Cotton rebozos	.	}	22.00		22.00
Cotton waste	1 999 AA	<b></b>	1	i l	288, 00

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consular offices in Mexico during the year ended June 30, 1898—Continued.

A _A4.5		Quarter	ending-		mat-1
Articles.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.
Cludad Juarez—continued.					
Face powder		\$4.00 7.00	\$7.00		\$11.00 7.00
Hata: Straw Wool	<b>.</b>	145.00 18.00	1, 632. 00	<b>\$909.</b> 00	2, 686. 00 18. 00
Hides	\$2,453.00	10.00	5, 337. 00 113. 00	4, 560. 00	12, 350. 00 113. 00
Iron, scrap Jewelry	704.00	4.00			704.00 4.00
Leather manufactured into				1.00	1.00
shoes, etc	1, 204. 00	1, 302. 00 82. 00		57.00	118.00 2, 829.00 139.00
Olive oil		14.00	5.00	1.00	5. 00 15. 00
Opals	170.00 76,558.00	67. 00 51, 382. 00	39, 854. 00	14.00 24,771.00	251.00 192, 565.00
Tilomillo	1, 934. 00	340.00	1, 123. 00	153, 00	1, 463.00 2, 087.00
Tallow	1, 691. 00	10.00	264. 00 176. 00		264.00 1,988.00 10.00
Toys Vinegar Wheat flour		10.00	3. 00 585. 00		3, 00 585, 00
Woolen blankets			29.00		34.00
Total	166, 553. 00	295, 252. 00	264, 625. 00	418, 266. 00	1, 144, 696, 00
CIUDAD PORFIRIO DIAZ.		10 441 61	0.054.00	2 011 00	01 011 00
American returned goods Beans Beans and pilonsillos	3, 884. 75 1, 126. 74	12, 441. 61	2, 374, 30 306, 08 105, 00	3, 211. 00	21, 911. 66 1, 432. 82 105. 00
Bran and beans Bran and cotton-seed cake and meal			511. 06 263. 58		511. 06 263. 58
Bran	219.47	855.43		360. 63	580. 10 855. 43
Cotton seed and cake	55, 028. 37	39, 155. 36	44, 762. 29 294. 86	58, 421. 24	197, 367. 26 294. 86
Cattle hides and goat skins and hair	1, 089. 70		<b></b>	2, 466. 70	3, 556. 40
Cattle and horses	1, 188. 11 2, 734. 63 68. 40	752. 55	714, 78	3, 160. 18	4, 348. 29 2, 734. 63 1, 535. 73
Coal and culm	6, 798. 49	1, 107. 78 11, 952. 36	714.78		1, 207. 78 18, 745. 85
Copper ore	19, 392. 08 778. 09	7, 436. 35 11, 918. 26	29, 122. 71 7, 144. 33	47, 802. 82	103, 753, 96 19, 840, 68
Cotton-seed cake, meal, and bran			342, 70		342.70
Cotton seed meal		640. 01 468. 30	445. 28		1, 085, <b>29</b> 468, 30
Deerskins, furs, and wild hog skins	<u></u>		174. 62		174. <b>62</b>
hair	1, 007. 97	2, 275. 78	531. 53 5, 944. 15	4, 435. 13	531. 53 13, 663. 03
Goatskins and horsehair	443. 46		2, 334. 41	297.56	3, 075. 38
horsebair	11, 010. 86	2, 599. 11 2, 412. 94	545. 89 5, 717. 98	5, 571, 59	2, 599, 11 545, 89
Hides, skins, and horsehair Horses	11, 010. 86 136. 80	2, 412. 94	134. 52	0, 5/1, 50	24, 713. 87 186. 80 134. 51
Ixile		223. 27	462.50	1, 912. 52	2, 375. 02 223. 27
Merchandise		244. 86		368. 56	244. 86 368. 56
Linen drawn work Oil cake	<b>3</b> 55. 57		108. 53 6, 186. 67		464, 10 6, 186, 67
Pecans and nuts	892. 29	2, 201. 57	344. 81	144. 48	3, 093, 86 489, 29 138, 00
Piloneillos		14, 212. 00	138.00		138.00 14, 212.00

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consular offices in Mexico during the year ended June 30, 1898—Continued.

Articles.		Quarter	ending—		Total.
Articles.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	
CIUDAD PORFIRIO DIAZ-Con.			4600 10		<b>\$632.</b> 1
Sugar Spool thread			\$632. 12 232. 60		232. 6
Total	\$106, 150, 78	\$110, 997. 54	109, 875. 30	\$128, 152. 36	455, 175. 9
COATZACOALCOS.		i 1		1	
Alligator pear sced	.05	64. 14	70. 08		134.
Sags		69.00	10.00		69. (
Bristles	1, 108. 90	2.76		0.004.07	2.1
Coffee	1, 108. 90	132. 48 138. 69	47, 818. 36 100. 00	9, 284. 37 88. 80	58, 344. 1 1, 177.
lides of cattle	850. 13 2, 907. 47	5, 434. 03	19, 331. 23	5, 441. 39	33, 114.
lides of cattle	1	8. 97			8.
ndigo .ime juice	,	671.60	558.00		1, 229.
ame juice		75. 90	50.00	'	75. 9 50.
hber	82.05	74. 01	398. 80	47. 02	601.
lubber seed	. 43				
tum				13. 32	13.3
arsaparilla		. 23	2 000 00		2,000.
ilver dollars, Peruvian		25, 94	2, 000. 00		2,000.0
kins:		20.07		1	20.0
Alligator	64.70		4, 941. 06	1, 089. 37	6, 749.
Deer	377.66	769. 95	817. 02	205.66	2, 170.
Goat	13.44	8. 46 1. 19	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	!	21.
obacco	ı	380. 42			380.
Vhalebone		1.38			1.3
Voods:					
Brazil		202. 21	4, 026. 50	 	4, 228. 1 152, <b>22</b> 0. 1
Cedar and mahogany	3, 406. 46	25, 522. 39	34, 004. 75	89, 286. 57	152, 220. 1
Fustic	1, 222. 11	166, 12	1, 327. 20	279. 37	2, 828. 6 166. 1
GranadillaGuayacau	1, 112. 62		4, 872. 28	857. 36	10, 203. 2
Guayacau bark	41.89		2,012.20		41. 8
Logwood			3, 792. 25	471.13	4, 263.
Total	11, 187, 71	38, 264. 97	124, 107. 63	106, 564, 36	280, 124. (
DURANGO.					<u> </u>
	007.10	04.00		FF0 00	
merican goods returned	287. 10	94. 00 810. 12	1, 698. 34	550. 00 882, 22	931. 1 3, 390. 6
otton linters	939. 90	610.12	1,000.04	602. 22	939.9
otton-seed cake				10, 665. 00	10, 665, (
oatskins	4, 453. 74	21, 076. 30	50, 761. 12	4, 938. 90	81, 230. 0
old bullion	43, 888. 07	87, 540. 52	97, 254. 10	57, 284, 09	285, 966. 7
Iair, borse and cow	139. 00 33. 74		206, 12	330, 30	675. 4 33. 7
ead bullion	17, 229, 24	18, 853. 54	22, 602. 71	14, 573. 61	78, 259. 1
ilver:			· .	11,010.01	· ·
Bullion	135, 623. 96	126, 443. 93	172, 094, 13	130, 926. 21	565, 088. 2
Lead ore and tailings		2. 45	4. 60	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	7.0
Total	202, 594. 75	254, 820. 86	344, 621. 12	220, 150. 33	1, 022, 187. (
FRONTERA.					
hicle	1, 188. 33	1, 528. 88	1, 609. 04	279. 64	4, 605. 8
affee	1, 506, 59			142.67	1, 649. 2
leron feathers	148. 82	27. 20	899.44	2, 340. 62	3, 416. 0
lair	1 545 50		5. 16	18.56	23.7
ndia rubber	1, 545. 50	2, <b>4</b> 98. 74 <b>49.</b> 60	4, 014. 84	7, 071. 30	15, 130. 3 49. 6
lantaina	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	3, 84		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	3. 8
lantainsepper	22. 63				22. 6
kins	8, 336. 99	7,661.50	8, 208. 48	9. 934. 23	34, 141. 2
ole leather			19.04		19.0
obacco	41.60	05 605 60	00 010 17		41.6
Voods	40, 098. 10	25, 607. 08	22, 818. 42	44, 494. 67	133, 018. 2
Total	52, 888, 56	37, 376. 84	37, 574, 42	64, 281. 69	192, 121, 5
	02, 000, 00	01,010.04	01,019.12	02, 201. 09	102, 121. 0

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consular offices in Mexico during the year ended June 30, 1898—Continued.

Articles.		Quarter	ending—		M-4-3
Articles.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.
GUADALAJARA.			1		
Bullion, gold	\$594.99	\$412.40		!	\$1,007.
llay figures Hides, green salted Heron feathers	4, 517, 41	2, 348, 07	\$54.42 3,501.11	\$1, 980. 24	54. 12, 346.
ieron feathers	1, 317. 41		216. 95	\$1,560.24	216.
ieron feathers ndian relics	7, 770. 27	76, 350. 01	, 36. <b>7</b> 2	¦ <sub>-</sub>	36.
nions	1, 110. 21	10,330.01		366. 57	84, 120. 366.
ottery, earthen	236.70	5.04	27. 18		<b>26</b> 8.
ulphite, silver and gold			1.013.95	140.00	140 1, 013
ulphides	¦		1, 625. 26		1, 625
Yax, white			2, 838. 57	·	2, 838
Total	13, 119. 37	79, 115, 52	9, 314. 16	2, 486. 81	104, 035
GUANAJUATO.				ļ	
ssayers' scales returned			125. 00	اا	125
ullion, gold and silvereans, nativeones	12, 940. 77 521. 11	20, 453. 77 358. 11	8, 436, 76	3, 235, 34	45, 066
DRUS, MACIYO DNCS	521.11		106.37		879 10 <b>6</b>
oatskins	<b>655.</b> 00	125.00	956.00		1, 736
ubber belt returned affron	2, 095. 00		175. 00		175 2, 095
raw hats and trimmings		273. 84	166.00	,	439
Total	16, 211. 88	21, 210. 72	9, 965, 13	3, 235. 34	50, 623
GUAYMAS.			<del></del>	~ <del>~~~</del>	
allion:				· ;	
Copper	211, 642. 00	263, 985, 00	177, 407. 00 245, 805. 00	128, 072, 00 298, 860, 00	305, 479 1, 020, 292
Lead	1, 446. 00	203, \$60.00	245, 605. 00	236, 800.00	1, 020, 292
offee	8, 870. 00				8, 870
ruit: Oranges		46, 554, 00	299.00	!	46, 853
Watermelons	121.00	20,002.00			121
sh jaws	964.00	361.00	3, 041. 00	444.00 345.00	444 4,711
idea ·	804.00	301.00	3, 041.00	343.00	•
Dry Salted Sather		2, 495. 00	4, 405. 00		6, 900
Saited	2, 236. 00	3, 356, 00	2, 468. 00	3, 841. 00	3, 841 10, 841
ve stock, cattle			26, 783.00	2, 781. 00 2, 378. 00	29, 161
achinery, old, returned	338.00	178.00	100.00	235.00	851
res: Cyanide	94, 620. 00	132, 086. 00	169, 938, 00	141, 621.00	538, 265
Couner matte		<b></b>	169, 938. 00 687, 794. 00	502, 275. 00	538, 265 1, 190, 069 92, 913
Graphita	14, 971. 00 210. 00	17, 5 <b>6</b> 3, 00 773, 00	37, 944. 00 1, 298. 00	22, 435, 00 2, 221, 00	92, 913
Gold and silver Graphite Precipitates Silver	210.00	1, 710, 00	<b></b>	`!	1, 710
Silver	47, 797. 00	46, 577. 00	89, 546, 00	91, 636. 00	4, 502 1, 710 275, 556 102, 792
Sulphides	18, 107. 00	19, 172. 00 1, 989. 00	31, 498. 00	34, 015. 00 1, 512. 00	102, 792 3, <b>5</b> 01
anrosa suppnes returnea	558.00				558
ltark fins		562.00		126. 00	126 5 <b>6</b> 2
ella	153.00	302.00			153
ooks returned		5, 823. 00	37.00		5, 860
egetables, pease	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			266. 00	266
Total	402, 033. 00	543, 184. 00	1, 478, 363. 00	1, 233, 063. 00	3, 656, 643
LA PAZ.				!	
ullion, silver eef, dry			39.92	273. 06	273 39
hile	·		01.41	96.00	187
amiana		1, 504. 05	1, 632, 46	1, 328, 67	4, 465
eerskinsesthers	2, 173. 66 455, 38	2, 091. 14	2, 187. 34	1, 553. 14	8, 005 455
ish:				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
Fins	3, 110. 36	873. 05	441.58	340.64	4, 765
Dryold, placer	2, 131, 16	813. 00	237. 66 3, 675. 16	233. 70 618. 70	471 7, 238
ides	7, 085, 56	8, 085, 48	13, 815, 55	11,711,72	40, 698

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consular offices in Mexico during the year ended June 30, 1898—Continued.

		Quarter	ending—		m
Artioles.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.
LA PAZ—continued.					
catherliscellancousranges	\$92. 47 81. 93	. \$30. 81 202. 98	\$36.72	\$39, 07	\$92. 188. 202.
TO	1, 010. 50	202.98	418.00	550. 50	1, 979.
earl shell	666. 47		1, 260. 00		1, 926.
eltsulphurets	232. 98 191, 783. 00	157, 425. 00	324. 19 157, 813. 84	144. 20 76, 328. 12	701. 5 <b>83, 349</b> .
hells, ses,	766. 75	2, 536. 64		509. 35	3, 812
altortoise shell	600. 00 203. 75	804. 00 355. 83	377. 00 316. <b>9</b> 5	228. 20 796. 97	2, 009 1, <b>6</b> 73
Total	210, 393. 97	174, 721. 98	182, 667. 78	94, 752. 04	662, 535
MATAMOROS.					
merican goods returned	304.00 22,463.00	2,924.00	100, 00 7, 700, 00	16, 178. 00	404 49, 265
nimals, livesphaltum	22, 100.00	14.00	1	·	14
ones	281.00	239.00	758.00	·	1, 278
ones rass (old) oin, Mexican silver dollars		7.00 10.000.00			10, <b>0</b> 00
eathers	972, 00	366, 00		¹	1, 338
eathers	COE AN	31.00 1,063.00	15.00		10.010
ides, beef	685. 00 5, 377. 00	4, 343. 00	5, 440, 00 7, 690, 00	4, 831. 00 3, 595. 00	12, 019 21, 005
orns, deer and cattle	93, 00		311.00	468.00	872
ctle fiber	· • • · · · • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	19 40	¦	120.00	120 13
oatakina	4, 357. 00	13.00 3,923.00	7, 930. 00	9, 666. 00	25, 876
eerskins	287.00	335.00	977.00	206.00	1,805
ild hog skinsild animals' skins	52.00	91.00	177.00 94.00	116.00 23.00	436 117
ax (bees')	264.00		130.00	23.00	894
7001	14.00				14
Total	35, 149. 00	23, 349. 00	31, 322. 00	35, 203. 00	125, 023
MEXICO CITY.					
merican goods returned ntimony	7, 014. 72 8, 603. 62	5, 599. 50 6, 998. 27	14, 332, 41 2, 247, 87	4, 985. 64 2, 006. 29	31, 932 19, 856
ntiquities	474.00				474
ullion, gold and silver	297, 919. 75 36, 679. 76	262, 451. 66 20, 936. 51	237, 239. 71 14, 280. 50	270, 325, 16	1, 067, 936 79, 703
ones	69. 35	90.00	14, 200. 30	7, 806. 73 100. 00	259
ulbs		85.00			85
ooks	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	144.00		38. 37	144 88
otanical herbsoffeegars	2,000.00			7, 043. 18	9, 048
gars	297.50	864. 21	483.50	480. 92	1, 626
urios	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		178. 25	1, 031. 82 374. 50	1, 210 874
hicle				372.00	872
attle hair hicle ppper plates rugs uck feathers	. <b></b>	ļ	100 50	1, 003. 45	1, 00% 229
rugs		1	109.50	120.00 774.80	221 774
eerskinsarthonware				36. 90	36
arthonware		¦	005.07	386.00	380
eathers		·····	235. 27 17. 03		235 17
raphiteoatskins			1, 549. 20	2, 411. 60	3, 960
arlicides:				700.00	700
Beef	41, 632, 26	68, 135, 34	41, 633. 70	32, 869. 03	184, 270
Goat	3, 529. 32				8, 529
air	97.00		¦	[	97 1, 614
are and Coney waste	1, 614. 51	250.00			250
erbs	'	·	250.00		250
oney					40
oney.	1	400.00			
erbsoney	6.00				
oneyaectsapsapsapsapsapsarsarsarbiearbiearbiearbie	6.00	100.00	20.00		100 20
oney.	6.00	100.00	20.00		100 20 661, 945 3, 777 2, 686

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Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consular offices in Mexico during the year ended June 30, 1898—Continued.

		Quarter	ending-		
Articles.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.
MEXICO CITY—continued.					
ld account books				\$100.00	\$100.
ictures and paintings	\$248. 25				248.
aintiuge, oil	286. 00			100.00	386.
lantsilver compound	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	\$60.00		4, 535, 91	60. 4, 535.
anilla	7, 500. 00			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	7, 500.
Total	562, 411. 04	482, 281. 49	<b>\$</b> 551, <b>863</b> . 57	500, 247. 22	2, 096, 803
MONTEREY.					
rick	28. 30	325. 75			325
ones	8, 748. 73	81.70			3,748
eer	215. 35		l <b></b>		215
sttle	3, 073. 28		96, 700. 82		99, 774
offee		<b>]</b>		1, 715. 37	1,715
opper matte	50, 00 <b>6.</b> 00				50,006
rawn work				<b>2</b> 75. 28	275
arbanzo	98. 24	38.09	¦		96
ariic			1	•••••	38 136
old minerals		100.00		444.00	444
air horse	7, 768. 31	3, 478, 70	22, 816. 31	7 888 80	41,730
ides	33, 730. 06	32, 900. 46	51, 924. 02	80, 023, 32	198, 577
orns	71.00	185.16	490.92		752
tle	20, 244. 59	16, 800. 47	10, 723. 87	8, 414. 00	56, 182
ead, argentiferous	4, 178, 398. 92	4, 271, 540, 54 19, 768, 05	4, 307, 990. 46	1, 746, 211. 28	14, 504, 141
angesegeman	4. 65	19, 706.05			19, 768
rrots	255. 30			. <b></b>	255
pper, red	1, 760. 28	80. 25	127.30		1, 967
loncitlo		2, 036. 00	3, 669. 14	352, 20	6, 057
ins	71, 061. 98	114, 359. 62	138, 535. 93	352. 20	823, 957
heat bran	1, 470, 30	2, 193, 53	1,711.72	808.03	6, 183
Total					15, 307, 416
Nogales.					
ullion :					
GoldGold and silver		····		2, 958. 00	2, 958
Gold and silver	18, 279. 00	14, 429. 00	7, 301. 00		40,009
Silver	41, 367. 00	7, 225. 00 53, 152, 00	7, 133. 00	4, 409. 00	18, 767
attle, American, returned	15, 581. 00	27, 414, 00	48, 577, 54	72, 360. 30 2, 006. 00	166, 879 93, 578
niltepine		21, 111.00	170.00	2,000.00	170
nano	•••••			121. 21	121
ardware, American, returned	1, 500. 00	1	<b> </b>		1, 500
ides	345. 10		170.00	1, 571. 99	2, 087
orses	215. 00				215
meachinery, American, re-		] <b></b>	138.00		138
turned		1	[	178. 00	178
atte, copper			539.00	5, 370. 00	5, 909
re:		1		1	
Copper	2, 919. 00			·	2, 919
Gold	7, 203. 00	11, 569. 00 21, 250. 00	3, 412. 00	693.00	22, 877
Gold and silver	10, 134, 00	21, 250, 00	23, 121. 00	13, 281. 00	67, 786
Silver	82, 042. 00	170, 123. 00 196. 00	42, 409. 00	51, 853. 00 399. 00	346, 427 595
480		1, 551. 00	8, 276. 00	000.00	4, 827
lt	107.00				107
008		100, 35	<b></b>		100
lk, samples		400.00	·····		400
ies (railroad), American, re-		1	l	180.00	•••
turned	•••••	941 00	904 00	120.00	1 120
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	273.00	841.00	294. 00 265. 00	480.00	1, 185 1, 018
ood, fire		308, 250. 35	136, 805, 54		780, 821
ood, fire	179, 965. 10			, ,	
	179, 965. 10				
Total NUEVO LAREDO.			10 450 50	11 001 00	00 04-
	179, 965. 10 5, 932. 00	6, 774. 00	12, 478. 50	11, 031. 00	36, 215

Value of exports acclared for the United States at the several consular offices in Mexico during the year ended June 30, 1898—Continued.

		Quarter	ending—		
Articles.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.
NUEVO LAREDO-continued.					
Beeves			\$2, 356, 00 34, 562, 15	\$12, 940. 50 57, 389. 00	\$15, 296.
Steers	\$4,628.00	\$27, 757. 05	34, 562. 15	57, 389. 00	124, 336.
Cows	1,774.00	14, 297. 00	19, 077. 50	42, 988. 00 600. 00	78, 136. 600.
CowsStags		934. 50	5, 117. 55	000.00	6, 052.
Bulla			0, 11	5, 936. 00	5, 936.
)	807 10	910 44	13, 425, 23		14, 350.
eans froomroot opper ore offee otton-seed meal		<u> </u>	1,542.50		1, 542.
opper ore	8, 856, 54				8, 856.
01100			19, 132, 06	26, 282. 22	45, 414.
ord wood	•••••••	1 508 00	270, 55		270. 1, 506.
Sah nlatee		1, 500.00	795, 28		795.
arlic			100.20	2, 322. 72	2, 322.
ord wood ish plates arlic forse hair	156, 26	171. 92	1, 653. 19	135. 10	2, 116,
(idea and skins: Hidea (dry). Beef hides. Goat skins. Deer skins. Hog skins. Sheep skins. Calf skins.		2, 284, 48	1, 956. 30	873.00	5, 113.
Beef hides	1, 070. 76		383. 46	863.40	1, 817
Goat skins	3, 151. 55	8, 270. 54	8, 572. 76	3, 744. 46	23, 739
Deer skins	101.64	487. 30	1, 583. 60	309.30	2, 481
Hog skins	46.44	67.76	179. 24	56.00	849
Colf aking	25. 52	11.00	82. 50	53. 60 29. 88	172 29
Kid skins			429.00	288.00	717
Wild-cat skins Animals (wild) Shearlings			120.00	10. 20	10
Animals (wild)		11.00	17. 04	10.00	38
Shearlings		ļ		8.00	. 8.
xtle Iexican curiosities and drawn	274.00		1, 065. 25		1, 339.
work curiosities and drawn	2 824 22	995. 25		1, 611, 96	4, 941.
work	2, 004. 20	834. 50			1, 644
ranges		245, 50			245.
'easo				89. 25	89.
acone		2 60			8.
led pepper		2, 367. 16	7, 977. 78	2, 413. 30	12, 758.
led pepper		1,496.00			1, 496.
noes and nats	208.84				<b>20</b> 8.
Total		<u></u>			513, <b>6</b> 17.
PARRAL.					
				1	
old and silver bullion		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			1, 732.
oat skins			505. 42		505.
Total	1, 732. 31		505. 42		2, 237.
PUEBLA.					
lides, wet salted, beef					6, 363
nyxaintings, old	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		166. 39 50. 27		166
ilver, bar	500.00				50 500
acaton	4, 125. 19				4, 125
Total	10, 988. 86	<u> </u>	216, 66		
	10, 968. 80		210, 00		11, 205
BALTILLO.				i 1	
eef horns			1.81		1
ones	71.04				71.
ranopper bullion	83. 92 1, 545. 79	651.06		278. 55	1, 013
opper oumou	91, 160. 49	83, 283. 03	38, 175. 20	42, 359, 67	1, 545 <b>254, 97</b> 8
onner mette	01, 100. 40	00, 200. 00	00, 270. 20	209.53	209
opper matte			40, 413. 43	17, 024, 39	95, 974
opper matteearlicearliceat skins	15. 826. 67	22, 709. 77			
opper matte arlic oat skins orses				88, 80	88
opper matte arlic oat skins orses orses and cattle hair	697.14	173. 22	2, 154. 75	88. 80 822, 61	88 8, 847
opper matte arlic oat skins orees orees orse and cattle hair	697. 14 15, 877. 36	173, 22 13, 289, 61	2, 154. 75 5, 135. 79	88. 80 822. 61 8, 971. 74	88 8, 847 43, 274
opper matte arlic oat skius orses orse and cattle hair xtle ead bullion	697. 14 15, 877. 36 12, 452. 46	173, 22 13, 289, 61 23, 091, 65	2, 154. 75 5, 135. 79 48, 069. 07	88. 80 822. 61 8, 971. 74 7, 525. 85	88 8, 847 43, 274 91, 139
opper matte arlic oat skins orses oorse and cattle hair xtle eachinery	697. 14 15, 877. 36 12, 452. 46	173, 22 13, 289, 61 23, 091, 65	2, 154. 75 5, 135. 79 48, 069. 07 173. 16	88. 80 822. 61 8, 971. 74	88 8, 847 43, 274 91, 139 1, 774
opper matte arlic oat skins orses dorse and cattle hair xtle ead bullion lachinery ed pepper	697. 14 15, 877. 36 12, 452. 46	173, 22 13, 289, 61 23, 091, 65	2, 154. 75 5, 135. 79 48, 069. 07	88. 80 822. 61 8, 971. 74 7, 525. 85	88 8, 847 43, 274 91, 139 1, 774 113
opper matte arlic oat skins orses oorse and cattle hair xtle eachinery	697. 14 15, 877. 36 12, 452. 46	173, 22 13, 289, 61 23, 091, 65	2, 154. 75 5, 135. 79 48, 069. 07 173. 16	88, 80 822, 61 8, 971, 74 7, 525, 85 1, 600, 84	88 8, 847 43, 274 91, 139 1, 774 113 23, 136
opper matte arlic oat skins orses orse and cattle hair the ead bullion achinery ed pepper liver ores	697. 14 15, 877. 36 12, 452. 46	173, 22 13, 289, 61 23, 091, 65	2, 154, 75 5, 135, 79 48, 069, 07 173, 16 113, 44	88. 80 822. 61 8, 971. 74 7, 525. 85 1, 600. 84	88 8, 847 43, 274 91, 139 1, 774 113

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consular offices in Mexico during the year ended June 30, 1898—Continued.

A =44-1		Quarter	ending—		maka)
Articles.	Sept. 80.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.
SIERRA MOJADA.					
Joat skins	\$859.36	\$935.64	 		\$1,795.0
Silver ores	23, 217. 16	91, 529. 81	\$194, 795. 44	\$242, 396. 48	551, 938.
Silver-lead ores	98, 216. 45	119, 692. 61	84, 497. 23	68, 369. 47	<b>370, 775.</b> ′
Total					924, 509.
TAMPICO.				<del></del>	
American goods returned	1, 456. 00	897.00	3, 186. 00	381.00	5, 920.
Axle grease		420.00			420.
Bones	4, 788. 00 15, 908. 00	4, 322, 00 7, 250, 00	4, 546. 00	4, 187. 00	17, 843. 23, 218.
Bullion	66, 396, 00	<b>162</b> , 301. 00	177, 423.00	163, 221.00	569, 341,
Cedar	11,805.00	3, 000. 00	9,714.00	567.00	15, 086.
Chiecl Cotton waste	8, 751. 00 880. 00	4, 271, 00 1, 592, 00	967.00	•	13, 989. 2, 472.
Sigars	300.00	2,002.00			300.
Coffee	3, 896. 00	863.00	1, 077. 60	1, 560. 00	7, 396.
Coins Empty cans	2, 015. 00	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1, 710. 00		2, 015. 1, 710.
Feathers			1, 346.00	872.00	2, 218.
Fustio	14, 136. 00	81, 967. 00	15, 670. 00	39, 846. 00	101, 619.
Hair:	274 00	E7E 00	1 057 00	2 001 00	# E00
Horse	776.00	575. 00	1, 257. 00 234. 00	3, 901. 00	6, 509. 234.
Hides	30, 519. 00	48, 187, 00	23, 922, 00	21, 914. 00	124, 542.
Honey	11,847.00	46, 777. 00	35, 349, 00	58, 161, 00	152, 134.
ixtle (Tampico fiber) Limes	25, 273. 00	38, 327. 00	18, 973. 00 1. 00	19, 972. 00	102, 545. 1.
Lime juice			10.00		10.
Plumes	285.00				285.
Petroleum		34, 838. 00	14, 347. 00	79, 920. 00	129, 105.
Rabbit waste	345. 00 314. 00			517.00	345. 831.
Sarsaparilla		5, 788. 00	6, 722. 00	1, 657. 00	17, 642.
Sbark fina			<b></b>	45.00	45.
Skins: Alligator	600.00	ł	350.00	828, 00	1, 778.
Boar	80.00	192.00	8.00	87.00	287.
Covote		16.00	20.00		36.
Deer	788.00	1, 472.00	7.00	339.00	2, 606.
Sulphides	15, 692. 00	45, 445. 00	143, 016. 00 21, 420. 00	14, 082. 00	218, 235. 21, 420.
Tomatoes			4, 286. 00		4, 286.
Turtle		725.00		'	1, 853.
Vanilla Zacaton	41, 695. 00	•		1, 875. 00	41, 695. 1, 875.
	900 000 00	400 005 00	405 501 00	<u> </u>	
Total	263, 208. 00	439, 225. 00	485, 561. 00	413, 932. 00	1, 601, 926.
TUXPAM.					
Asphalt Alligator skins	1, 167. 14	·	1, 475. 58 29. 94	3, 543. 97 233. 41	6, 186. 6 537. 4
Cedar	274. 05 4, 685. 97	27, 430. 97	88, 188, 27	91, 491. 65	211, 796.
Chicle	13, 716, 00	44,828.38	54, 072, 56	18, 431. 81	131, 048.
Coffee	1, 162. 99	000 00	170 10	900 00	1, 162.
Deriskins Fish bladder	543. 24	286. 82	173. 18 3. 87	208. 98	1, 212. 3.
Fruit		205. 79			205.
Fustio		263. 85		1, 364, 78 2, 752, 59	1, 628.
Hides Honey	5, 070, 90 5, 786, 33	2, 690. 09	3, 585, 74 11, 147, 96	2, 752, 59   18, 795, 66	14, 099. 45, 519.
Mahogany	5, 100. 33	9, 789. 51	2, 899. 50	10, 180.00	2, 899.
Pimento		778.84	31.45		810.
Plantains and pineapples				77. 63	77.
Rubber	990. 93	212.96	7, 782. 63	3, 776. 96 25. 94	12, 763. 25.
Sarsaparilla	13.59		28, 90	134, 28	176.
Vanilia	77, 443, 33	8, 308. 36	15, 750. 08	7, 993. 38	109, 495.
Total	110, 854. 47	94, 589. 78	185, 375, 45	148, 831. 04	539, 650.
VERA CRUZ.					
Aloe essence	867. 60	02.44	828.00	i	1, 758.
Asphaltum	77. 12				77.
a magrago gaaga raturnad	455. 33	973. 99	662.00	1, 703, 50	3, 794. 8
American goods returned Beans	12, 306. 81			29.79	13, 160.

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consular offices in Mexico during the year ended June 30, 1898—Continued.

		Quarter	ending—		
Articles.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.
VERA CRUZ-continued.				}	
ones		\$411.98 11.15	\$3, 228. 23	\$2, 359. 45	<b>\$</b> 5, <b>999</b> .
room root	\$16, 193, 00	9, 838. 66	4, 953. 62	3, 524. 53	84, 509.
hicle	3, 622. 67	3, 498. 15	13, 131. 38	14, 740. 08	34, 992
hocolate liches	20. 39			40. 42 4. 44	60
lothing	62. 15			2. 14	62
offee	383, 598. 90	618, 018. 86	1, 559, 020. 11	705, 021. 19	3, 265, 659
oin, gold	4, 082. 69			<i></i>	4, 082
oney and felt, hair, snipe, etc. eathers, heron	1, 045. 00	92. 21 85. 63	379. 83 408. 46	185. 81	1, 517 679
ruit	4.82		200.20	100.01	4
Oranges	303.00	878. 80			1, 181
arlic	37. 59		896. 33	353. 64	1, 287
air			322. 80 14. 92		461 14
onev	419.34	758. 20	14.02	75. 48	1, 253
orns	42. 41	44. 60	23. 63		110
on cylinders	l <b></b>	255. 45	E 010 C4	9 800 00	254
alapinaloe essence	756. 21	1, 006. 88	5, 012. 84	2, 628, 22 2, 919, 65	9, 404 2, 919
nggago	149.42	66.90		2, 919. 03	300
achinery	479. 63				479
inerals:		ļ	40.00		40
Graphite		2, 746. 46	46.00 6,435,40		46 9. 181
Silver bars	113, 665. 46	113, 359. 19	119, 216. 93		366, 241
Silver bars				5, 287. 84	5, 287
nyx	10,095.22	4, 413, 61	2, 678. 80		25, 402
Curios and figures	24. 10 95. 43	143. 20	46.73	22. 55	46 285
ersonal effects		250.20	20.70	219.78	219
etroleecans		6. 24			6
		672. 90			672
lants:	482 34	110.05		54.55	626
Live Orchids	102.04	110.00	11.80	01.00	11
ice, seed		997. 65	5, 839. 48		6, 837
ubber:	0.004.40	9 004 70	4, 057, 36	3, 551. 06	11,897
Crude	2, 201, 10	2,004.12	4,007.00	26.64	26
affron		l	122. 45	. <b></b>	122
arsaparilla	!			33. 21	33
hellskins:		!	276.00	•••••	276
Alligator	578.41	402.06	292, 76	584. 69	1, 857
Deer	812.50	3, 017. 24	408.74	224. 12	4, 462 327, 947
Goat	49, 195. 08	112, 020, 53	135, 208. 54	31, 523. 07	327, 947
Hides tone grinder	28, 722. 31 2. 65	204, 748. 41	35, 608. 05	13, 392. 82	282, 471 2
ngar					28
in cans	1,748.66	1, 076. 66			2, 824
obacco:	102 755 00	80 000 00	95 105 95	70 000 84	262, 409
Leaf	103, 755, 36 1, 437, 31	60, 062, 30 2, 645, 90	25, 195, 35 1, 708, 35	78, 396, 54 1, 985, 79	202, 409 7, 772
Cigarsallowanilla	1, 40	2. 23	1, 100.00	2, 500. 15	2
anilla	20, 207. 44	5, 153. 64	2, 700. 82	19, 158. 77	47, 220
Voods: Brazilwood	1	016 65	9 444 60	552, 78	4 010
Cedar	374. 36	816.60	3, 444. 38	55Z. 78	4, 813 374
Common firewood		2. 23			2
Dyewood	2, 540.00			84.07	2, 624
Fustic	8, 407. 64	592.30	3, 344. 38		13, 259 1, 092
Logwood	168. 70	1, 092. 48 11, 157. 11	2, 652. 24		18, 978
manoganj	100.10	11, 101.11	2,002.21		20,010
Total	769, 268. 33	1, 183, 892, 63	1, 938, 435. 68	892, 814. 91	4, 784, 411
ZACATECAS.					
ullion, gold and silver	·····	3, 663. 66	9, 310. 67	13, 291. 36	26, 265
hicle gumoat skins	24. 28 291. 72	7, 502, 45	10 439 89	1, 196. 10	24 19, 428
lair, horse and cattle	226. 51	7, 502. 45 77. 75	10, 438, 68	1, 150, 10	304
res	114, 631. 52	48, 703, 73	39, 271. 03	58, 218. 97	260, 825
			·	'	
Total	115, 174. 03	59, 947. 59	59, 020, 38	72, 706, 43	806, 848

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# CENTRAL AMERICA.

## BRITISH HONDURAS.

I give below a report on imports to this colony for the last year, and on some of the conditions existing here.

Imports from United States to Belize, 1897.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Valne.
Acrated waters	\$308	M atches	83, 461
Agricultural implements	735	Musical instruments	2, 927
Blinds, doors, and sashes	5, 278	Machinery	18, 641
Books and stationery	3, 345	Meat fresh	647
Boots and shoes.	50, 251	Oils:	OZ.
Brushware	1, 203	Mineral	18, 769
Butter	19, 029	Other	700
Bacon and bams	20, 315	Opium	13
Beef and pork	62, 942	Paints	788
	10, 461	Perfumery	6, 122
Beer and porter	1, 300		
Brandy		Provisions	64, 446
Bread	4, 887	Palings	106
Bricks	164	Pitch and tar	617
Bullion and coin	<b>49</b> , <b>7</b> 67	Plants and seeds	252
Corn	13, 319	Pumps	136
Church vestments	301	Rice	980
Coal and coke	2, 431	Rope and twine	4,743
Cement and lime	234	Revolvers	125
Cattle	4, 171	Rifles	1, 484
Clothing	6, 131	Sugar:	
Cotion goods	63, 121	Coarse	776
Confectionery	1,792	Refined	8, 454
Cheese	7, 118	Saddlery and harness	1, 421
Candles:	•	Sewing machines	4, 619
Tallow	613	Ship chandlery	2, 889
Other kinds	2, 713	Shot and ammunition	2, 711
Cigars	3, 552	Silks	56
Cigarettes	2, 777	Spirits	13
Coffee	9, 701	Soap	3, 814
Cocoa	394	Salt	35
Drugs and chemicals	9. 603	School appliances	193
Earthen ware	3, 578	Sundries	12. 293
Furniture	7, 246	Tova	681
Flour	92, 348	Trucks and carts	1. 236
	2, 023		1, 230
Fowls		Tea	008
Fish, salted	6, 748	Tobacco:	10.050
Fruit, fresh	2, 768	Raw	12, 852
Guns and pistols	572	Cut	606
Gunpowder	23	Tanks and vats	5, 604
Government stores	6, 893	Tombstones	341
Horses and mules	2, 477	Vegetables	6, 781
Hogs	255	Vessels	660
Hardware and cutlery	19, 352	Whisky	1, 279
Hate	3, 799	Wood and wicker ware	2, 246
Hay and oats	6, 274	Woolen goods	120
Ice	1,722	Wines:	
Iron fencing	1, 946	Sparkling	135
Jowelry and plate	4, 769	Still	2, 277
Lamps and lampware	2, 020	il	
Leather	1, 442	Total	761, 768
Lard	6, 378		,
Lumber:	-,-,-	]	
Dressed	16, 279	'	
		!}	
Rough	17, 183	1	

The total imports into this colony were \$1,422,097 during 1897. During 1896, they were \$1,462,637, and in both years, the proportion from the United States was some 55 per cent. This could be increased in many lines, if the colony were visited more frequently by the American "drummer."

The mail steamers from New Orleans are now under the British and Norwegian flags, and there has not been an American vessel at this port since May 13, 1898; but the *Breakwater* and *Stillwater* will resume run-

ning when no longer needed by the Government, and these two vessels will again display the flag of the United States in Central American waters.

The future progress of this colony will depend upon the building of railroads, thus opening the back country, and the renewal and improvement of the mahogany and logwood trade, for so many years the chief industry of British Honduras. That there should be any argument against a railroad is indeed strange, but until all can agree as to route and terminals, conflicting interests and opinions will delay the construction, as they have in the past.

The American contractor has been in evidence here during the past year. An iron bridge, which has been built over the Belize River, a new post-office building, now nearly completed, and a large church-school, well under way, represent United States enterprise, and more will follow

in the near future.

W. L. AVERY, Consul.

BELIZE, July 12, 1898.

Declared exports from Belize to the United States during the year ended June 30, 1898.

4 -41-1-		Quarter	ending—		
Articles.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.
Bananaa	\$18, 602, 75	\$23, 206, 50	\$16, 168, 75	\$23, 895. 00	\$81, 873, 0
Chicle		13, 821, 40	20, 536, 21	10, 489, 00	49, 056, 7
Cocoanuta		7, 291, 45	3, 547, 88	1, 955. 00	14, 454. 6
Coffee		1,201.20	0,021.00	1,000.00	2,447.0
Hats			53, 55		2, 147. 0 53. 5
Hides		761.74		697.00	
Household goods in transit			202.50	087.00	4, 070. 0
			202.00		202. 5
Logwood			•••••	1,570.00	1, 570, 0
Mahogany	•		3.00	357.00	360. 0
Mangoes			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	218.00	218.0
Oranges		106.35			106. 3
Pears				3.00	3.0
Plantains	1,708.50	2, 728. 50	2, 185. 75	1,066.00	7, 688, 7
Quartz			104.05		104. 0
Kubber	1, 178, 80		4, 131, 95	6, 182, 00	11, 492, 7
Skins		85.00	269.00	8.00	357. 0
Sarsaparilla	71.80	146. 92	819.38	1, 364, 00	2, 402, 1
Sugar				1,002.00	4, 488, 8
Sponges		409. 50		470.00	976. 4
Total					181, 924. 7
Returned American goods:					
Cigars		111. 22		1	111.2
Drugs	<b>  </b> .	18.32			18.3
Furniture		102, 50			102.5
Musical instruments		140.00			542.5
Hardware		94. 29	111.30		209. 5
Personal effects		01.10	111.00		474. 0
Dry goods		46.16	47.75		93. 9
Safes		20. 10	273.83	22, 50	363. 7
Tools and materials		77. 50			
TOOIS MIII III MOLISIS		11.50	179. 66	22. 50	279. 6
Total				l	2, 195, 4

#### COSTA RICA.

I transmit herewith a detailed tabulated statement of all the articles imported into Costa Rica during the year 1896, from the United States, Great Britain, France, and Germany.

More than 93 per cent in weight, and more than 85 per cent in value of all articles imported into Costa Rica, come from the four countries named above.

I have thought this information would be of much value to the manufacturers and merchants of the United States, as it shows (1) the extent of the market, (2) from what countries this market is supplied, and (3) the relative price at which these articles are furnished by our principal commercial rivals.

The commercial statistics for 1897 have not yet been published.

JOHN C. CALDWELL, Consul.

SAN JOSE, October 23, 1898.

Total importations into Costa Rica from the United States, Great Britain, France, and Germany for the year 1896.

[Values are given in gold. A kilogram = 2.2046 pounds.]

	United	States.	Great B	ritain.	Fran	ice.	Germ	any.
Articles.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value.
Accessories for-								
Axletrees	27	84				l		l .
Chimneys	616	40						
Hydraulic rams	66	32		• • • • • • •				`. <b></b> -
Music	1 00	"			·		13	\$10
Revolvera					64	\$200	10	<b>\$1</b>
Accordions	l	l			- س	\$200	4, 216	2, 10
Acetate of lead	2	3	50	<b>8</b> 9			4, 210	2, 10
Acid:	_	•		₩.				ı
Acetic	35	32	122	17		1	437	58
Benzoic			3	5			101	
Boracio	3	1	104	96	87	23	420	10:
Carbolio	1, 427	368	1.061	143	01	د ا		270
						69	1,671	27
Citrio	153	88	233	145	117	1 09		
Fruit	85	43	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				¦	'
Muriatie	873	44	134	20				
Nitrio	342	71	266	16				·
Oxalic	352	170	56	14			254	193
Phenic	10	3					372	2
Salicilio	2	23	2	2		. <b></b>		'
Salphurie	24, 782	1,072	737	93	l	l. <b></b>	109	1 1
Tartario	4, 627	559	1,875	1,044	118	72	355	100
Adamantine	920	149	l		<b></b>		<b>.</b>	
Advertisements, valuable	4, 257	942	231	45	605	205	181	103
Adzes	199	87					l	
Air guns	56	63						
Albums, large	639	497						
Albums, small	1		i	3			50	74
Alcohol	19	14					152	2
Almanaca	3, 465	267	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2, 880	181	102	
Almonds	855	132	12	1	2,000	101	14	ļ <sub>[</sub>
Aloe, powdered	900	132	12					
Alpaca			007	1 405			15	i (
			887	1,485			131	
Alphabeta Alpiste				:::::			16	• 0
	1, 112	98	4,641	445	476	25	2, 185	18
Altar, stone					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		257	4
Alum	1,062	87	243	13	107	8		
Ammonia	2, 897	863	401	98	174	18	221	4
Anchors	206	43	351	38				
Anchovies					200	94		
Angles, iron	431	51						
Anilme	13	18					109	93
Anisado					444	110	1,682	52
Anise	j		i 83	82				
Annotto (achiote)			23	3		<b></b> -		
Antimacassars			44	59	64	158	202	413
Anvils	287	56	1, 268	176	<i>.</i>	<b></b>		
Apparatus:	1	1	1		ł	ŀ	1	
Electrical	1,712	870					243	16
Gymnastic			47	15				
Photographic	370	189						
Scientific			2	7		1		
Telegraphio		115	I	·	1			
Ventilating		110	18	6				1
Wooden	1		24	15	l			
For carrying bananas	8, 291	900	23	13	l <b></b>			l
For dissecting		=~	113	75	····			l. <b></b>
A UL ULBOOUBLIEF			113	19			25	2
For making pills For plating	•••••		14	8			20	

Total importations into Costa Rica from the United States, Great Britain, France, and Germany for the year 1896—Continued.

	United	States.	Great B	ritain.	Fran	ice.	Germ	any.
Articles.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value
Apples:								
Dried	304	\$39					3	۱ (
Fresh	10, 442	727						
Aprons	80	26			12	<b>\$2</b> 5		
Aquavitæ			]		25	5	119	:
Arseniate of iron	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	<b></b>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		12	14	<b>-</b>	
Articles:				1		ł	l	1
Of metal For soldiers	40	53			262		<b>'</b>	
Artificial logs	5	110		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	202	74		
Asbestus	81	117						
sparagus	1,540	211	70	\$17	95	18	208	1
sphalt	222	8		Ψ		10	10	
ugers	100	25	617	20€				
wning, cotton	72	28		ļ				
X68	16,001	6, 557	2, 210	710			273	1
xle grease	12, 250	1, 187	1,708	118			653	
xletrees:						j		ļ
Cart	3, 597	538	516	56				
Carriage	343	67						
Iron	1,590	656 560	*******					
aconagging stuff	3, 344	000	116	1, 886		•••••	904	
agging boun		•••••	7, 445	1,000		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	204	
Coffee	7, 883	2,063	291, 597	48, 099				1.
Empty	2, 793	335		20, 100			28, 887	8, 3
Leather			4		4	5		
Paper	1, 420	306	<b></b>		790	259	336	1:
alances	100	28	23	10			<b></b>	
Large	573	164			311	41		
Small	600	227			183	_57	306	1
alls, ivory	2	40			36	710		
alsam alsam, Peruvian	121	110	24 38	24 60				····
alusters, wooden	890	90	30	00		•••••		· · · · · · ·
ands:	000				••••••			
Celluloid	4	10					1	
Cotton			233	352				
Do	3	8	1	1			62	
Leather	11	26	2,016	1,881			7	:
Do	22	60	29	22	30	101		
Rubber	9	15	1, 036	235	•••••			
Silk Woolen	129	1, 115		•••••			31 69	١,
For machinery	2, 265	1, 330	538	216			0.0	1
ank bills, without value	2, 200	1,000	83	35				
anner, silk, with gold cord					84	72		
anners, silk			9	40	<b></b>			
ark, medicinal	152	69					68	
arley	171,532	9, 380						
Pearl	7, 995	818	2, 491	279			547	
askets:							i	1
Rush	1 500	21					*******	
Willow	1,582	801				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	600	2
ath tube		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	93	26	•••••		271	
Metal	398	156	1, 087	63	150	92	89	<b></b>
Wooden	51	4	2,00.				151	
ath trousers			60	91				
atteries, electric	232	134	<b></b>					
ay rum							108	
eans	176, 911	8,777	1,001	220			· · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · ·
eans, canned	1, 268	112			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
edspreads:	505	400				۱	0.000	
Cotton	765	482	3, 200	2, 209	6	14	2, 822	2, 1
edateads:	•••••		•	11				• • • • • •
Iron	253	37	228	38			1,507	2
Wooden	55	10					2,001	<del>"</del>
ed ticking	5, 182	2, 594	20,656	12, 375			511	4
eer	230, 552	20, 015	13, 062	1,201	1,771	155	649, 296	69, 3
ellows	371	99	548	162			73	
ells			1, 304	473			500	1
Hand	••••						45	- 1
Small	255	114	143	75			12	
				1	1	1	5	1
For animals								

Total importations into Costa Rica from the United States, Great Britain, France, and Germany for the year 1896—Continued.

	United :	States.	Great B	ritain.	Fran	ce.	Germ	any.
Articles.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value.
Belts—Continued.				l	İ			
Leather	3	\$1	196	\$194				
Leather, ornamented				¦. <b></b>		¦	2	\$32
Silk						!	4	7
Bensine (see Kero ene)	243	37		!	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		574	52
Bicarbonate of sods		103	9, 502	521	1, 095	\$61	1, 486	14
Bicycles	2, 252	4, 263	1, 282 29	2, 386 22	187	317 101	379	65
Billiard cushions	150	701	29	22	20	101		<u>'</u>
Billiard pockets Billiard tables	1 949	885						
Birds, live	1, 243	660					2	
Biscuit	37, 258	3, 985	19,564	4,750	188	62	10, 608	1,84
Bismuth	14	27	10,001	1			10,000	2,01
Bisulphite of—	•	1						
Carbon	52	8	1		l. <b></b>		l	
Lime	1, 852	308						
Bits, metal			21	4				
Bitters	328	184			8, 444	2, 397	2, 783	74
Bitters, Fernett	20	6						
Blacking:		1			1			
Shoe	14,010	2, 958	1, 199	175			745	10
Stove	463	87		!				
Blankets:						١		
Bleached	3,811	2, 295	6, 205	2, 953 1, 599	103	21	141	14
Cotton	457	197	1, 859	1, 599			3, 151	2, 32
Crude	1 <b>64</b> , 439	69, 012	81, 295 24	27, 637 49	37 19	25 23		
Woolen Do	50	55	71, 205	46, 734	820	708	5 727	5, 36
Traveling (ruge)	50	00	11, 203	136		100	5,737	3, 30
Traveling (rugs) Blanket stuff in strips			24					
Blocks:		1						1
Iron	39	19	. <b></b>			l		
Wooden	304	129						
Blotters			<b></b> .		20	6		
Boats	937	433		<b></b>	20			
Boilers, iron	635	236		. <b></b>			1	
Bolts, iron	861	72	2, 631	406				
Bones, calcined	11	1				<u>.</u> .		
Book carriers	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				59	7		
Books:	E 100	0.010	-40	407	1 004	0.47	0.450	1 10
Blank	5, 103	2,810	646 1, 794	497	1, 284	647	3, 452	1, 19
PrintedWith stubs	2, 271 44	1,004	1, 18-2	1, 125	2, 246	1,084		
Borax	34	8	16	6		•••••	137	10
Bottles:	-	٠	10	"			157	
Empty	17, 374	2, 216	332	111	4, 235	573	12, 850	1, 66
Glass, for water	13	8	103	31	1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2,		49	1
Boxes:		1						1
Iron	16, 885	3, 323					1,045	16
Music, with cord					!		285	10
Paint	4	3			22	83		١
Pasteboard	2, 096	522	2, 441	429	94	115	1, 186	38
Shavings	333	29					44	
Tin	128	41			000		60	2
Wooden For powders	1, 333	121			676	70 79		
For show case	10	2			•	19		
Brackets	167	18	326	52				
Do	355	43	320	32				
Brackets, iron (soportes)	73	8	184	20				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Brackets, wooden	3, 335	79						1
Brads, iron			l				625	5
Braid :	i			1				
Cotton	37	25	6	54			218	35
8ilk	14	5	1	3	52	244	5	1
	14	5			21	30	281	67
Woolen	3	3	1, 342	907			4	1
Brakes		88						
Brakes	5, 991	1					10	'
Brakes Bran Branding irons	5, 991							
Brakes Bran Branding Irons Brass filings	5, 991	4			· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		1 1#	
Brakes Bran Bran Brass filings Brass goods	5, 991			· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			15	1
Brakes Bran Branding irons Brass filings Brass goods Brake goods	5,991	4	15 810	1 424				
Brakes Bran Branding irons Brass filings Brass goods Bricks: Building.	5, 991	1, 026	15, 610	1, 434	3, 463	148	15	1
Brakes Branding irons Branding irons Brass filings Brass goods Bricks: Building Bristol	5, 991 5 10, 566 525	4	819	22		148		
Brakes Bran Branding irons Brass filings Brass goods Bricks: Building Bristol Cast-iron	5, 991 5 10, 566 525	1, 026	819 58	22 5	3, 463	148		
Brakes Branding irons Branding irons Brass filings Brass goods Bricks: Building Bristol	5, 991 5 10, 566 525	1, 026	819	22	3, 463	148		200

Total importations into Costa Rica from the United States, Great Britain, France, and Germany for the year 1896—Continued.

	United	States.	Great B	ritain.	Fran	ce.	Germ	any.
Articles.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value.
Bristles, in bunches	, <u></u> .		1	\$5	<u>.</u> .			  ••••••
Bromide of potassium Bromide solution	76	<b>\$</b> 62	. 13	14	15 40	\$21 36		
Bronze					7	17	30	\$41
Bronze powder	1	1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		•••••			j
Brooches, metal Brooms:	13	12		·····			! !	
Common	19, 659	3,947	3, 572	862				'
Horsehair				ļ		· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	117	. 4
Osier Rush	j						1, 683 35	15
room corn	1,971	154						; ,
rushes (Escobillas)		13	280	113		¦		
(Pinceles)	11 71	90		1			165	9
Clothes					54	104	109	29
Horsehair	<u>-</u> -		13	8		<u> </u>		
Metal	1, 272	3 453	354	187	72	35	101 58	30
Painters'	865	1, 262	60	49	<del>-</del> -		725	66
Shoe	462	248	139	87		790	180	6
Tooth	215	3 84	160	174	627	736	41	8
For classifying coffee			67	49	<u> </u>	ļ		
Toilet			47	12	259	226		
For washing bottles	62	13		!	'	, <b></b>	6	1 -
Dusting	02	10		1		ı		
Earthen	812	35			¦			! <u>.</u> .
Iron Wooden	1, 851 125	262 14	27, 953	3, 390			1, 420	15
w ooden	140	26						
urners	155	62						
natles	16	12 329	70				·	
ucklesSaddlers'	1,095	329	748	59 247	12	24	362	21
usts:			ĺ	1				
Metal			<b>5</b> 5	24	86	70		·····
Large plaster							106 52	3
utter		10, 813	208	97	1, 276	507	2, 412	1,00
outter beaters	53	11		- <b></b>		75		ļ
uttoners			······		41	15		
Bone	63	60	1, 328	639			238	12
Earthenware							371	37
Covered			146	43	71 442	99 197	85	4
Metal	431	173	4	6	•••••		189	22
Pearl			8	26	863	2, 223	424	1, 14
Vegetable ivory Corozo					430	472	84 100	21
Tagua							20	2
able:	1	[	10				1	1
Iron	1, 470	408	18 140	100				
abulla	164	79	<b> </b>					
acao butter	193	149	99	78	•••••		311	22
agesalendars	143	42			26	54		
alfakina	6, 980	6, 412	315	39	9, 473	12, 653	10, 783	20, 82
alomel				۱. <u> </u>			128	11
Cotton	226	134	15, 169 407	11,971 438	62	136	832	19
amphor	346	356	373	300	225	203	222	23
andies	34, 511	9, 911	69, 141	10, 567	5, 326	1, 155	9, 150	1, 16
Medicated	115	13		· · · · · · · · ·	' 		¦	
Composition	9, 797	1,833	213, 809	34, 158	119	29	15, 293	3, 55
Night, small							19	1
Tallow Wax	771 124	146 55	¦····					
andlesticks:	124	1 33		l				ļ
Crockery	69	8			ļ <u>.</u>			
Glass	122	181		127	12	3 73	400	
Metal Porcelain	133	151	417	157	150	13	498	23
ane mills	44, 345		8, 778	2, 155	, <b></b>	• •		

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Total importations into Costa Rica from the United States, Great Britain, France, and Germany for the year 1896—Continued.

	United	States.	Great B	rit <b>a</b> in.	Fran	ice.	Germ	any.
Articles.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value.
Canes, wooden	28	\$60	18	\$52	9	\$10		
Can openers	43	19					88	\$38
Cane, tin	106	70						
Capers	17	31	35	6 358	327 236	101 328		
Cape	16	65	141	900	230	020	,	17
AgaveWoolen	48	75						
Capsules:		, ,		1				1
Gelatinous	117	171					359	1,617
Medicinal					826	966		
Carbonate of—	303	69	193	52			ŀ	
Ammonia	803	09	65	13				
Lime	182	60	1					
Soda	1, 118	53					47	2
Cardamoms		<u></u>		<u></u> -			51	87
Cardboard	991	251	683	55	1, 141	340	5,007	776
Cardboard for photography	1,015	685 164	18	31	48	60	·····	151
Cardboard, fancy	314	104	10	31	1 %		134	191
Fancy	7	8	1	l	<b> </b>	I <i></i>	l	
Playing	384	340			411	131	307	95
Visiting	64	77	6	8			65	70
Carpets:		100			l	ı		
Cotton	296	160	245	89	•••••			
Vegetable fiber	164	66	240					
Woolen	179	145	2, 569	2, 012	648	541	715	881
Carriage covers	45	12						
Carriages, children's	5, 191	8,347	148	34	2, 998	2, 499	218	110
Carrots	150	6			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	i		
Cars: Hand	801	36				l		
Railway	301	91				' <b></b>	1. 246	117
Cartridges	52	33	6	7	46	74		
Railway	8, 475	841					<u></u> -	
Caserolas	25	******		;-	227	442	712 271	115
Casks	20	83	25	170	221	916	2/1	406
Steel, for vessels	11.094	3, 800						
Cassimeres	852	1,803	31, 162	58, 417	4, 945	10, 318	28, 728	49, 632
Cassimere wool			69	91	- <i></i>		319	566
Casters:	i	İ	l			İ	301	80
(Convoyes) (Roldanas)	36	13					901	
Large	54	15						
wooden			30	33				
(Rodines)	1, 245	93	162	121	111	26	<u></u> .	
Catalogues	73	3 9			116	51	97	12
Celery	6	, ,		•••••	87	84		
Cement, roman	49, 169	1,376	1, 844, 461	18, 236			371, 278	5, 686
Chains:	· ·	1					,	-,
Dog	333	70	858	146				
Suspension	254	137					102	74
Trace For agriculture	3, 262	413	6, 471	20 679				
For keys	5, 202	710	26	4	5	3		
For vessels	1, 141	311						
Chalk:	·	ŀ					l	
(Creta)	41	4	9	12	32	5		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
(Greda) (Tiza)	828	108			178 438	12 125		
Chamois leather	020	100			5	124		
Champagne	64	32			3, 389	1,946		i
Chandeliers							116	86
Chasubles		:-:-			42	80		
Cheese	20, 361 31	4,900	1, 365	468	1,345	559	6, 423	1, 949
Chemical preparations Chessmen	91	118					9	
Chestnuts				l	73	10		
Child's carriages	105	20		. <b></b>	ļ			
Chimneys:						١.	ł	1
Glass			281	51				
For kitchens	260 39, 178	89 81, 097	176, 269	141,659	634	995	11, 540	9, 912
Chisels:	00,210	1 02,000	1.0,200	1,		1		i .

Total importations into Costa Rica from the United States, Great Britian, France, and Germany for the year 1896—Continued.

	United	States.	Great B	ritain.	Fran	100.	Germ	any.
Articles.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value.
Chisels—Continued.								
(Cabadoras)	51	\$16			<del>-</del>			
(Formones)	61	58						
Carving	66	37						
Chloral	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		1	\$1	16	\$10		
Chlorate of—	43	3	1					
Lime Potash	163	39					32	*
Chloride of lime	265	36					02	
Chlorodine	15	9	4	2				
Chloroform	7	8	149	112			104	4
Chocolate	5, 541	1,729	141	73	1, 176	521	46	5
hromos			1	10	230	59	154	263
hurch goods				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	163	233
hurch material	194	268	4, 998	0 599			55	3, 64:
Cigars (cigarros)	1, 458	2,765	1,006	9, 533 2, 938	146	108	4, 132 8, 226	7, 22
ligar cases	1, 200	2, 100	1,000	50	140	100	0, 220	،عم
innamon, powdered	452	85	l					
litrate of—		"						
Copper		J	. <b></b>				18	
Copper Magnesia		<del></del> .	2, 091	587			141	42
Citron		<u></u> .			59	5		
Jitron, sugared	93	25	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •					
lams (almejas)	148	20	·····		36	13		
Clasps, metal (broches)	54 1, 689	5 26	178	111	101	18	356	346
Clay	1, 089	20	161	7				• • • • • • •
Cotton and wool		}	47	53		İ		
Embroidery				30			25	28
Wire	226	59	2, 232	400			2, 588	740
Woolen	712	202	4, 445	7, 409	218	486	278	418
For photographs	32	37						
Clocks:		}			[			
Church	••••••		<b></b>		2, 368	798		
Motal	265	1,685						
Table	1, 118,	835		•••••	302	666	303	186
Clothes presses	443	73 2		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••			
Clothes wringers	8	Z	•••••	• • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • •	•••••	
Priests'							17	224
Rubber, for divers	74	600	56	503				
Water-proof. (See				""				
Ready-made cloth-		}						
ing.)							ĺ	
Cloves	878	80	446	109			864	61
Joach tongues (lanzas)	68	26		• • • • • • • • •				
Coal	151, 826	1,471	6, 026, 461	23, 923			13, 474	194
Coal:	95	41						
Crystallized	648	127	•••••				677	155
For carbonizing paper.	090	101			82	25	011	100
Coats:			•••••		<b></b>		•••••	•••••
	875			1 1			36	
		1 2537		l				116
RubberSilk		589					19	
RubberSilkWuolen		069						140
Rubber Silk Woolen Cocks for—							19 53	140 209
Rubber	70	24					19 53 244	140 206 96
Rubber	70	24					19 53	140 206 96
Rubber	70		213	105			19 53 244 137	140 209 99 66
Rubber Silk Woolen Cocks for— Barrels ( <i>Uaves</i> ) Barrels, metal Pipes Cocktail makers	70 1, 853	24 °					19 53 244	140 209 99 66
Rubber Silk Woolen Cocks for— Barrels (Uaves) Barrels, metal Pipes Cocoa	70	24	213 888	105 248			19 53 244 137	140 206 99 66
Rubber Silk Woolen Cocks for— Barrels ( <i>llaves</i> ) Barrels, metal Pipes Cocktail makers Cocoa.	70 1,853 688	24 ° 933 ° 250	888 1	248 7		••••••	19 53 244 137	140 209 99 66
Rubber Silk Woolen Cocks for— Barrels ( <i>Uaves</i> ) Barrels, metal Pipes Cocktail makers Cocoa Occaine	70 1, 853	24 °					19 53 244 137	146 206 96 66
Rubber Silk Woolen Jocks for— Barrels ( <i>llaves</i> ) Barrels, metal Pipes Jocktail makers Jocoa Jocaine Jodish Joffee machine for removing pulp	70 1,853 688	24 ° 933 ° 250	888 1	248 7		••••••	19 53 244 137	146 206 96 66
Rubber Silk Woolen Cocks for— Barrels (Maves) Barrels, metal Pipes Cocktail makers Cocoa Cocaine Codfish Coffee machine for removing pulp Coffeeots:	70 1,853 688	24 ° 933 ° 250	888 1 19, 680	248 7 2, 029		••••••	19 53 244 137	146 206 96 66
Rubber Silk Woolen Locks for— Barrels (Maves) Barrels, metal Pipes Locktail makers Locaine Lodfish Loffee machine for removing pulp Loffeepots: Iron	70 1,853 688	24 ° 933 ° 250	888 1 19, 680	248 7 2, 029		••••••	19 53 244 137 3 13,572	146 206 96 66 1, 797
Rubber Silk Woolen Jocks for— Barrels (Maves) Barrels, metal Pipes Jocktail makers Jocaine Jodfish Joffee machine for removing pulp Coffeepots: Iron Plated	70 1, 853 688 108, 328	24 933 250 12,715	888 1 19, 680	248 7 2, 029 20		••••••	19 53 244 137 3 13,572	146 206 99 60
Rubber Silk Woolen Locks for— Barrels (Uaves) Barrels, metal Pipes Locktail makers Locaine Lodfish Loffee machine for removing pulp Coffeepots: Iron Plated Tin	70 1,853 688	24 ° 933 ° 250	888 1 19, 680	248 7 2, 029 20		••••••	19 53 244 137 3 13,572	146 206 99 60
Rubber Silk Woolen Ocks for— Barrels ( <i>Uaves</i> ) Barrels, metal. Pipes Ockital makers Occaine Odfish Office machine for removing pulp Soffeepots: Iron Plated Tin Ocgase in—	70 1, 853 688 108, 328	24 933 250 12,715	888 1 19,680 31 342	248 7 2, 029 20 84	524	78	19 53 244 137 3 13,572	146 206 99 60
Rubber Silk Woolen Cocks for— Barrels (Maves) Barrels, metal Pipes Occaine Occaine Oodfish Office machine for removing pulp Office potes Iron Plated Tin Ocgano in— Barrels	70 1, 853 688 108, 328	24.** 933 250 12,715	888 1 19,680 31 342	248 7 2, 029 20 84	524	78	19 53 244 137 3 13,572	140 200 95 66 3 1,797
Rubber Silk Woolen Cocks for— Barrels (Maves) Barrels, metal Pipes Cocktail makers Cocoa. Cocaine Coffee machine for removing pulp Coffeepots: Iron Plated Tin. Cognae in— Barrels Bottles Bottles	70 1, 853 688 108, 328	24 933 250 12,715	888 1 19,680 31 342	248 7 2, 029 20 84	524	78	19 53 244 137 3 13,572	140 209 99 60 3 1,797
Rubber Silk Woolen Jocks for— Barrels (Maves) Barrels, metal Pipes Jocaine Jodish Joffee machine for removing pulp Coffeepots: Iron Plated Tin Cognac in— Barrels Barrels Bottles Jollars:	70 1, 853 688 108, 328	24 ° 933 ° 250 ° 12, 715 ° 39 ° 60	888 1 19, 680 31 342 677 1, 239	248 7 2, 029 20 84 800 744	524 524 81, 574 71, 740	9, 449 10, 882	19 53 244 137 3 13,572 2 105	140 208 99 60 3 1,797
Rubber Silk Woolen Cocks for— Barrels (Maves) Barrels, metal Pipes Cocktail makers Cocoa Cocaine Codfish Coffee machine for removing pulp Coffeepote: Iron Plated Tin Cognac in— Barrels	70 1, 853 688 108, 328	24.** 933 250 12,715	888 1 19,680 31 342	248 7 2, 029 20 84	524	78	19 53 244 137 3 13,572	116 140 200 99 66 3 3 1, 797 43 804

Total importations into Costa Rica from the United States, Great Britain, France, and Germany for the year 1896—Continued.

	United 8	States.	Great B	ritain.	Fran	ice.	Germ	any.
Articles.	Kilo- grame.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value.
Colophony	76	\$7			l	<b> </b>		
Colors, prepared	250	87	6	#3	1 469	\$100	19	*
olumns, iron			2, 791	193			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
Combe:			0.75			4 000		
Horn	132	13 267	875	902	6, 411	4, 063	386 170	70 15
Compasses (brájulas)	102	201	<b></b> -		18	23	1.0	10
(Compases)					18	15	10	i
Condensers	4	2			·			· · · · · · · ·
Connections, pipe	4, 492	1,102	21	10	;		<b></b>	
CODROTTON	11,443	887	1, 061	243	16, 977	881	1, 997	85
ooking stoves	21, 037	2, 885	5, 112	382	3, 355	976	1, 269	18
CopaibaCopper, in plates	54 949	36 377	736	833				
Copperas	22	10	700					
Croom	449	16	51	8				
opying presess	1, 255	226	233	37			466	
Cord.	ı .			1	ļ			
Cotton					77	94	<b></b>	• • • • • •
Cotton and silk		• • • • • • • •		[· · · · · · ·			5	
Silk		• • • • • • • •		· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	120	512	<u></u> -	
Woolen	92				13	16	55	١ ١
Cordial, blackberry Corks	708	31 1, 155	81	24	789	564	1, 180	80
lorkecraws	143	147	332	118		304	357	3
Corn	99,018	2, 039						
Corn	2, 465	254			,			
Corn meal	31, 687	2, 270	151	5	`,	ļ. <b></b> .		I. <b></b> .
Cornabeliera	9, 625	1, 487						
Corn starch	16, 762	2,408	60	8				
Corrosive sublimate			6	7	61	61		
Corset frames Corsets :					26	11		•••••
Cotton	80	81	577	718	1, 290	2, 411	975	14
Silk							ĭ	1 7
Cosmetics	23	25			80	50	l	l
Cotton:	1		1		i		1	1
Damask like					126	103		
Goods	451	409			64	135	419	71
Raw	196	50	36	13	81	83		
Seedless	257	116	3, 897	2, 330	'			
For surgery	482	202	132	105	209	180		
Coulters, plow	12	2	100			100		
Counters:		}					1	
Bone	78	34			87	70	,   <b></b>	
Metal			94	92			! 7	1
Wooden, for stores			11	30				
Coverlets, cotton							88	1 2
Covers: Leather		905	مد ا	50			2	l
Metal	90 13	295	48		ļ	• • • • • • • •	2	ļ
For coaches	105	29						
Crabe	293	100						
Crackers	37, 258	8, 985	19, 564	4,750	188	62	10,608	1, 8
Crape:		1		1			/	
Cotton	135	25	54	117				l
Silk			1 -4	10			59	24
Trates, iron		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	565	198				ļ
Cravats: Cotton			104	154	41	283	125	4:
Silk	15	56	166	633	506	4, 092	445	1, 5
Silk and cotton					l		534	1, 5
Cream	25	25	38	36	81	24		
Cream of tartar	122	70	108	59	j <u>.</u> .	l	İ	
Cremor			298	149	305	157	58	1 :
Creosote	1	1	····					
Cretonne, cotton			311	190				
Crockery: Fine	1, 338	378	544	435	2, 120	994	19, 208	3, 7
Ordinary	5, 410	4, 953	501	102	166	19	161, 851	18, 6
In fancy objects		=, =00	15	9	62	51	170	10, 0
Crosses			1		109	112	l	ļ
Croton oil								
				101		1		(
Crowbars	87	17	634	101				
	87	17	634	101			335	

Total importations into Costa Rica from the United States, Great Britain, France, and Germany for the year 1896—Continued.

	United	States.	Great B	ritain.	Fran	ice.	Germ	any.
Articles.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	* Kilo- grams.	Value.
Cues, billiard	22	\$15			4	83		
Cuffs	20	22	1	\$13			95	\$25
Cumin	78	20	836	156			1,598	21
Cups:	ļ		1				1	Ì
For chocolate		····· <u>·</u> ;						
Crystal	188	54	<b></b>		' '->		2, 396	57
Wooden	1 7 57	14					ļ	
For perfumes, etc	, ,,	1.5		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••••••			
For perfumes, etc., empty	69	24	l	l	' 			
Curarine	113	240						
Curbs			4	5				
Curling irons			·		. 8	6		
Currycombs	221	41	43	11	<b></b>			
Curtains:	l				١		۱	
Cotton	19	9	589	1, 062	90	336	404	69
Elastic, cotton					·			
Glass					62	103	34	91
Woolen	l		8	11	02	103	256	21 19
Woolen Curtain rods	620	23	l •		'		2.00	
Curtain rous Curtain stuff, cotton			1, 329	1,010				
Cuspidors, paper	10	2	1,020	1,000		l		
Cuts for printing	1				11	24		
Damask:		1	1		1			
Cotton	l	l	92	88	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		439	55
Silk					112	446		
Dates	1, 117	196	137	14		52	1	
Demijohns	1,490	203			163	29	2,706	40
Iron			56	8				
Desks, school		34						
Dinner carrier, iron							346	6
Dishes, metal	3	3		•••••				
Disinfectants	205	15	;				1, 242	28
Disinfecting powder							197	4
Dolla		!			97		1,807	53
Dominoes	8	20	i	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	87	19	19	1
Doors for iron arcs	172	30	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •					
Doors: Iron	908	350	4,052	540	118	118	1, 225	6
Wooden	8, 435	365	626	91	110	110	1, 828	32
Drawers:	0, 100	300	020	•			1,020	
Cotton	5	8	866	689	371	862	870	81:
Linen			1		14	26		
Woolen			54	47	218	557	200	43
Drilling, cotton			ļ. <b></b> .	ļ	397	373	1,397	48
Drillings	5, 285	2,904	12, 359	8, 477	640	646	65, 850	47, 16
Linen			62	74				
Drill <u>s</u>	418	106			ļ			
(Brocas)	106	62	j <u>.</u>					
Druga	6,635	8, 901	3, 623	2, 401	1,725	2, 693	5, 301	5, 85
Drugs, homeopathic				• • • • • • • • •	¦ <u></u>	<u>-</u> -	3	1
Drying powder					59	5		
Duck:	1 450	101	1	l		ì	ŀ	
Colored	452	6, 231	1 467	1 100				• • • • • • •
Cotton	10, 930 126	48	1, 467	1, 122				
Cotton, for surgery Dye:	120	100		i				
Iron	5	5	116	86	73	81		1
Tolu	1		14	4				
Valencian					22	8		
Dynamite	8, 331	838	9, 143	984				
Earthen jars	235	32		l				
Earthen tube	405	178			·	) 	235	<b>! 3</b>
Earthen ware	17	4						
Egg-beaters	46	10				· • • • • • • •		
Eggs	107	25						<b>-</b>
Crockery	22	11						'
Elastics	190	197					······ <u></u> -	••••
Cotton	·····		80	87			15	2
Cotton in thread	<b></b>		75	239		····; <u>;:</u> -	····	٠
Woolen			1, 320	2, 361	65	117	1, 854	4, 95
Elbows for—	123	و ا		ı	1	l	l	•
Chimneys	1 23	i	297	114	•			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	12	151	201	119				
Electricity measures Elixir:				i	ı	1		

Total importations into Costa Rica from the United States, Great Britain, France, and Germany for the year 1896—Continued.

	United	States.	Great B	ritain.	Fran	106.	Germ	any.
Artioles.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value
Elixir—Continued.								
Medicinal	71	\$43	<sup>1</sup> <b></b>				<b>-</b>	
Pepsin					47	\$30		
Wine and beef	213	86					<u></u> -	<u> </u>
Embroidery cloth Cotton	43	129	'	' • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			25	87
Emery cloth	17	128					5, 578	- 00
Emulsion, Scott's	4, 332	2, 266		1				1
Rnvelopes	4,666	1, 618	4, 452	\$501	565	345	2, 248	1, 20
Ergot	28	25		,				1
Essence:								
Maravillosa Sprinklers	86	38	50	50			559	18
Essences, concentrated	5	ii	94	35				
Ether, sulphurio	12	43	181	53	96	33	536	111
Extract:				••			1 300	*'
Beef	234	302	190	189	209	139	51	
Fluid of vichy			!		21	26	,	
Malt	117	105	528	232	244	37	343	10
Mint			2	8		- <b></b>		
For dyeing	1, 126	248	505	905	100		397	1.
For sirups Eyeglasses	1, 432	1,073	900	395	127	61	9	١,
Eyelota, metal	17	9			98	48	63	1
Fanning machines for coffee	81,071	870						
Fans	<u>-</u>						123	27
Feather			4	16	<b></b>		3	1
Ivory		·····			40	152		
WoodenFeather dusters	87	17					2	
Feathers for adorument	345	247	2 8	15	118 8	195 55	100	
Felt. shoemakers'	813	65		13	°	33	27	2
Felt, shoemakers' Fences, iron Fernet bitters			459	77				l
Fernet bitters	20	6						
Ferules					4	2		
(Sunchos)	90	10			<u></u> -		!	
Figs, driedFiles, steel	810	155	62	12	70	19	·····	
r 1108, steel	1, 429	701	195	167			166	14
Metal	56	10	1		36	62		
Pasteur		10			1, 173	1,632		
Fire clay			1,050	53				
Fire clay	1,816	436	110	21				
Fireworks	290	243						
Fish	7, 278	1, 474	902	143	5, 577	1, 817	641	14
Fishhooks	9	9	93	131	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	¦•••••		• • • • • •
Flags For consulate	11	34			10	23		
Flannel:		l			10	20		
Cotton	346	196	1,660	1,272		1	303	16
Woolen	246	548	2,736	3, 389	460	1,059	3, 558	5, 79
Flasks:		1	1				· ·	
Empty	1,949	337	5, 207	692	110	15	9, 467	1, 48
With metal tops	149 82	55						• • • • • •
Flatirons	3, 529	14 281	593	69	35	5	156	······j
Flints	0,028	401	266	52	68	13	61	1 1
Floor powder							81	ĺ
Flour:	ł							1
Corn	31,687	2, 270	151	5		. <b></b>	<b></b>	
Oat	6, 366	443	9, 603	1, 250	336	81	23	
Lacteated	501	257	296	129	898	847		
Rye	332	11						
SagoWheat	4, 104, 467	234, 538	72 15, 300	545	••••••		876	80
Flower of sulphur	322	201, 036	57	0.3			1,066	14
Flowerpots	7	. 2	636	159	203	107	8, G45	1, 2
Cardboard						l <del></del> .	236	88
Crockery		· · · · · · · · · ·					111	1
Earthenware						- <b></b>	60	
Glass					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		182	
Flowers: Artificial	65	50	4	14	382	958	1,506	2, 01
Cherry	10	- 5	l •	14	552	200	1,000	
Medicinal	42	54			8	8	192	
Fodder	1, 158	45		l		l	l	<u>.</u>
Foil:	1							
	1 000	59	1	I		I <b>.</b>	1	
Copper	228	1 00					22	T

Total importations into Costa Rica from the United States, Great Britain, France, and Germany for the year 1896—Continued.

	United	States.	Great B	ritain.	Frai	1CO.	Germ	any.
Articles.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value.
Food, children's Foot scrapers:	1,795	\$770	1, 574	\$475		ļ <b></b>		
Metal	93 37	16 14			¦			
Vegetable fiber	99	47						
Forges Forks:	1, 320	274	1, 390	264				
Forks:	27 53	3 4	1	1	82	<b>\$</b> 73		
Fountains:	53	•						
Crystal, for soda water.	321	185				<b> </b> -	·	
Lamp Fowling pieces	145 180	22 204	637	719	6	93	348	\$379
Frames: Glass		L					20	
For likenesses	778	342	27	15	860	195	301	180
Framings, iron	7, 182	700	ļ. <b></b>	ļ			ļ. <b></b> .	
Freezers, ice-cream	117	30 88	`					·
French beans, canned Frieze:	1, 078	- 00		·····				
Cotton			78	. 84				
Woolen			204	412				
Fringes, wool and silk, for curtains		1	36	93	ł	•	1	ì
Frogs, iron			4, 096	169				
Fruit paste	130	20	#, 000					
Fruits:			r					l
Brandied Dried	197	115		· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	383	127		•••••
Fresh	1, 601	115 239	43	2				
In their juice	29, 815	2, 819	457	76	904	331	392	127
With rind	39	5						
Frying pans, iron	650 108	103		· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				
Fuel Fulminants	66	108			6	4	26	65
For mines	130	155						
Funnels, iron	38	6				·····	8	26, 287
Furniture Used	80, 560 7, 728	15, 310 972	13, 531	3, 295	4,777	3, 306	482, 612 4, 461	910
Gaiters, canvas	50	48					2, 202	
Gallery of wood	53	10				<b></b>		
Garbanzas	4, 595 1, 514	254 224				····		
Garters:	1,514			•••••			*********	
Cotton	28	77			32	39	6	8
Rubber	4	4	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	i			¦	
SilkGas, oxifero	1	2	147	95		•••••		
Gates	2,580	383						
Gauges for printing	19	27						
Gauze: Carbolized	16	21		1	İ	l		1
Cotton	103	125	8, 731	9,040	197	587		
Gelatine	111	72	1,019	670	59	42	403	181
Gin in—	449	282	0.001	362	368	91	11 700	2,093
Bottles Demijohns	383	282 65	2, 981	802	308	91	11,792	2,003
GingerAle	17	5						
Ale	972	95	13, 007	1, 159	<b></b>		24	1
Gingham, outton Girders, iron	934	528	1,508 12,808	1,505 670			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Girdles			484	803			53	20
Glass	735	124						
Plain	2, 669	713	44, 697	4, 414	965	240	9, 677	606
Magnifying For lighting	18	6		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••		•••••	
For photograps	615	381						
Goods							32	10
Glassware	18, 400	3, 351	•••••			;;		
FancyOrdinary	39	44	1, 451	417	91 2, 675	14 488	20, 729	4, 436
Used			257	161			, 120	2, 200
Glycerate of lime					22	14		
Globes: Geographical					7	14	2	
Glass, for lamps	82	79			l			
Paper		l	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		l		·····	

Total importations into Costa Rica from the United States, Great Britain, France, and Germany for the year 1896—Continued.

	United	States.	Great B	ritain.	Fran	100.	Germ	any.
Articles.	Kilo- grans.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value
loves:	ŀ			}	1		1	1
Cotton			' <b></b>	<b> </b>			1	l ≉
Kid	2	36	15	\$32	144	\$662	32	1
Silk	1	l <b></b>	10	98			1	
Silk	l 31	1	11	34				
line	1, 242	614	952	144	132	41	1,711	31
lycerin	95	26	286	83			398	10
old lace	7	20			90	445	344	70
Motal	1	1	ľ	l	1	1	2	
Paper	ļ		,	<b></b>	'		22	:
Framophone	11	15	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					١ '
rapes, fresh	883	90			•••••			
rates:		"	1	•••••	,	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
Chimney	20	11		ŀ		1	1	1
Kitchen	_~	**	191	13				
For boilers	742	48	191	1 10				
rating, iron	1 192	1 30	397	802				
rinders		6	091	302		•••••		
uano	10		01 701	2 400				
	·····		81, 721	3,630				
uitars	14	50		••••			162	2
uitar strings							15	l
ium:	1							۱ ـ
Arabic	651	218	862	811	962	810	563	2
Drops	606	178	2	2				
Myrrh Pitch	12	5						
Pitch	26	8						
Shellao			10	7				
lun nipples			11	11	26	26		
utta percha goods	49	93				]		
Do	29	40						
ypsum	8, 854	256	94	8	274	4		
air	155	94	50	40			32	l
Cloth	27	27	10	30				
Dye	36	42						
lalters	87	20	l	l <i></i>		1		l
lam	43, 797	6, 801	842	247	94	57	1, 902	8
Iammelia	4	2				l		
ammers	779	235	140	16				
ammocks							43	1
andkerchiefs:							_	_
Cotton			27, 493	80, 574	140	602	8, 075	6, 6
Silk	150	1, 280	98	782	159	966	819	3, 4
Silk and wool		_,			17	66		
Woolen					162	544	67	1
andles:				1	1	-	, ,,	•
Broom	4,001	599	1,693	315		Ì	848	l.
Broom	2, 135	283	2,000	""			1	ľ
Metal	128	21						
Plated	603	266						
Plated, for coffina	75	28						
Wooden, for tools	8,047	578			15	4	1	
landsaws	897	855	101		10	-	1	l
lardware	968	159	161 2, 164	79				
(Quincalla)				967				[ <u>-</u>
Iarness	12	14	5	8	96	66	138	4
larps	862	408					55	
	6	8	·······			· <u></u> -		
atbands, cotton	••••••		59	534	24	56	424	1, 8
atchets	**********		77	24				
	1,085	2, 927					1,419	2, 8
Felt	483	900	4, 267	6, 659	2, 530	5, 352		
Ladies', woolen					791	935		
Straw	1,038	1, 949	8, 119	3, 887	720	1,460		
ay	45, 630	1, 291						
lay cutters	339	73	8, 421	248				
leadstalls			83	49	46	163		
Leather	11	7			l			
leaters	56	39						
ectograph ink	98	56						
leels, shoe	760	269						
lemoglobina				. <b></b>	82	286		
lemp			621	430				
For shoemakers			456	578	97	87	145	1,4
For sewing sacks	580	834	8, 900	1,575	159	63	3, 129	1.4
For embroidery					l		107	-,
For skeins	l						20	1
	,	1	1	1	1	1		I
lerrings	8, 565	217	3, 470	380	42	12	248	

Total importations into Costa Rica from the United States, Great Britain, France, and Germany for the year 1896—Continued.

	United	States.	Great B	ritain.	Fran	ice.	Germ	Germany.	
Articles.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	
Hides:									
Tanned	4, 152	\$4, 484			106	\$346	250	\$66	
With hair Manufactured, for sad-			26	\$18			136	93	
dlers	 ,•••••		64	106		<b> </b>	30	2	
Hinges	8,931	1, 213	846	105			2, 045	42	
Hook nails Hooks and eyes	416	72	529 2	58		<b>-</b> -	30	2	
(Broches)	54	5	178	111	101	18	356	34	
Hooks:	1								
Boat	682	40							
Metal Wood, for clothes	490 14	182	89	80			668	26	
For trozas	12	5							
loops, wooden	70	10				<b></b> -			
lops	5, 526 26, 298	1,320	74	28 61			770	24	
Huse:	20, 200	2, 829	700	01					
Cloth			31	20					
Duck			790	152					
Oilcloth Rubber	1, 209 64	689 72	34	16	22	26	59	4	
Hour glasses							8		
Hydrate of chloral	! . • • • • • • • • • • •		45	44					
Hypophosphite, liquid			16	8					
Of soda	118 426	80				·····			
(Sorbeteras de helados)	117	80							
mages	•••••		¦		58	30	771	1,77	
Plaster Porcelain			¦				88 341	23	
ncense							42	ے ا	
ndigo	548	159	222	73	446	100	5, 873	91	
njectors, steam	41	120					<b></b> -	<b>-</b>	
nk: Bronzing			1	İ		ĺ	25	1 1	
Marking	193	70					20	l	
Printing	448	85			196	18	85	2	
Solid			292	66	2, 161			66	
Writing For dyeing leather	4, 408 383	807 57	665	102	2, 101	241	5, 995		
For dyeing wood		1					124		
For stamps	16	8	<u>-</u> -			• • • • • • • •		<u>-</u>	
nkstands	213 9	148	7	10			150	7:	
nsertions			701	1,895	896	3, 096	1, 190	3, 95	
nstruments:			'	-,		.,	,	1	
Dental	4	8							
Electric	226	258	229	263	287	474	174 240	16	
Surgical	261	155			12	116	95	16	
Surgical, used					82	438			
For carpenters	134	69 230						· • • • • • •	
For druggists	1, 449	80				•••••	17		
odide of potassium	7	12	13	14	64	320			
odine, reaublimed	•••••				43	108	•••••		
odoformpecacuanha	3 24	41	200	243		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
rish linen	2.	**	<b>32</b> 0	326					
ron:									
Bar Billet	13, 692 4, 060	1, 073 519	197, 838	10, 396		• • • • • • • •	8, <b>46</b> 3 733	8	
Cast	<b>3, 000</b>	23				•••••	100		
(Dealizado)	196	126	134	93			460	7.	
Galvanized	30, 414	2, 817	1, 029, 710	70, 560	237	70	28, 706	2, 41	
Goods	10, 324 538	619 157	66	141		•••••	481 72	12 2	
Pipes	8	131						<u></u>	
Plates	23, 207	659							
Powder	659	205	<b></b>			•••••	57	1.	
Solution	2, 026	2, 263	16, 931	2, 015	2, 919	11 559	64, 883	15, 61	
Do							412	20	
For bridges			296	25		•••••			
For construction	4, 444	1,811	2, 278 851	799 26	2, 974	439	•••••		
			831	201					

Total importations into Costa Rica from the United States, Great Britain, France, and Germany for the year 1896—Continued.

	United	States.	Great B	ritain.	Fran	ce.	Germ	any.
Articles.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kılo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value
Jacks, iron	60	\$25			. <b></b>	 		
Jamaica rum	38	9	97	\$14			140	\$27
Japan varnish Jellies							182	408
Jowels:	3,941	591	1,650	292	65	\$41		· · · · · · · · ·
Ordinary	603 2	2, 030 1, 688	74	239	228 4	308 1,020	1, 310 16	3, 268 3, 902
Silver							11	80
Jugs, porcelain						· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	567	148
Fruit Lemon	219 3	119 5		- <b></b>				
Meat	6	1 7						
Jute for bags	36	1i						
Kerchiefs, woolen							405	848
Kerosene	394, 703	22, 376	594	82	<b></b>			
Kettles, iron	1,716	115	8, 938	300			59	11
Keys, latch Knives: Iron	2, 327 6, 126	780 5, 409	361 1, 172	712			85 670	34 465
Table	267	220	1, 172	103	659	659	1,311	962
Knives and forks, for table.	77	101	3, 375	2, 074	000		1,496	1. 229
Plated	6	7	70	212			155	300
Labela	127 390	34 403	358	113	187	267	907	567
Lace: Cotton			5, 511	12, 469	51	386	461	1, 135
Do			288	521			53	45
Silk					1	14 5	11	24
Ladles, for kitchen	258	136				١	122	16
Lampblack	428	59	175	20			115	4
Lamp chimneys	6, 856	993	73				1 1076	350
Lamp shades	15	2	- <i></i>				9	
Do	37	24 10					17	17
Cardboard	226	23						
Lamps							8	7
Lámparas	81	35		ļ				
Reververos	9	6						·
Of tin	2,632	801	57	40	163	67	9.400	752
Metal	4.034	1, 730	793	293	264	78	2, 400 8, 313	2, 221
Lanterns:	1 -, -, -	2,.00		200	202	, ,,	0,010	
Cardboard		<u>.</u> .					238	113
Glass	26	7	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	¦			669	334
Metal	996	134 338						
Paper	790	233	2	3				
Photographic	8	6		١				
Lard	<b>56</b> 3, 255	65, 530	4,900	530				;
Lasts: Iron				1	635	145	!	!
Leather	20	12			035	110	168	100
Wooden	93	69	. <b></b>			219	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	·
Latches	236	37		¦			73	
Laudanum	41	20						
Lavender	440 25	394						
Lead	2,024	200					466	35
Lead:	1				1			
White	532	112	5, 097	367	 		55	i 6
Manufactured Wrought	165	47			'	- <b></b>	104	. 8
In bars	272	51	72	10	' • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		104	l
For curling hair	5	4		<u>.</u>				1
Leather goods			817	295			227	235
Leather: Morocco	1						20	Fo
Tanned	1, 104	1,091	125	71	641	1, 261	53 1, 488	2, 736
Tips	., 101	2,001	160	l':	1 0.51	1, 201	1, 400	389
Leggings, leather	25	85	528	589	20	42	<b></b>	, , - <b></b> -
Lemon squeezers	1	l l	. <b></b>		'		<b>15</b> 3	42
Lemonade:	127	10	936					
	187 282	19 20	3 ;0	26		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		

Total importations into Costa Rica from the United States, Great Britain, France, and Germany for the year 1896—Continued.

	United	States.	Great B	ritaiu.	Fran	ce.	Germ	any.
Articles.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value.
Lentils (lentojas) Letters, enameled (letras	1,025	\$89						
esmaltadas) Levels	10 362	15 146	39	\$22				
Metal Lichen	59	12					10	
Lids, for kitchen	789	675	391 37	59 8				
Lightning-rods Lightning-rod piles							66	2
Lime	333 2, 417	29 1,453	138, 489	72, 335	259	\$202		
inen and silk goods			357	550	19 164	48		
inen stuffs					l	13		
Cotton			9, 573	7, 638	399 505	376 1,774	86	4
8kin	879	468	5, 298	4, 806	37	72	112	24
For hats, cotton For hats, cotton and silk					1,662	2,839	112 36	11
inseed	19 188	91	259	366	86	17	1, 507	34
Liquors:		j						
In boxes	553	276	47 62	61	1, 110	327	744	17
Raspail	9 940	982			21	7		
ock bolts	3, 240 175	129	72	10				
ocks	7, 082 21, 769	2, 897 10, 170	611	254			2, 079	1,11
ogwood	56	9						
Lotteries	6	81		' 	80	15		
umber	259, 422	6, 300	12	43	198	374		
уө	67	2	l <b></b>	l				
fachetes	16, 926 84, 892	14,794 20,491	18, 980 12, 057	7, 908 3, 411	579	360	6, 839 2, 407	4, 18
Machinery for—	ł	1		ł			7	_
CoffeeSugar	111, 344	31, 861	13, 359 33, 922	5, 563 4, 978				
Aschines: Bottling	872	359				l	29	1
Corking Dentists'	80	45			68	20	ļ	
Electrical	42 159	83 35						` 
Jewelry	6	8			76	25	31	4
Sawing	12, 221	2,919						
Washing Writing	76 729	1, 998			66	23		
Writing	339 1,759	73 223	3, 421	248	·····			
For cutting hair	3	16						
For cutting tobacco For drying clothes	47	63						
For gas water For grinding meat	282 617	184 103	48	8				15
For making bricks	2, 784	893						10
For making candles For making ice cream	709 426	275 80						
For making butter	12	6						
For pressing hay For putting on capsules	1, 070 22	212 27					21	1
For sharpening saws For shelling corn	25 9, 625	30 1,487				- <b></b>		
For steamboats	102	70						
For sewing For sewing, used	42, 922 59	12, 879 21	808	893			12	4
Mackerel	5, 030 24	726 16	1, 258 1, 686	163 1, 190				
Magnesia	52	7	1,000	1, 190			87	
Mallets, wooden Malt	16 89	20						
Mandolins	84 29	132 20					***	
Manifold writers Manna	131	67	139	147	148	64	591 252	43 13
Manure Marble, in bulk	1, 297 30, 805	1,477	95, 335	6, 403	512	120	227, 740	21, 42

Total importations into Costa Rica from the United States, Great Britain, France, and Germany for the year 1896—Continued.

Marble tops		United	States.	Great B	ritain.	Fran	ce.	Germ	any.
Marbies, wrought	Articles.		Value.		Value.		Value.		Value
Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agricology   Agr	farble tons	60	#30			 			
Lasks	farble, wrought								
Cardas								71	\$2
Caretas   2   2   2   2   2   3   3   3   3   3	fasks:	1				l			
Wire	Cardboard			85	\$29			145	4
Saroles									
Altar Bridge	atches			 				32, 113	7, 0
Bridge	Agricultural					. <b></b>			
Church   Do	Altar		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			3
Do	Bridge	9, 240	1, 280						
Circus   18,000   15,000     20	Do		•	20,000	2,000	6			
Coach		18,000	15, 000						
Denisitry	Coach	128						<b></b>	
Dissecting	Construction	70, 570							3
Drug store	Dentistry	1	3						
Ricetrical   18,304   3,409   1,061   417	Dissecting			206	80				
Do.   215   428	Plactrical	18 304		1 061	417				
Hose	Do			1,001					
Hose   14   24	Fowling piece								····
Identification   14   24   11   1   1   1   1   1   1   1   1	H086	6	5						
Do.   628   183   124   54   223   61   48	Ice machine							<b></b>	
Metal for lighting         170         46         48           Metal for mines         2,291         366         48           Mine         242         114         814         500           Photographic         10         35         35           Post of corffins         181         125         125           Printing         77         58         7           Printing office         320         156         18           Pump         11         6         736,735         62,536         71,671         2,787           School         31         20         2,736,735         62,536         71,671         2,787         2,785           School         31         20         36         18,857         8,190         194         194         194         194         194         194         194         194         194         194         194         194         194         194         194         194         194         194         194         194         194         194         194         194         194         194         194         194         194         194         194         194         194         194 <t< td=""><td>Kitchen</td><td>1</td><td></td><td>······</td><td> <u>-</u></td><td></td><td></td><td>4, 371</td><td>1,1</td></t<>	Kitchen	1		······	<u>-</u>			4, 371	1,1
Metal for mines         2,291         366				124			61		
Mine	Motal for mines			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		1
Photographic   10   35   10   10   10   10   10   10   10   1	Mina			814	500		•••		
Plated, for coffins   185   61	Photographic								
Plated, for coffins   185	Dő						! <b></b>	. <i>.</i>	
Printing office   320   156   11   6	Plated, for coffins			<b></b>					
Pump.	Printing								
Railroad	Printing office							[ • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
School   31   20   20   20   20   20   20   20   2	Pump	11	0	0 794 798	40 594			71 071	
Sewing machine   23   36   18,857   8,190   194	Rahool	81	20					11,011	2,0
Steamboat	Sewing machine								
Telephone   25, 325   2, 517   194	Steamboat			18, 857	8, 190				
Wooden for arts and trades		25, 825	2,517					194	1
trades         1,070         203         413           Mriting desk         506         955         7,268         1,710         413           ste         Esterilis         82         36         1,710         8           Petates         6,914         1,472         2,407         148         4,361         8           Wire         36         10         48         40         36         40         436         40         436         40         436         40         436         40         436         40         436         436         40         436         40         436         436         40         436         40         436         40         436         40         436         40         436         40         436         40         436         40         436         40         436         40         436         40         436         40         436         40         436         40         436         436         40         436         40         436         40         436         40         436         40         436         436         436         436         436         436         436         436	Water pipe	15	7				. <b></b> .		
Writing desk         506         955         7,268         1,710	Wooden, for arts and	1 000	000						
### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ### ##	Writing don't			7 980	7 710			413	1
Reterrilia	A LIMIR GORY			1,200	1, 110				
Petates								8	
Wire         36         10         40         40         40         40         50         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         40         4		6, 914	1,472	2,407	148				5
Skin         148         40           Straw         77         3           Wire         160         23           Wool         85           attrees stuffs         770         595         271           auls, for ahips         48         15           assures;         173         81           assures:         2         39           Shoemakers'         2         39           tape, for tailors         1         2           Wooden         217         122           Bat:         3         2           Pickled         161,762         11,516         285         25           Preserved         13,784         4,104         1,836         425         2,512         1,295         1,575           edicinal leaves         283         117         34         25         60           edicines, ferruginous         90         93         3,724         249         629         217         426           emorandum books         31         22         29         217         426         29           ercury         20         25         25         25         25         4		36	10				·		
Straw	attresses:	ŀ	1						1
Wool attress stuffs	Skin						· • • • • • • •		<u> </u>
Wool attress stuffs	Straw						·		¦
astrees stuffs	Wasi			100	20			95	
auls, for ships	attress stuffs			770	595				1
pasures, glass 544 259 173 81 2 39 2 39 39 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30 30	suls, for ships	48	15					l	
Pickled	easures, glass	544	259	173	81				
tape, for tailors     1     2       Wooden     217     122     383       Do     54     52     1     4     127     122     383       Pickled     161,762     11,516     285     25     25     25     25     1,575     25       edical drope     6     10     283     425     2,512     1,295     1,575     25       edicines, ferruginous     90     93     33     3724     249     629     217     426     28       emorandum books     31     22     22     29     217     426     29       erino:     Cotton     3     37     25     37     25     4,901     2,584     5,6       feal:     Pisted     16     28     8,617     13,587     2,549     4,901     2,584     5,6       For bronsing     31     261     65	885TF68:	l		_				ł	
tape, for tailors     1     2       Wooden     54     52     1     4     217     122     383       Do     54     52     1     4     122     383       Pickled     161,762     11,516     285     25     25       Preserved     13,754     4,104     1,636     425     2,512     1,295     1,575       sdicial drope     6     10       sdicines, ferruginous     90     93     93     37     425     111     64     60       sdicines, ferruginous     90     93     3,724     249     629     217     426     28       emorandum books     31     22     29       error     20     20     217     426     28       Woolen     8,617     13,587     2,549     4,901     2,584     5,6       stal:     Pisted     16     28     28       For bronsing     31     261     65	In spring boxes			3	2		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	¦	
Wooden         54         52         1         4         217         122         388 at at at at at at at at at at at at at	Shoemakers'				• • • • • • • •	2	39	¦	
Do.     54   52   1   4       13	Wooden		•••••		•••••	217	199	383	4
### Pickled   161,762   11,516   285   25       Preserved   13,754   4,104   1,836   425   2,512   1,295   1,575   4,401   1,836   425   2,512   1,295   1,575   4,401   1,836   425   2,512   1,295   1,575   4,401   1,836   425   2,512   1,295   1,575   4,401   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1,575   1		54	52	i	4				1 -
Pickled         161,762         11,516         285         25         25 <t< td=""><td></td><td>1</td><td> </td><td>_</td><td>-</td><td></td><td></td><td> </td><td></td></t<>		1		_	-				
Preserved   13,754   4,104   1,636   425   2,512   1,295   1,575   6   6   6   10	Pickled							. <b></b> .	
Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Section   Sect	Preserved	,,,		1, 836	425	2,512	1, 295	1, 575	5
adicines, ferruginous     90     93     3,724     249     629     217     426	dical drops					• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	- <b></b>		
edicines, patent. 2, 383 3, 724 249 629 217 426			117	84	25	******		60	
emorandum books 31 22		2 353		940	620				
ercury     29       erino:     13       Cottom     13       Woolen     8,617       13,587     2,549       4,901     2,584       5tal:     5,6       Plated     16       28     65	emorandum books			2-15	028	. 211			
erino:  Cotton:  Woolen:  Stal:  Plated:  16 28  For bronsing:  31 261 37 37	ercury							29	
Cotton     13     37       Woolen     8,617     13,587     2,549     4,901     2,584     5,68       etal:     Plated     16     28       For bronsing     31     261     65	erino:								1
etal: Plated 16 28	Cotton								
Plated 16 28 55 65				8, 617	13, 587	2, 549	4, 901	2, 584	5,0
For bronsing 31 261									l
FOI DEVUISING				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	er.	
	For Drubsing			•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			_ w	

Total importations into Costa Rica from the United States, Great Britain, France, and Germany for the year 1896—Continued.

	United	States.	Great B	ri <b>ta</b> in.	Fran	100.	Germ	any.
Articles.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value
Milk:								
Condensed	48, 377	\$7,310	9, 485	\$1,730	2, 190	\$406	576	\$9
Of sulphur	118 7, 416	24 1, 482	414	91	13	25	346	12
Minium	529	107	97	8	1	20	340	12
Mirrors	3, 012	1,008	60	30	1,804	866	6, 985	2, 42
Used	510	102						
Mistela	253	59		<u>:</u> -: <u>-</u> :-			<b></b>	
Mixed cloth	39, 178 642	16, 718 49	10, 074	5, 174				
Moleakina	Uaz	10						1.34
Money, coined	4	1,962						
Monuments, bronze	1, 115	639						
Mortadela	•••••		151	100				
Mortars:	16	2			l	ł	l	
Crockery Earthenware	10		44	15				
Glass	225	56						
Marble	27	6						
Mosquito bars	338	241	10	9				
Motors	72	216	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		<u></u>		••••	
Moldings	2, 608	645		• • • • • • • •	210	91	8, 798	2, 62
Molds: Cork							- 11	1
Iron			3, 191	176				
Metal	6	8						
Soap	90	43		· • • • • • • •			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Sugar Mourning for hats	62	61	•••••	• • • • • • •	64			• • • • • • •
Mouthpieces, amber				•••••	1	220 3	i	
Mucilage pots	2	49						
Mufflers:	_				l			
Cotton				• • • • • • •	180	385		
Silk	32	315			826	3, 850	33	56
Wool	2, 129	207	1,092	157	37	47	95 10, 375	17 95
Music, printed	163	208	1,002	101	01	*1	361	35
Musical accessories							13	l i
Musical instruments	695	813			833	822	950	82
Mushrooms	• • • • • • • • • •				31	74	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Muslin: Cotton	428	335	11, 377	10, 316	69	217		
Woolen		300	86	202	106	24	127	26
Mustard	1,008	214	2,017	233	352	88	684	13
Nail pullers	7	2				<b>.</b>		
Nails:	44 470	0.000	17 011					
Iron	44, 470	2, 668	17,011 996	1, <b>62</b> 1 109	6, 154	1,632	135, 198	7,09
Nansu			79	112			•••••	
Napkins	7	5	696	871	145	121	149	19
Neceseres (small bags for					1			
ladies)	• • • • • • • • • •				141	164	102	14
Necklaces, amber Needles, steel	117		74	135	1	3	655	
Netting wire	117 551	228	/*				655	96
Netting, wire Nickle-plated goods	14	13						
Nightshirts	34	28						
Nippers, metallic	3	1						
Nipples:					1			1
Gutta-percha, for nurs- ing	50	55			2	16		
Rubber, for nursing	102	163					75	13
Nitrate of—								
Bismuth	53	102					• • • • • • • • • •	;
Potash		' <u></u>	295	41	336	43		
Niter, sweet spirits of	10	44	1	1			82 64	10
Nursing bottles:	•••••						04	
Glass	473	131	34	5	8	- 2		
Rubber	25	16	2	3	ļ. <b></b>			l
Nutmegs	298	205	237	189		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	93	9
Nuts	961	206	50	10	83	12		
For screws	2, 757	317	214 53	38	•••••		•••••	
Cotton	4, 212	697	03	•				
Oarlocks	67	44						
Oarlocks Oars Oatmeal	781 6, 3 <b>66</b>	354 443		1, 250	336		23	

Total importations into Costa Rica from the United States, Great Britain, France, and Germany for the year 1896—Continued.

1	United	States.	Great E	ritain.	Fran	ace.	Germ	any.
Articles.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value
Data	93, 944	\$2,718						
Objects of adornment	61	23					534	\$21
Ocher Oil:	8, 412	488	1, 171	<b>\$</b> 56	741	\$42	3, 803	17
Almond	798	161	415	146	211	43	845	18
Anise	5	8		·····ii			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Benzine	83	32	14				•••••••••	
Castor	891	240	1,758	281	465	82	1, 118	17
Cocoanut	404 7, 283	3, 481	327 1,753	979			1, 126	40
Cotton-seed	809	85						
Essential	12 1, 720	20 186	6	15			1 <b></b> 1 <b></b>	
Lard Linseed	8, 145	1, 180	24, 214	2,842				1,8
Lubricating	8, 739	480		. <b></b>			' <b></b>	`
Machine Nut.	56, 578 39	4, 793	771	156	•••••		129	
Olive	5, 201	888	1, 254	417	18, 695	3, 462	1,631	2:
Palm	9, 635	1, 175			741	93		
Palma christi Patent	71 127	22 138	144	31	23	44		
Turnip	1,974	261						
Whale Oil cans	733 124	83						j
Oilcloth (genero abulado)	124	191	432 1, 278	1,024	33	21		10
Oilcloth			267	42				
Cotton	451	409			102	153	86	<b>-</b>
For floors	45	19	8, 211	507	102		997	1
For floors (encerados) For tablecloths			677	128			577	1:
For tablecloths Dilatones	241	51	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		·		850	8
Uintment	3	4	12	28				
Camphor			7	5			! <b></b>	:
Olives Onions	1, 774 67, 612	339 3, 455	784	95	498	132	117	1 1
Openers, can	43	19					88	3
Opium Organs	39 506	134 310	25	76	205		2, 424	1 1 81
Church	500	310			325 461	213 3, 164	2, 424	0,
Orgeat					847	79		
Ornaments: Bronze					19	29		
MetalFor churches	220	104					643	17
For churches							342	2, 62
Oxgoads Oxide of—			181	118				
Mercury, red					59	30		
Zinc Oysters	681	152	62	22				
Packing:	12, 734	2,218						1
Pipe	329	33						
Rubber	11 37	10	j				ļ	
For machines	41	45		. <b></b>			l	
Padlocks	800	446	3, 230	1, 116			446	20
Paint brushes	15 865	1, 262	60	49			725	6
Paintings, gilded and	}			-			i	
plated Paints:	14	13	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				¦	`
Oil	18, 661	2, 886	50, 092	3, 466	 		39, 700	3,6
Powdered	88	6			378	48	5	
Prepared	132 1,878	25 1, 602	47	98	7, 976	3, 768	2. 735	1,8
Pans:			"	"	1 ., 5.0	5, 100		2,0
Copper	61	31	9 054	248	¦		159	
Earthenware			3, 954 16, 922	985	·		5, 621	2
Iron	1, 768	476	28, 134	3, 376			. <b></b>	
	8,599	2, 347						··
Locomotive		1 11	)					
Tin Paper:	140	11			į			
Tin		96 152			 		36	

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Total importations into Costa Rica from the United States, Great Britain, France, and Germany for the year 1896—Continued.

	United	States.	Great B	ritain.	Fran	100.	Germ	any.
Articles.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value.
Paper—Continued.								
Brown	8, 271	\$382					711	\$7:
Carbon	1	2	<b>-</b>					
Cardboard	43	15						
Cigarette	46	38			263	\$74	827	31
Closet	590	119	99	\$81				
Colored	12	12	138	61	66	90	385	214
Copying	89	88	835	345				• • • • • • •
Emery	14	4		• • • • • • •		<u></u> -		
Filter	107	12		• • • • • • •	384	87		•••••
Flower	5	3		• • • • • • •				
Fly	118	28			14			
GoldLantern	4	3 5			14	6		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Music	188	60					295	33
Oiled	100	2	8				200	
Parchment	•	•	· •	•	7	2		
Photographic					•	-	81	5
Printing	13, 518	1,790			246	73	18, 627	1,66
Sand	2, 233	541	131	35	23	3	10,02.	1,00
Tarred	58	8	101	<u> </u>	~	١ .	l	
Tin	96	40		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•••••		l	
Wali	11, 304	2, 838			9, 826	8,871	107	2
Waterproof	11,000	2,000			5,020	0,0.1	1	l
Wrapping	24,419	2, 687	1, 988	214	476	78	77, 899	5, 12
Writing	6, 222	2, 627	225	113	2, 684	839	10,709	2, 20
In small squares			83	150				
For molding	191	75						
Paraffin	240, 548	35, 302			5, 110	985	2, 778	48
Parasols:	, ·	1		i		1	l '	l
Cotton			2, 655	2, 323	1, 882	680	47	8
Silk			l. <b></b>		433	632	175	30
Parlor gymnasium	18	19					<b></b>	
aranipa	198	14					<b></b>	
assamenteries:	l		1			ì	1	
Cotton					13	31		
Silk					69	264		
Pastilles, medicinal	222	224	180	201	484	500	216	77
eaches	95	18						
eanuts	4, 170	877						
Pearl goods			- <b></b>		54	107		
earls, glass					18	17		
Pear-shaped		_	ـــ	ا ــــا	1	l		
Crockery	20	7	102	48				
Metal	259	154	30	16			136	6
Wood	42	26			50	60		
Pegs:			ــ	1 _	1	l	1	1
(Alberjas)	8,004	405	52	3	·····			
(Guisantes)					1, 570	238		
Canned (alberjas)					17	5	65	1 1
Canned (guisantes)	5, 948	245			1			
egs, iron	2 004		378	27				
egs, iron	3, 906	8, 565	378	27	130	84	178	12
Pegs, iron Pencils Slate	20	15			. <b></b>			
Pegs, iron Pencils Slate Penknives	20 84	15 68	378 275	27 155	85	84	1, 487	2, 28
Pegs, ironencils	20	15			. <b></b>			2, 28
Pegs, iron	20 84	15 68			85	84	1, 487 44	12 2, 28 5
Pegs, iron. Pendis. Slate. Penknives. Pen racks. Pens:	20 84 423	15 68 237			35 121	84 123	1, 487	2, 28
Pegs, iron Pencils Slate Penknives Pen racks Pens: Quill Steel	20 84 423	15 68 237			85	84	1, 487 44	2, 28 5
Pegs, iron Pencils Slate Penknives Pen racks Pens: Quill Steel	20 84 423	15 68 237	275	155	85 121 82	84 123 58	1, 487 44	2, 28 5
egs, iron Pencils Slate Pen knives Pen racks Pen s Pen	20 84 423 394 2, 896	15 68 237 1, 288 548			35 121	84 123	1, 487 44	2, 28 5
Pegs, iron Penolis Penolis Pen siate Pen racks Pens: Quill Steel Pepper Pepsin.	20 84 423	15 68 237	275	155	85 121 82 18	84 123 58	1, 487 44	2, 28 5
legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron legs, iron	20 84 423 394 2, 896	15 68 237 1,288 548	275 	155 2	35 121 32 18	84 123 58 7	1, 487 44 92 5	2, 28 5
egs, iron Pencils Slate enknives en racks Pens Pens Cuill Steel Peppor Peppor Perchloride of iron Perfumers	20 84 423 394 2, 896	15 68 237 1, 288 548	275 3 11 329	155 2 17 452	85 121 82 18	84 123 58	1, 487 44	2, 28 5
egs, iron Pencils Slate Slate Pen knives Pen racks Pens: Quill Steel Pepper Pepsin Perfume atomizers Perfumery Periodicals	20 84 423 394 2, 896 1	15 68 237 1,288 548 1 1,064	275 	155 2	35 121 32 18	84 123 58 7	1, 487 44 92 5	2, 28 5 15
egs, iron Pencils Slate enknives en racks Pens: Quill Steel Pepper Pepsin Perfumery Perfumery Personal Steel Pe	20 84 423 394 2, 896 1 866	15 68 237 1,288 548	275 3 11 329 22	155 2 17 452 2	35 121 32 18 22 7, 105	84 123 58 7	1, 487 44 92 5	2, 28 5 15
egs, iron Pencils Slate enknives en racks Pens: Quill Steel Pepper Pepsin Perfumery Perfumery Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Personal Steel Pe	20 84 423 394 2, 896 1 866	15 68 237 1,288 548 1 1,064	275 3 11 329	155 2 17 452	35 121 32 18 22 7, 105	84 123 58 7 81 7,820	1, 487 44 92 5	2, 28 5 15
egs, iron encline service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service serv	20 84 423 394 2, 896 1 866	15 68 237 1,288 548 1 1,064	275 3 11 329 22	155 2 17 452 2	35 121 32 18 22 7, 105	84 123 58 7 81 7,820	1, 487 44 92 5	2, 28 5 15
egs, iron encline service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service service serv	20 84 423 394 2, 896 1 866	15 68 237 1,288 548 1 1,064	275 3 11 329 22	155 2 17 452 2	35 121 32 18 22 7, 105	84 123 58 7 81 7,820	1, 487 44 92 5	2, 28 5 15
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egs, iron encils encils enthives enthives enthives enthives enthives enthives enthives enthives enthives enthives erion erchloride of iron erchloride of iron erchlorides erfumery eriodicals essaries, rubber hosphot glycerate of lime hoto paintings liano keys elano keys elano enthives	20 84 423 394 2,896 1 866 6	1, 288 237 1, 288 548 1 1, 064	275 3 11 329 22 60	155 2 17 452 2	35 121 82 18 22 7, 105	84 123 58 7 31 7,820	1, 487 44 92 5 283	2, 28 5 15 32
egs, iron Pencils Slate Slate Sen knives Pen racks Pens Pens Roks Pens Pens Pers Pers Pers Perchloride of iron Perfume atomizers Perfumery Periodicals Pessaries, rubber Phosphate of lime Phosphate of lime Phospho-glycerate of lime Photo pafinings Plano keys Plano wire Planos	20 84 423 394 2,896 1 866 6	15 68 237 1,288 548 1 1,064 100 700	275 3 11 329 22 60	155 2 17 452 2 16	35 121 32 18 22 7, 105	84 123 58 7 81 7,820	1, 487 44 92 5 283 283	2, 28 5 15 32
egs, iron encils continues enknives en racks en racks en racks en racks con	20 84 423 394 2,896 1 1 866 6	1, 288 237 1, 288 548 1 1, 064	275 3 11 329 22 60	155 2 17 452 2 16	35 121 32 18 22 7, 105	84 123 58 7 31 7,820	1, 487 44 92 5 283	2, 28 5 15 33
Pegs, iron Penolis  Slate Pen knives Pen racks Pen racks Pens Quill Steel Pepper Perchloride of iron Perch	20 84 423 394 2,896 1 1 866 6	15 68 237 1,288 548 1 1,064 100 700	275 3 11 329 22 60	155 2 17 452 2	35 121 82 18 22 7, 105	84 123 58 7 81 7,820	1, 487 44 92 5 283 283	2, 28 5 15
Pegs, iron Penotis Penotis Slate Pen racks Pen racks Pen racks Pen s Quill Steel Pepper Perchloride of iron Perchloride of iron Perfume atomizers Perfunders Perfunders Perfunder of lime Phosphate of lime Phosphoelycerate of lime Photo paintings Plano keys Plano keys Planos Plickaces Pickaces Pickaces Pickaces Pickaces Pickaces Pickaces Pickaces Pickaces Pickaces Pickaces Pickaces	20 84 423 394 2, 896 1 866 6 	15 68 237  1, 288 548  1 1, 064  10 100  7 510 366	275 3 11 329 22 60	155 2 17 452 2 16	35 121 32 18 22 7, 105	84 123 58 7 81 7,820	1, 487 44 92 5 283 283	2, 28 5 15 32
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Total importations into Costa Rica from the United States, Great Britain, France, and Germany for the year 1896—Continued.

	United	States.	Great B	ritain.	Fran	106.	Germany.	
Articles.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value.
Pienes for—		}						
Carte	837	\$65		l	l			l
Filters	10	5						1
Firearms		1			1	\$3		
Locomotives	11, 599	2, 675	506	\$528	l <del></del>			
Machinery			482	43				
Machines	219	84	1					
Plows	132	12						
Sewing machines	18	3						
Sugar mills	85	12	l	l <b></b>	1			
Tubes	471	149	l	l			I	
Vessels	18	10				<b></b>	1	l
Washstands	2	2				<b></b>	<b></b>	
Pieces of metal for lamps							21	\$1
Pillows, feather	245	162	101	108	. <b></b>	<b></b>	!	
Pillowcases, cotton	13	18	8	56	2	6	! ! • • • • • • • • • • •	l
Pills:		l	l	l	İ		1	
Ferruginous	67	108	71	66	277	435	'	
Gelatinous	59	75			17	2	l	
Medicinal	<b></b> .				59	251	6	
Patent	411	1, 148	83	102	<b>-</b>			
Quinine	18	32			8	46		
Pimento	87	14						<b></b>
Pinions			109	83	<i>-</i>			
Pins	498	422	32	61	197	296	674	89 33
For hanging		¦ <b></b>	40	22			496	33
Pipes:		l	1	I	1	1		
Earthenware	3, 831	410	82	9	69	9	91	
Rubber	58	23						
Wood	482	640			198	74	70	8
Yeso	697	79	41	6		<b></b>	<b></b>	
Pique, cotton			790	648	3	2		
Pi <b>t</b> ch	8,085	84	545	88		<b></b>		
Pitchers:		1	ŀ	l	l	l	İ	1
Earthenware				·			743	17
Fancy	297	56					¦	
Pitchforks	19	6				<b></b>	!	
Planes, carpenters'	215	84		<b></b> -				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
lants, live	469	219	546	104			1, 230	50
Plated goods	1, 146	2, 001	65	135	67	122	343	78
Platee:		l			l .	1		
Copper		<b></b> -	946	292			<u>,</u>	
Crystal, for furniture	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		·····		144	49		
Tin	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		251	19				<b></b>
Photographic	1,480	944			16	10		
Wooden					• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		! <b></b>	
Wooden	552	49						
For washing	3, 486	412	577	48				
		}	58	13		•••••	¦	
Playing cards	884	340			411	131	307	8
10W8	5, 086	752	177	32	198	38		¦
lowshares				'			8, 420	1, 29
Iron						<u></u>	94	1
Plams	603	138	. 66	17	3, 232	801	292	7
Plush:						1	1	l
Cotton and silk			6	17				·
For boots	232	78		;		[		
Poison for—			i	ł	l	i		1
Ants	1,722	850		¦ <u>-</u>			7, 880	1, 12
Flice	81	14	1, 120	2, 783				
Hides	60	18		·		j <i></i>	169	. 8
Moths		·		•••••			147	4
	72	4	12	6				'
Poles	14	8		·	<u></u> -	<u></u> -		
rousning powder	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	l			47	15		
Polishing powder	50	16		;		j	¦	
Persona placetor	:;;;		·····	•••••			73	2
COPOUS DANSIER.	440	581	114	190	- <b></b>	•••••	[	
Portfolio:				'	1	ł	1	ľ
Cardboard	19	24			······			<u></u>
Leather	572	264	··········		306	542	845	47
Portmonnaies	<b>36</b> 8	322	8	2	748	496	140	16
Portraits				¦	7	55		
Crayon Posts:	24	125		¦	;		·····	
	18, 393	633	ľ	1	1	1	1	1
Iron								

Total importations into Costa Rica from the United States, Great Britain, France, and Germany for the year 1896—Continued.

	United	States.	Great B	ri <b>tai</b> n.	Fran	100.	Germ	any.
Articles.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value.
Potash	27	\$6	140	<b>\$</b> 55		<b> </b>	5	\$2
For soap For washing	695 27	150 6						
Potatoes	1, 448 71	48 20				<b></b>		
Pots, iron, for cooking	321	55	19, 252	1,216			7,876	796
Pouches: Leather	1	13	21	35	87	\$158	328	278
Paper	1,096	248						
Rubber For bottles	4	1	26	52	844	25		
Poultry	17 522	40	925	77			283	
Powder Wrought	17, 533	4, 737	235	' <b></b>			200	45
Printed forms	1,737	608	· 28	5	1, 256	439	29 601	21 152
Programmes for balls	16	19			1, 200			
Prunes	8	25	85	·26				• • • • • • • •
Puffs for powdering					182	280		
Pulleys:	972	320	271	63	 		   <b>-</b>	
Wooden	184	81						
For machinery Punice stone	10 11	28						
Pumps:		145						
DiversGlass	304 277	145 230	96	32			48	10
Hydraulic	2, 869	551		<b> </b>	159	956	- <b></b> -	
Water	2, 201	644						
PuttyQuicksilver	5, 233 55	326 36	2, 126	99			62	67
Quinine:	1			- <b></b>			1	
Bark	52	41			244	116	11	13
Rail henders	50	18						
Railings, iron	213	167	976	193				
Rails	11,768	862			' 		10 000	438
Rails and accessories	12, 723	1,619	281	86			10,068	130
Rakes	175 10	30 6	<b></b>		38	12		
Rams, hydraulic	1,577	445					95	41
Accessories	66	82			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		·····	
Wire	1,076	428						
Wooden	663 186	145 202	896	505	111	50	89	52
Strops	91	51	17	6		¦		
Ready-made clothing: Cotton Linen	1,057	1, 250	1,604	3, 627	2, 269	5, 432	683	1, 396
LinenSilk	······i	10	43 45	36 513	265	1,830	10	37
Woolen	61	110	366	1, 495	1, 264	5, 401	925	3, 065
Reeds: For chairs		ļ }					18	16
For furniture	26	37					<b> </b>	
Reflectors	978	15 267					8	5
Regulators	110	70				100		
Refus, leather	313, 210	7,420	12, 374	2, 143	27	109	•••••	
Revolvers	162	546			3	35	ļ	
Cotton	9	17		<u></u> .	85	203	481	230
Silk Woolen	12 7	134 50	82	227 34	949	10, 584	627 38	6, 740 59
For girdles							68	43
Rice	610, 172 40	42, 233 37	303, 677	23, 053	514 1,308	26 810	212, 300 109	13,099 25
Rifles	63, 553	7, 814	P 101	1, 128			12, 288	1, 737
Rings, Iron	829	303	8, 101 1, 463	414			12, 200	1, 101
Rings for embarking	339 2, 121	38 601	947	116				
Roasters	170	55						1
Coffee	340	71	3	2		1	48	I

Total importations into Costa Rica from the United States, Great Britain, France, and Germany for the year 1896—Continued.

	United	States.	Great B	ritain.	Fran	100.	Germ	any.
Articles.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value.
Rockets					3	\$10	<b></b>	
Rods:	8	<b>\$2</b>			30	42		
Horn Wooden	70	9				42	**********	
Romers	25	3						
Roots, medicinal	16	9	24 767	<b>9</b> 6		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	103	\$9
Rope	2, 831	1, 194	75	41				
Hemp		-,					38	14
			4, 621	615				
Steel	<b>-</b>		266	66			29	144
Rosaries	91	45			539	390	343	558
Rubber:	1				l			
Manufactured	896 55	1, 284 76	63	46	145	237	95	130
Stamps	36		15	42				
Rules for molding	24	43						
Rum			1,082	264	821	156	459	82
Rushes for chairs Saddlers' goods	281	254	35	21		· · · · · · · · ·	51 69	54 120
Saddles	681	824	680	859	274	590		120
Do			74	120				
Sadirons	22	14	12, 029	903			1, 361	125
Saffron	1,769	204	2, 191	275				
Sailcloth			3, 354	1,979			680	345
Salicylate of soda			4	3				
Salmon	53, 770 81	6, 883	1, 424 30	191 19		• • • • • • • •	43 37	. 16
Saltneter	3, 877	349	1, 139	261			113	12
Salts:	'	1				•	i	l
Ammoniacal	712 107, 117	139 2, 685	117, 529	3,408	4, 409	65	62 221,710	26 3, 415
Rnglish	107, 117	2,000	4, 831	509	1, 100		541	50
Epsom	447	22					466	152
Fruit	241 330	155	4, 134	2,794			47 1, 236	35 50
Glauber	550	10					1, 230	64
Mercury					77	87		
Mineral		52		<b></b> -			24 215	9 23
Nitrate Potash	238 23	7		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	215	28
Rocheile	283	124						
Soda	421	11	481	105				
Vichy Samples, valuable	24 453	9 164	451	101	15 283	138	1, 861	810
Sapolio	96	22						
Sardines	7,515	1, 127	360	83	17, 230	4, 145	15, 472	3, 219
Sarsaparilla	1, 347	396	7, 530	12, 541			228	410
Satin:		1		1	·····	1		
Cotton		<b></b>	2, 018	1,610		;	361	562
Cotton and silk	4, 390	738	19 5, 586	80 1, <b>2</b> 00	308	1, 375 21	585 169	2, 393 34
Sausages	14	4	495	196	94 254	154	370	196
Large	2, 112	510		79	365	316	1,015	565
Saws	1,542 24	845 26	232	79				
Saxoline	13	6						
Scales:	İ					٠		1
LargeSmall	5, 641 760	1, 162 123	162 55	121 15	111	26	76	83
Schnenns	901	528			l		7, 959	1.094
Scissors, dressmakers'	1,609	1, 321	40	65	80	37	968	1, 344
Screens	4, 332	2, 266 15						
Do	88	40						l
Screens, metal	91	52						
Screw eyes, iron			421	77				·
Screws: Coach	2,010	27			1	l		
Iron	10, 215	1, 870	6, 379	1,050			9, 325	719
Wooden	72	15						
With ring	55 48	12 25						
C-1 41100	. 10	. 23						•••••••

Total importations into Costa Rica from the United States, Great Britain, France, and Germany for the year 1896—Continued.

Sealing wax:   Fine   26   \$6   \$8   \$9   \$55   \$7   \$4   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10   \$10		United States.		Great Britain.		France.		Germany.	
Fife	Articles.	Kilo- grams.	Value.		Value.		Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value.
Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sortinary   Sort	Sealing wax:								ļ
Service	Fine	26	<b>\$6</b>	<b></b>		89	<b>\$</b> 55		
Seeds	Ordinary					57	4		
Flower		609	133						
Grass				498	<b>\$</b> 205	561	567	109	\$7
Heimp									
Medicinal   97		8, 369	1,278						15
Seldlits powders   298   70   15   20   20	Hemp								1
Shawis   Cotton		97	47					86	2
Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   Cotton   C	Soldhir powders		j	295	70	15	20		
Do			1		i	ļ	}	90	! 1
Cotton, slik, and wool   Sulk   Sul		929	998	57	1/10				1, 28
Silk		202	220	1 "	100		1	1,005	4.85
Woolen		38.1	1 631				Į	1,010	=, ~
Shears   Pruning	Woolen	551	1, 001	831	1 791	RAR	952	7 043	18, 83
Pruning	hears ·				1,	030		1,000	10,00
Sheepakins, tanned	Pruning	12	. 3				5	3	, . 8
Sheepskins, tanned	Tailora,					•	; <del>.</del> .		
theetings, cotton	beenskins tanned			448	459	1 879	2 489	722	61
Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk   Silk	lheetings cotton			1 002					67
Silk   September	heeta cotton		120	142		52		2,000	
Shells: For arms	hellfish	397	89	245	75	737	366	10	. 1
For arms	hells:				"		1		-
For bottles	For arms	42	39		l			1 8	
For fowling pieces   24   20	For bottles	126	80			634	370	228	9
Shirt fronts, cotton shirts:  Cotton and wool 5, 478 6, 766	For fowling pieces	24							
hirt fronts, cotton hirts:  Cotton and wool 5, 478 6, 766	Shields of Brazil					10	23		
Shirts:  Cotton and wool 5, 478 6, 766  Woolen 14, 010 2, 958 1, 199 175 745  Shoes Isacking 14, 010 2, 958 1, 199 175 745  Shoes Cloth 122 135 7, 999 1, 361 2, 250 786 1, 838 2, 171 4, Rubber 68 226 78 123 100  Silk 8	hirt fronts, cotton		l		<sup>1</sup>			41	. 13
Cotton and wool   5,478   6,766   3   5   11,523   19,   Woolen   14,010   2,958   1,199   175   745	hirta:		İ	1	ı		i	1	i
Cotton and wool   S, 478   6, 766   Woolen   Cotton and wool   S, 478   Cotton   C	Cotton			3	5			11,523	19, 31
Shoe blacking   14,010   2,958   1,199   175   745   745	Cotton and wool	5, 478	6, 766			1			l
Shoe blacking   14,010   2,958   1,199   175   745   745				24, 333					
Cloth	Shoe blacking	14, 010	2, 958	1, 199	175			745	10
Leather	shoes:				1	1			
Do	Cloth				` <b></b>		176		77
Rubber   68   226   78   123   100     Silk   Silk   117   276     Silk   Sil	Leather		7, 099	1, 361	2, 250	786	1,838	2, 171	4, 32
Silk   Silk   Since strings   4   6   Since strings   4   6   Since strings   Since strings   4   6   Since strings   Since		81						4	
Show else:   Iron	Rubber	68	226					100	14
Shovels:   Iron	Silk		] <b></b>			117	276		
Iron	hoe strings	4	6						l
Wooden         884         267         133         50         35           show cards         7         3         3         35           shrimps         2,971         988         3         52           Do         71         24         3           Silicate of potash         9         8         4         12         26           IDo         192         450         20         61         125         766         56           Do         10         192         450         20         61         125         766         56           Blo         10         192         450         20         61         125         766         56           Blo         10         192         450         20         61         125         766         56           Blo         10         192         450         20         61         125         766         56           Blo         10         192         450         20         61         125         766         166         1,716         735         1,716         735         1,716         735         1,716         735         1,716					l	ł	1		
Short cards   7   3   3   3   3   3   5	Iron	21, 545		29,832		l <b></b>		4, 483	94
Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   Siling   S		884		133	50			<u></u> -	
Silvers	how cards	7						35	24
Do								<u></u> -	<u>-</u>
Silicate of potash   24   32   33   34   32   35   34   34   34   34   34   34   34		84	10	47	80	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		52	13
Silk ornaments	Do			71	24				
Silk ornaments	silicate of potash							24	1
Silk ornaments	ilk goods					14			150
Silk ornaments	Бо	192	450		61	125	766		25
Silk and woolen goods     905     1, 153     649     1, 716     735     1, 81       Silk thread     182     838     57     153     8     22     32       Silk twist     14     13     13     8     22     112       Skin linings     879     468     5, 298     4, 806     37     72     112       Skate pencils     76     36     34     14     1, 048       Slates for schools     1, 866     661     3     1     5, 620       Sleppers     173, 021     1, 561     3     1     5, 620       Sleppers:     Leather     32     32       Woolen     26     24     35     18       Soap:     Common     48, 179     3, 546     82, 979     6, 138     597     56     30, 963     13, 150       Fine, perfumed     79     71     406     453     93     198     198       Ordinary, perfumed     1, 319     653     1, 007     289     1, 039     718     1, 590       Soap powderc     0rdinary     48     4     4     4     4     4       Ordinary, perfumed     378     97     67     40     40     40	D0	•••••		25	185				1, 13
silk thread     182     838       silk twist     57     153     8     22       skin linings     879     468     5,298     4,806     37     72     112       slate pencils     76     36     34     14     1,048       slate pencils     1,866     661     3     1     5,620       sleepers     173,021     1,561     3     1     5,620       sleepers     Leather     32     32       Woolen     26     24     53     18       snails     35     18     35       soap:     48,179     3,546     82,979     6,138     597     56     30,963     13       Fine, perfumed     79     71     406     453     93     198     198       Medicinal     155     119     07dinary, perfumed     1,319     653     1,007     289     1,039     718     1,590       Soap powder:     0rdinary, perfumed     48     4     4     4     140       Ordinary, perfumed     48     4     4     4     4     4       Ordinary, perfumed     21     140     140     140       Sooles, glass     140     140     140 </td <td>Slik ornaments</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>008</td> <td>1 150</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1</td>	Slik ornaments			008	1 150				1
Silk twist     57     153     8     22       Silver goods     14     13	Silk and woolen goods	100	020	905	1, 100	049	1, 110	135	1,52
Silver goods	SIL tures	102	696	F7	159		99	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Sale points   1,866   661   3   1,562	NIE PAIDO	14	12	, ,,	100	•	42		
Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale   Sale	Thin linings	970		5 900	4 908	97	79	119	24
State for schools	llata mengila			3, 200	2,000	1 34			5
Sleepers   173,021   1,561	letes for schools					2		5 690	49
Silppers   32   32   32   33   33   33   34   35   35   35   35	Cleaname	172 001	1 581			•	i •	3,020	1
Leather	linnara.	110,021	1,001					[·····	
Woolen         26         34         58           Snails         35         18           Soap:         35         18           Common         48,179         3,546         82,979         6,138         597         56         30,963         12,           Fine, perfumed         79         71         406         453         93         198         12,           Medicinal         1,319         653         1,007         289         1,039         718         1,590           Powdered         378         97         67         40         40         50           Ordinary         48         4         4         27         50         50         30         30         30         30         30         30         30         30         30         30         30         30         30         30         30         30         30         30         30         30         30         30         30         30         30         30         30         30         30         30         30         30         30         30         30         30         30         30         30         30         30         30 <td>Leather</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>İ</td> <td>i</td> <td>32</td> <td>6</td>	Leather					İ	i	32	6
Snails		26	84						6
Common	inaila					35	18	1	
Common	oap:				1				
Fine, perfumed   79   71   406   453   93   198       Medicinal   155   119       Ordinary, perfumed   1, 319   653   1, 007   289   1, 039   718   1,590     Powdered   378   97       Soap powder: Ordinary   48   4       Ordinary   27       Ordinary, perfumed         Ordinary, perfumed         Ordinary           Ordinary           Ordinary           Ordinary           Ordinary             Ordinary             Ordinary             Ordinary                 Ordinary                 Ordin	Common	48, 179	3,546	82, 979	6, 138	597	56	20, 963	13, 01
Medicinal   155   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119   119	Fine perfumed	79	71			93	198	l	
Ordinary, perfumed	Medicinal	155							- <b></b>
Powdered	Ordinary, perfumed	1, 319	653	1,007	289			1,590	21
Soap powder:	Powdered	378	97					l	
Ordinary         48         4	loan nowder:			1	1	1	I	ſ	l
Urdinary, perfumed	Ordinary	48	4						
Socks, woolen	Ordinary, perfumed			[					
Socies, glass	Socks, woolen							140	17
3oda	Socies, glass							] 21	,
Caustic	Soda	86	4						22

Total importations into Costa Rica from the United States, Great Britain, France, and Germany for the year 1896—Continued.

	United 8	itates.	Great Britain.		France.		Germany.	
Articles.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value.
Soda—Continued.								
Purging	57	\$42			14	\$19		. <i></i> .
Keiresning			480	\$118				
Washing	1,747	64						
Sole leather						- <b></b>	46	\$56
oup paste	3, 170	420	98	47				
Soupa	75	12	320	64				
	194	208						
Spades	205 88	35 31	228 1, 580	41 215				
DO	80	31	1, 550	213	32	25		
panglespanish white	330	55			32	۳ ا	7	13
pectacles, ordinary	330	55					1 14	9
perm oil	33	24						l
pices	104	39	4, 172	751			126	15
pikes, iron	747	181						
pirits of mint							125	43
pirits of sweet niter	30	8						
pittoons:			1	l	l	l	}	1
Iron							43	54
Porcelain							354	64
ponges	31	41	83	127				
poons:					İ			·
Pewter							6, 390	8, 413
Plated	1	5		• • • • • • • •	[		14	) 5
Tin	25	9				• • • • • • •		
Springs:	201	45	1	ĺ	l		ĺ	l
Cart	377	81						· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Door	311	01					139	8
Furniture	454	70						
Steel	500	36						
Wire							100	8
prinklers, iron	65	26	l					
purs	5	7	2,715	1,722	9	9	177	199
g uares	170	55						
tag s heads, mounted	98	15						
tairs	606	67			<b></b>			
Wooden	409	45	27	8				
Used	8	3						
tamps	_4	_5			5	3		¦
Rubber	55	76						j
tanchions, wooden	37 2, 144	14 645					102	63
tands			964	48	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			864
taples	<b>26</b> , 150	1,456	20%	340			13, 384	001
Iron								i
tarch:	•••••			<b></b>		1		i
Pearl	4,632	430	11, 297	1, 139	30	17	8, 159	916
Rice			56	1,105	l	l		
Yucca	1, 926	236	, {	l	1			
tationery	1,451	1,069					63	92
tatues					682	184	502	263
Marble								
team excavators	35, 846	6,000			Ji			/
tearin	7, 251	1,666	<u>:</u> -::::	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
teel bars	1, 999	286	8, 135	509		• • • • • • •	212	74
tirrupe:					ŀ		1	1
Brass	62	38	138	105				
Wooden	693	198						
tockings: Cotton	1 000	1, 804	0.000	2 402	1, 334	0.720	18, 125	23, 441
Silk	1, 892	1, 804	2, 623	3, 423	1, 334	3,732	18, 123	20, 221
Woolen			867	1, 673	75	294	811	1, 728
top cocks				1,0.0		202	28	20
tove blacking	463	87					1	
tores	5, 931	752	1	1		1	152	34
Iron		l <b></b>	309	26				
Portable	132	12	414	103				
traps: Leather	l	1		l	1	1	ı	1
Leather	20	33	1, 901	2, 115			.	
For machinery	906	777					·	·
traw							237	25
Strychnine			24	15				
Stuffa for—	I	1	770	505	1	1	271	151
Mattresses	200	98	770	595			1 211	191
Tarpaulins								

Total importations into Costa Rica from the United States, Great Britain, France, and Germany for the year 1896—Continued.

1	United S	States.	Great B	ritain.	France.		Germany.	
Articles.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value.
Succory							6, 757	\$14, 12
Sugar-cane planters Sugar:	38	\$6						
Candy	125	27			. <b></b>	<u></u> .	l	
Refined	51, 590	6, 463	796	\$118	190	<b>\$25</b>	26, 756	2, 10
Unrefined	34, 210	2, 830	19, 762	1, 473				
Sulphate of— Carbon	106	39			l	l	l	
Copper	135	41						
Lime	268	68					35	3:
Iron	205 254	858	59	142	103	208	59	100
Quinine Soda			640	115				
Soss	85	14	<u>-</u> -	<u>-</u> -			<u></u> -	
Zinc	52	6	7	5		- <b></b>	92	10
Cotton	833	977	389	496	126	341	511	643
Silk	5	25				<b></b> .		
Swan skins			7,756	13, 487	3, 468	8, 550	9, 115	20, 85
Do Swan skins, silken			295	706	1,305	4,532	1, 525	4, 25
Sweaters	22	43						
Syringes:			١ .	_	ľ	İ	Ì	ĺ
Glass	228 377	377 541	8 161	127				
	911	951	101	121				• • • • • • •
Sirup: Fruit					81	8	35	1.
Medicinal	2, 564	1,765	28	46	1, 385 218	865 32	12	1
Patent	39	7	69	10	463	102	82	19
Table centers			1				34	41
Tablecloths:			1	۱	į		۱ _	١
Cotton	69	54	33 169	43 216	55	183	6 55	18 80
Linen	5	7				100	1 10	່ິ
Woolen		ļ <u></u> .	84	184			15	107
UsedTablets	58	18					6	
Patent				l	37	152		·
Tacks	3,090	773	528	96	<b></b>	l	1,004	186
Broad	14 77	5 71		<b>!</b>	17	5		
Taffety	40	15						
Tags. Tallow	256, 839	25, 310					2, 768	343
Do	545	42		· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		·····	6, 560	1,65
Tanks: Iron	1, 891	450	1		1		1	
Wooden	2,597	198						
Tape:	}	103						
Cotton	72 17	103	993	973 6	139	148	1,067	1, 784
Tapestry, cotton and silk			111	371				
Tapioca	24	2	128	.11			ļ. <b></b>	
Tar of Guyot	10, 949	691	1, 242	107	8 501	2 194	4, 290	1,580
Tarlatans, cotton			38	77			4, 200	1,00
Tarpaulins:			1		l	İ		1
Cotton	1,760	1, 301	154 1, 384	80 771		<b>-</b>	····	
For coffee	1, 700	1, 801	671	280			276	150
Tea	2, 393	708	489	300			33	6
Telescopes	77	13 50	ļ		- <b></b>			
Thermometers			i	10				
Thimbles	12	8	1 1	2			239	20
Thread:		1			ĺ	1	l	
Cotton Cotton, sewing	443	482	5, 820 23, 196	891 26, 690	2,712	2, 965	544	64
Hemp for shoes					34	~~~~		
Silk	4	4						
		l				····	151	19
Woolen, for embroidery								
Woolen, for embroidery Tickets, cardboard	4	8	·····			· <b>···</b>		
Woolen, for embroidery Tickets, cardboard Tiles: Earthen	4 600	8 8	1, 464	67				
Woolen, for embroidery Tickets, cardboard Tiles: Earthen			1, 464 3, 035	67 433			1, 197	100
Woolen, for embroidery Tickets, cardboard Tiles: Earthen			1, 464 3, 035	67 433 55			1, 197	100

Total importations into Costa Rica from the United States, Great Britain, France, and Germany for the year 1896—Continued.

	United States.		Great B	ritain.	France.		Germany.	
Articles.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value
Tin—Continued. Plate, manufactured	4, 637	\$1, 160	5, 656	<b>\$</b> 818	57	\$65	42	\$1
Plate, in arts, more	, .,	41,111	,	1 4-2-5		<b>V</b>		
than 2 kilos	38	g	•••••				597	47
Fins empty Fipe:	3-5	•			•••••			
Leather				. <i></i>		. <b></b>	48	31
Motal			80	81		<u></u> -	! <b></b>	
For bilitard cues Fires:			•••••		66	56	'	
Rubber	82	120					15	,
Wagon			3, 532	221			295	
l'issue	5, 648	1,472	114	59	70 136	460		
Congues:	0,020	1,412	***		100	٠.		
Congues: Pickeled	4,688	561					'	<b>-</b>
Preserved	108	33				· · · · · · · · · · · · ·		<del>-</del>
Oriental	2, 181	752						
Vermifage	42	24						
Cools Coothpicks	20, 162	12, 720	4, 423	1,176	489	267	1, 962	1,4
Wooden	18	17			1	1	•••••	
Cooth paste					3	5		
Cooth powder	14	25		·				
Γowels, cotton Γογε	233 2, 566	210 1, 334	8, 763 150	3, 077 121	27 3, 280	109 2, 255	720 17, 278	8, 6
Craveling bags	17	11	100	<b></b> .	0,200	2,200	107	٦
Crays			445	116			179	i '
Paper and cardboard	20	7				¦	24	
Freadles, iron, for machines Frellis work, wooden	102	47						
Cricofero	1,941	862						
Frimmings: Cotton	1		l				614	
Dress					73	854	714	2,0
Metal			22	26			43	
Metal for saddles Porcelain	54	60						
Woolen							53 17	
Various						<i>-</i>	1, 024	3
Frowels Frucks, hand	4	10	6	5				
LTucks, nand Fruffies	20, 361	2,015	2, 538	232	54	95		
Franks:					"			
Leather						ļ	35	ł
Wooden Crusses	4,024	685 21	86	41	11	5	184	3
Cubes:			1		•	i		"
Aqueduct	7,784	821	83, 663	7, 237		<b></b>		
Boller	434	46	185	136				
Iron			2,444	649				
Iron, galvanized	768	94						
Kitchen	6,856	72 993	73	19			1,076	8
Oilcloth	0,000	8493	10	18			38	· °
Pubbor	1				1	14		
For machinery Tubs, wooden	639, 238	13, 948			ļ			
Culle cotton	724	77	246	329				
Cunny			82	13	35			
Cunny fish	4, 154	231		ļ	[ <i>-</i>		j	
Canned	499 724	90 135	1,002	143		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
Spirita	19, 483	2, 227	3,028	408	50	6	3, 879	4
wine			590	255				
Types, printing Imbrellas :	697	183						
Cotton		<b>.</b>	1,540	1, 205	4,002	2, 245	1,604	1, 5
Silk			844	1,917	1, 332	3, 539	548	1,0
Woolen			13, 484	2, 585	359	379	309	8
Cotton	125	100	5, 947	4, 257	762	1, 279	8, 615	9,0
Cotton knit	701	915			2	4		ļ
Cotton and wool	62	62			·······	223	,	
Silk	1	1			44	1, 343	1, 532	

1,000 301 1,343 1,532 3,300 Digitized by GOOSIC

Total importations into Costa Rica from the United States, Great Britain, France, and Germany for the year 1896—Continued.

	United States.		Great Britain.		France.		Germany.	
Articles.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value.
Urinals		l					1,084	\$15
Urns	597	\$310						
Urns, with glass					69	\$29		
Valises:			1	· '	İ	ł	İ	1
Leather Do	555 28	318 6						
Steel							846	26
Valves	10	20	122	\$71			1 050	20
Varnish	7, 241	1,410	851	146	188	108	362	9
PerfumedUnperfumed	164	66		<u></u> -	•			
Unperfumed Vegetables: Fresh	877 186	175 28	34	20			252	8
Preserved	723	146	•••••		2, 062	477	1,074	26
Veil cloth, woolen			48	105	2,002		2,014	
					35	229		
Veils, silk Velocipedes					195	298		
Railroad							270	19
Velvet:	ł	ŀ					l	
Cotton			81	113		•••••		
Silk Velveteens, cotton		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	076	1 100	26	86	49	20
Ververens, cotton			876	1, 196		•••••	181 100	47
Veneer For piano keys			86	20			100	
Iron			1, 422	91				
For saddles	62	51						
Ventilators	12	1			l	•••••		<u></u>
Vermicelli	18, 261	1, 985	153	19	9, 358	1, 163	7, 268	75
Vermifuge	75	109						
Vermuth: In barrels					4, 058	746		ľ
In bottles	223	24	215	64	10, 212	1, 398	6, 574	55
Vichy salts	220		210		10, 212	1,000	90.4	
Vinegar	6, 419	246	169	16	404	34	31, 906	1. 75
Aromatic							. 8	2
Vises	122	15					72	4
Wafers					27	21		
Consecrated	0.477	6	• • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	15	27	5	i '
Wagons Waiter, tin, for glasses	3, 475 82	841 17				• • • • • • • •		
Wardrobes	571	136						
Wash basins			470	77				
Iron and porcelain	801	286					764	6
Washboards			31	20				
Wooden	442	84					5	
Washers	500	38	987	127				
Glass	6	i			16	7		
Washing machines	76	16	•••••		66	23		
Washstands	1.698	502					2, 598	53:
Waste, cotton	182	45	8, 216	400				
Watches:	_		·					
Gold	2	150	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	7	60
Silver Water:	5 <b>56</b>	4, 054					24	17
Camelia					32	27		
Mineral	1, 934	302	18, 038	2, 103	6, 062	432	116, 811	12, 49
Toilet	15, 424	6, 636	218	168	9, 153	4, 124	2, 906	1,08
For the teeth							´ 6	2
Water-closets	938	312	785	130	162	40		•••••
Watermelons Water pipes, iron	5, 451	124	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	• • • • • • •		• • • • • • •		• • • • • • •
Waterproofs	<b>454</b> , 101	9, 696	93	156		· · · · · · · · · ·		• • • • • •
Wax	25	22	123	115	28	15	2, 812	77
Wedges, sled	256	31						
weights	75	6					58	8
Iron, for lamps	33	7	•••••				•••••	
Wheat	799, 893	35, 925		• • • • • • • •	•••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	·
Wheelbarrows:	898	01						l
Iron	9, 221	81 983	38	2		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	198	3
Wheels:	٠, ۵۵.1	900	90	-		•••••	1940	J 34
	42, 548	6, 308	1,974	638				
Cart								
Coach	2,604	742			183	49		
CoachEmery	2, 604 126 1, 473	742 37 360			183	49	••••••	

Total importations into Costa Bioa from the United States, Great Britain, France, and Germany for the year 1896—Continued.

İ	United States.		Great Britain.		France.		Germany.	
Articles.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value.	Kilo- grams.	Value.
Wheels—Continued.								
Wheelbarrow	296	854			1	l	l	
For doors	62	6						1
For machinery	1, 327	873	2,008	\$189				
Whetstones	661	102	3,010	145	200	\$195	199	\$118
Whips, carriage	452	459	0,010	1		1 4	419	289
Whisky:							4.0	
In barrels	18, 273	5, 524	1,070	227		}	[ <u>-</u> -	
Iu bottles	88, 294	11, 442	1, 102	358			127	22
Wicks	595	392	6, 151	2, 132	46	38	129	94
Lamp	149	94					<b></b>	
For flint and steel	21	19		i	45	27	1, 194	977
Window blinds	1.881	563	8	7			148	85
Windows	152	26		1				
Window glass	1, 234	209						
	1,504	1 209	1		·····	l		
Wine:		۰.,	1	1	1	l	l	I
Cider	54	12						
Codfish	94	48				. <b></b>		
Ferruginous	1, 531	682			<del></del> -		95	72
Generous, in bottles	6	2			8, 446	392	49	
Medicinal		l <b></b>	l	<b></b>	5, 364	2,653	<b></b>	l <b></b>
Mulberry				1	l	l	1.395	223
Pepsin	42	70					1 .,	
Pepton	100	١ .٠	J		43	41	i	
San Rafael					519	158		
ORD DRING					219	199		
Sweet, in barrels	68, 036	8, 807	218	25		<b></b> -	4, 571	381
Sweet, in bottles	3, 224	603	19,043	2, 837			27, 125	2, 837
Red, in barrels	57, <b>6</b> 37	5,306	289	94	100,864	16, 534	384	] 37
Red, in bottles	10, 100	1,867	935	325	104, 547	16, 312	10,554	1, 100
Vermouth, in barrels		l			4, 053	746		1
Vermouth, in bottles	223	24	215	64	10, 212	1, 398	6, 574	556
White, in barrels	2, 433	408		1	5, 052	841	148	67
White, in bottles	3, 553	755	38	40	26, 729	5, 452	8, 338	1, 356
Wire	6, 234	1,572	6, 583	810	20, 125	0, 102	1, 569	1, 675
		33, 065		393		786	267, 348	29, 947
Fence	566, 339		8, 152	893	7, 640	780		
Goods	99	29					464	203
Stretchers	172	80	13	4			1	
For artificial flowers					30	26	21	31
Wood:		i .	1	i	ĺ	l	1	1
Building	1,042,516	17,714	1	l	1	l	94	14
Tanks	561	30	l	l	1			
For boxes	2, 267	305	8	2	305	12	1	1
For coacles	963	lii	1				1	[
Wool, for embroidery	24	97	43	48	11	11	1,003	1, 213
Weeler of the	155	129	1,566	3, 133	364	750	535	956
Woolen stuffs	199	129	1,500	3, 100			300	9-50
Workboxee					81	50		
Worm, for still	268	94						
Wormwood	<b></b>				1,420	361		
Wreaths, metal:	1	1	1	1	l	j .	ļ	1
Large	l	l	l		410	185	215	87
Small		1			35	13	397	149
Wrenches	78	44		1		l		
Carriage	873	375		1	1	l	l	
Writing books for schools.		2, 212		1	4. 988	994	229	53
Water come	3, 200	2, 212			2, 700	1 200	10	۱ "۲
Writing cases							1 10	ı '
Yeast powder	1,806	704				- <b></b>	<del>-</del>	·····
Zephyrs:	l	l .		l	1	i		ı
Cotton		·	591	461				
Cotton and silk	l. <b></b>	I	13	35		l	l	
Zinc	173	23	1, 102	113	18	15	19, 611	2,088
For batteries	19	9	, - • <del>-</del>	1	1 -"	1	1,	1 ' ' ' '

## RECAPITULATION.

# Total imports from all countries with per cent from each.

Countries.	Kilograms.	Value.	Per cent of weight.	
United States Great Britain France. Germany Spain Italy. Belgium Switzerland. Sweden and Norway Holland Asia Mexico. Central America.	741, 500 4, 316, 067 652, 716 420, 392 192, 855 54, 322 157, 217 49, 874 385, 626 1, 204	\$1, 478, 429 1, 220, 775 826, 927 843, 545 176, 249 93, 211 18, 656 22, 272 25, 592 10, 412 169, 912 1, 185 48, 030	40. 329 39. 735 1. 943 11. 307 1. 710 2. 505 142 412 131 1. 010	32, 564 28, 887 7, 208 18, 579 3, 881 2, 052 418 489 562 228 3, 741 925 1, 057
South America	461, 889 38, 171, 510	104, 878	1. 210	2. 309 100. 000

#### SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

I transmit such information as I have been able to obtain of the imports of Costa Rica for the year 1897, and exports for the first six months of 1898.

#### IMPORTS FOR 1897.

The total value of imports was \$4,576,446, of which 33.64 per cent came from the United States, an increase of 0.66 per cent over the year 1896. A full list of the importations for 1897 has not yet been published.

Exports in first six months of 1898, compared with the same period of 1897.

	1897.	1898.
Coffee:		
Sacks	227, 582	318, 823
KilogramsPounds	13, 588, 297	17, 484, 016
Pounds	29, 956, 760	8, 862, 494
Bananas :	,,	-,
Bunches	955, 106	1, 132, 811
Kilograms	27, 400, 966	34, 414, 609
KilogramsPounds	60, 408, 170	75, 870, 447
Various exports:	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11,	,,
Kilograms	3, 717, 499	2, 945, 834
Pounds	8, 195, 597	6, 494, 386

The entire export of coffee for the year 1898 is estimated at 18,500,000 kilograms (40,785,100 pounds), which, as will appear from the following table of exports for the last sixteen years, is the largest crop ever raised in this country:

Years.	Kilograms.	Pounds.	Years.	Kilograms.	Pounds.
1883	16, 629, 521 9, 150, 897 9, 037, 050 13, 081, 921 10, 313, 082	20, 288, 330 30, 661, 442 20, 174, 068 19, 923, 060 28, 840, 403 22, 736, 221 28, 544, 294 33, 938, 913	1891 1892 1893 1894 1896 1896 1897 1898 (first half)	11, 442, 041 10, 776, 763 11, 089, 523 11, 715, 801 13, 871, 363	81, 177, 870 28, 805, 350 25, 225, 124 28, 758, 452 24, 447, 962 25, 828, 655 30, 580, 807 38, 545, 218

The crop of 1899, on account of excessive rain, will, it is believed, be the smallest for many years.

The rate of exchange has steadily increased, until it has now reached

200 per cent.

JOHN C. CALDWELL, Consul.

SAN JOSE, November 16, 1898.

## GUATEMALA.

During the year 1897, the commerce of this Republic fell far below that of 1896. A combination of causes led up to this. Extraordinary expenses had been incurred; the Central American Exposition (an unfortunate venture) cost enormously in cash, entailed a bonded indebtedness of \$1,000,000 and gave no returns. The receipts fell far short of paying running expenses. Public buildings and improvements on a magnificent scale were undertaken, and while these will for all time redound to the credit of Guatemala, and are monuments of beauty and utility, it is most unfortunate that the time of payment should have come just when the country was in extreme financial difficulties. fall in the price of coffee was one of the most potent causes of the distressingly hard times, for in this industry the wealth and labor of the country are employed, and from its export the Government has derived a great revenue. There was a lack of public confidence, money became scarce, the banks were embarrassed and their transactions as limited as possible, merchants dared not make ventures, and it may almost be said that for the greater part of the year, business was practically suspended. The cessation of work on the Northern Railroad and the inability of the contractors to get pay for work done created a vast amount of trouble, and caused actual distress to the subcontractors and employees.

During the first part of the year, ominous signs of political troubles portended the revolution which culminated in September, and for the

balance of the year, trade and commerce were paralyzed.

At the present time, predictions of better times are freely made. The Government is making wise and energetic efforts to relieve the situation by economy in all departments of the public service, by enacting laws tending to the development of the agricultural resources of the country, and to the more equal distribution of the burden of taxation among all classes.

The United States has steadily maintained and increased her lead in imports, and in some important lines, her gain has been most gratifying,

as I will show later on in this report.

### AGRICULTURE.

Guatemala has an almost perfect climate, is well watered, and extremely rich in natural resources; but because of its moun ainous character and the peculiar characteristics of the people, its agricultural resources remain practically undeveloped, except in the one branch of coffee raising. The varying degrees of altitude and temperature are remarkable. From the two belts of the "tierra calientes" on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, where all tropical vegetation is most exuberant, to the "tierra frio," 10,000 feet above the sea, where severe frosts are experienced, the country is jagged and broken by volcanic action.

There are no plateaus of any great extent, but many valleys, all enormously productive, and foothills, also extremely fertile. As the roads from these valleys are difficult mountain trails, produce has to be transported by pack mules or by the Indians, and when the distance to market is great, this is not profitable. The Indians, who constitute the laboring class, are an idle and unambitious people. Bounteous nature in this favored clime supplies them with food and clothing, and exacts but little labor in return. With this, they are content, and therefore independent. Hence, the labor problem is a serious one, and as coffee raising has been by far the most profitable branch of agriculture, all the available labor has been employed in it. The Indians, who prefer to make a poor living by independent production rather than a better one by fair wages, supply the markets with its fruits and

vegetables.

Until the past year, the cultivation of coffee has given enormous profits and stimulated investments in coffee lands, until most of the best lands have been developed, or are held at very high prices. The principal districts of the coffee-growing industry are found in the departments of Quezalenango, San Marcos, Chimaltenango, Santa Rosa, Retalhuleu, Escuintla, Zacapa, and Alta Verapaz. In these districts are found the conditions essential—an elevation of from 2,500 to 4,500 feet above sea level, and great depth of virgin vegetable soil. So profitable has been this industry for ten years past, that large fortunes have been made, and a condition inaugurated closely resembling that in the oil regions of the United States after the first discoveries. Finqueros seem to have gone mad with their prosperity, and have indulged in the utmost extravagance and luxury. A few weeks or mouths on their fincas, and the balance of the year in Europe or in travel, seems to have been the rule. The result has been (I am speaking generally, of course) that magnificent incomes have been used up, and even anticipated by loans, and now that the price of coffee has gone so low, and Guatemala is struggling with the hardest times she has ever seen, the financial difficulties of the finqueros are as marked as those of all other classes.

There is another condition that should be noticed. During the prosperous times, many people undertook the development of coffee fincas largely upon borrowed capital, and as the prevailing rate of interest here is 1 per cent to 1½ per cent per month, they are not now able to pay unless they have an especially good piece of land and personally manage their estate upon economical and correct methods, and many

fincas have been and will be sold under mortgages.

The coffee from the high and humid districts of Coban and Retalhuleu, and perhaps some of the other districts of Guatemala, is the highest grade of mild coffee; is always in demand, and will always command the highest prices in the markets of the world. It is known that the districts of the world where superior mild coffee can be raised are limited. In Java, where much of this class of coffee comes from, the lands are worn out in the older sections, and the yield has grown materially less with succeeding years. Every expedient has been resorted to to renew them, but I am informed that no fertilizer has yet been discovered which will fully restore to the land the peculiar qualities it requires for the growth of coffee. The oldest coffee districts of the world have been entirely abandoned, for this reason. Brazilian coffee is strong and heavy. It is the opinion of experts that the price of Guatemalan coffee will not go lower, and there may be a rise of 40 or 50 per cent in the next four or five years. I am inclined to this belief, because

investigation shows that there has been an ebb and flow in coffee prices in time periods of from five to seven years. It is now certainly at the ebb. The last cycle of high prices of these coffees lasted from November, 1886, to about May, 1897.

I am firmly convinced that coffee raising will continue to be a highly profitable industry in this country to those who own the best lands in the best districts. There is no such thing as cheap coffee land here now; that is, lands that are peculiarly suited for its cultivation. Any one coming to Guatemala and buying cheap land will meet with failure.

One caballeria (120 acres) of the fine land of the Retalhuleu district will give, one year with another, at least 1,800 quintals (a quintal is 100 pounds) of coffee of fine mild grade, and at the lowest price for which it has been sold on the finca—say 20 cents per pound, silver, or 8 cents, gold, with exchange at 150 per cent—would give \$36,000, silver, or \$14,400, gold, per caballeria. The cost of raising—that is, keeping land clean, harvesting, and cleaning—will not exceed one-half this selling price. Coffee crops in this country, especially in this district, never fail; but every other year's crop is better—that is, one year the place would probably give 2,100 quintals and the next 1,500 quintals. The crop, however, never fails, at least it has not failed in this district for thirty years.

It takes about three years to bring land into condition for bearing. The cost of clearing, planting, and keeping clean each caballeria for three years would be about \$15,000 silver. The fourth year one would have about half a crop, and from the fifth year on, average crops would be obtained. From the sixth to the twelfth year, such land as I have mentioned would give an average yield of perhaps 2,000 quintals per year; but the average from the fourth year to the eighteenth or twen-

tieth would be about 1,800 quintals per caballeria.

During the next year or so, the hard times will force much of this land into the market, and for a young man with capital and capacity

for affairs, there will be golden opportunities.

The cost of producing coffee in this country varies not only in the different zones (regions), but also from plantation to plantation, depending as it does on the quality of the soil, the height above sea level, the age of the plantation, and the facilities to secure sufficient labor.

The average cost price ranges between 10 and 15 pesos (\$4.40 to \$6.60) per quintal (100 pounds), without counting interest on the capital

invested, as in this item all planters are differently placed.

During the past few years, speculation in coffee plantations went so far and such fabulous prices were given for these lands, that interest is

now an overcharge against the price of production.

The value of coffee, free on board, was from 21 to 25 pesos (\$9.24 to \$11), the export duty this year being from \$3.40 to \$4.10 a quintal. This variation is on account of the difference in the price of exchange, as one-half of the duties is payable in English gold or its equivalent. Even these prices allow a fair margin of profit; but only a few of the growers have been able to avail themselves of the opportunity. Unfortunately for the great majority, they have been forced by their contracts to ship their coffee abroad for sale at ruinously low prices in gold.

The poor market for the grain and the low price abroad, combined with high commissions and capitalization of interests, have brought, as a natural consequence, very small payments to foreign creditors this year. This, with the bad prospects for coffee for the coming season, has caused the refusal on the part of foreign creditors to renew the

annual loan of money in order to raise the crop.

If the growers do not get the money abroad, it will be impossible for them to obtain it at home, on account of unsettled conditions of business, and if sufficient funds are not secured in time, they will lose the coming crop, which is expected to be a heavy one. Of course, the fear of losing all may force creditors to advance enough sums to harvest the coming crop. On this hangs the success of the season.

The reduction of the export duty to 1 peso (44 cents) in currency per quintal will be of great benefit to the producers, as the whole saving, over a million and a half dollars in this money, will go to them.

Taking everything into consideration, the export for 1898-99 should amount to 50,000,000 pounds, more or less, but naturally, the advantage will be all with the creditors, as the growers owe already the full value of this crop

In Guatemala, as in Brazil, and all other coffee-producing countries, the cost of production must be brought to a much lower level to conform with the lower prices now in force. With greater care in the selection of ground and economy in working, the cost of production can be very much reduced. Above and beyond all, a decided reduction in the price of labor is required; not so much in the wage of the day laborers, as in the enormous first cost of obtaining them, in the way of presents to petty officials and other similar methods. Salaries of employees must also come down in proportion. Commissions and interest must be reduced to a minimum figure, and the plantations considered as something else than a gambling scheme, or a means to produce a fortune in a few months without work.

It is patent to all observers that before very long, a considerable proportion of the plantations will have to be abandoned on account of unfavorable conditions of soil and climate, which preclude working at a profit. This once done, interest will naturally come down, the possibility of speculation being eliminated.

If the Government of this Republic does not wish the industry to be ruined a great change in agrarian legislation must take place; more protection must be given, and the abuses connected with the securing of labor rooted out, for laborers are now protected in every case by local and department authorities to the prejudice of the employer.

When these difficult and painful evolutions are over Guatamala will perhaps export less coffee, but it will doubtless be of better quality, and the cost of production will be much less—conditions favorable to

the merchant as well as to the producer of the grain.

Cacao and rubber.—These are indigenous to Guatemala, and can be grown throughout the tierra calientes or hot lands of the coast. former years, considerable rubber was exported, taken from wild trees, but the destructive methods employed by the Indians in gathering it soon destroyed the trees, and but little is now obtained. The efforts being made by the Government to stimulate such industries will cause more attention to be paid to this, and the production will increase. There is considerable available land which can be secured very cheaply. It is useless to attempt cultivation at an elevation of more than 500 feet above sea level; it has been attempted here, and while the trees grew and flourished, they yielded no sap and were entirely unprofitable. Low, moist land is requisite, and in the tropics, such land is always more or less unhealthy Pernicious fever is usually prevalent, and to a white man it is deadly. The tree takes about seven years to mature, and is thereafter very profitable, at present prices. The land is cheap, but clearing and planting is expensive. Where the rubber tree grows is usually found a heavy forest of logwood, mahogany, ebony, and other

tropical trees of enormous size, and a tangle of shrubs and vines. My opinion is that in these cheap lands, it would prove more advantageous simply to clear out the underbrush and smaller trees and plant the rubber seedlings in all the available spaces, rather than attempt clearing and planting an entire grove of rubber trees. Considerable cacao is grown, but none exported, the home market consuming it all at good prices.

Sugar.—The rich volcanic soil of the valleys of Guatemala is especially suited for the cultivation of sugar cane, and there are many extensive plantations scattered throughout the country. The Central Railroad is lined with them. The consumption of sugar in this Republic is enormous, and the home demand has been sufficient to make the business a profitable one. Recently, however, the price has fallen owing to overproduction, and for the first time, an effort has been made to export it. The Pacific Mail has made a \$4 per ton rate on quantities sufficient to load a steamer, and considerable has been sent to San Francisco. Should it prove that sugar can be successfully exported, it will create an enormous industry here.

Fruits.—Tropical and subtropical fruits flourish throughout the country, but none are exported except the banana. I believe that the country in the vicinity of El Rancho de San Augustine, the present terminus of the Northern Railroad, is well suited for growing oranges and grape fruit, and as the port is but 800 miles from New Orleans, it would seem to me that they could be profitably exported to the United States. From the district a little nearer the coast \$77,500 worth of

bananas was sent to New Orleans last year.

Other products.—A good quality of tobacco is raised in the eastern districts, where about 2,500 acres are under cultivation. This is proving profitable, and more attention will be given to it in the future. In the high lands, wheat, barley, oats, and potatoes are grown, but not nearly enough to supply home consumption, and large quantities are imported. Peruvian bark, vanilla, and sarsaparilla are produced and exported in small quantities. But these industries are dormant, awaiting capital and enterprise to develop them. The climate and soil of portions of Guatemala are well suited for the cultivation of ramie and other fiber plants, as I pointed out in my report to the Department on the 15th of April last.<sup>1</sup>

#### FINANCE.

The national revenues for 1897 amounted to \$12,479,742 silver, a decrease from the income realized the previous year of \$2,671,000. To a large extent, this loss was in import dues, attributed by the Government to the admission of many articles duty free during the time of the Central American Exposition; but without doubt, the depreciation of silver and rise in exchange, the fall in the value of coffee, lessening the power of the people to purchase, the revolutionary movements and lack of confidence in the stability of the Government, had much to do with it.

The assets and liabilities of the Republic are given by the minister of hacienda in his memoria recently issued, as follows:

. . . .

ALDOM I D.	
	Silver.
Funds in national treasury	\$1, 013, 201
Furniture.	89, 645
National property	1, 082, 026
1 - 2	_, ,

Silver.

	Direct.
Debte	105, 510
Tax on real estate	41, 368
Obligations due	10, 909
Fines	4, 271
Stamps, Northern Railroad	346
Banks of Guatemala, balances	433, 811
Deposits (guaranteed)	82, 080
Revenue from Miller and Thompson loan	1, 266, 645
Cost of Northern Railroad	11, 332, 226
Iztapa Branch	437, 108
Port of Iztapa	1, 034, 514
Various credits	446, 398
Total	18, 180, 118
•	
LIABILITIES.	
Expenses connected with government office.	2, 557, 511
Direction of railways, public works, etc	2, 389, 268
Bonds of floating debt	283, 760
Loan of three millions	1, 244, 695
Floating debt (unbonded)	28, 545
Exhibition bonds	1, 041, 000
Extended debt account 4 per cent	18, 843, 500
Miller and Thompson loan	2, 571, 875
Loans from banks, May, 1897	1, 575, 000
Loan of September, 1897	1, 118, 303
Bonds on Verapaz Railroad	208, 596
Foreign syndicate of bondholders	1, 837, 500
Other debts.	6, 485, 871
Total	37, 985, 424

The lack of confidence in the financial situation was greatly increased by the Government issuing a decree in May, suspending the redemption of the then outstanding bank bills in silver. Exchange rose rapidly, and frequently, the merchants who wished to make remittances were totally unable to buy from the banks at any price. It was found that the banks, as a rule, with one exception, had decreased their silver reserve, and having large outstanding paper circulation, were naturally in a very precarious condition. Their danger was greatly augmented by the fall in the price of coffee and the resulting reduction in the value of the plantations, for the planters and merchants who had obtained advances upon shipments of coffee were unable to meet their obligations. It was these banks, in the main, who had made the large loans to the coffee planters secured by mortgages upon their estates, which I have mentioned under the heading of agriculture. These loans in prosperous times, with rates of interest at 12 to 18 per cent per annum, yielded great dividends, and bank stock commanded phenomenal values, but this ruinous system has not only brought bankruptcy to many planters, but, has also as a logical sequence, deeply involved and compromised the banks.

The exigencies of the Government have compelled large loans from the banks, distributed as follows:

The International Agricola Hipoticario Bank of Guatemala Occidente	800, 000 1, 000, 000 600, 000
Americano	

The value of bank stock has depreciated enormously, certainly more than 50 per cent, although forced sales are about the only criterion. Exception might be made of the Americano, whose stock has been in demand at about \$700 per share of \$1,000 nominal, \$600 paid up.

The Banco de Occidente has lately suspended, but, as its assets are largely in excess of its liabilities, it will probably resume. The Government has aided it by a decree requiring that taxes and sums due the Government must be paid in Occidente bills. This measure will keep so much of that bank's paper in circulation that it will be impossible to make a raid on it, until it can retire sufficient of its bills to enable it to meet all that may be presented for redemption in silver.

The great problem confronting the Government is the commercial and financial situation of the country. The National Assembly recently appointed a special committee on finance, and the result of their deliberations is embodied in a report, from which I have taken the following:

The committee, in the first place, drew a comparison between the two periods of 1886 to 1892, and 1892 to 1897. On the 15th of March, 1892, the consolidated debt of the Republic amounted to (gold) \$10,890,895. To day it amounts to \$7,537,400; being a diminution of \$3,353,495.

This arises principally from the discharge or reduction made under the arrangement with the foreign bondholders, which amounted to \$3,267,658. What has really been paid off from this debt is \$426,600 gold, which, reckoning exchange at the rate of 150 per cent, equals

\$1,156,500 silver.

The unconsolidated debts amounted on December 31, 1897, to \$21,341,925 silver. On March 15, 1892, they were \$6,485,872, less \$1,156,500 paid on the consolidated debt, leaving an increase of debt during the six years from 1892 to 1897, of \$13,699,553. If to this is added the product of the national revenue during the same six years, we will have:

1893 1894 1896 1896	**************************************
Total revenues	
Total	

This was absorbed in the six years from 1892 to 1897, in the expenses of the public administration and interest on debt.

Making a similar computation for the six previous years, 1886 to 1891, we have:

External debt, gold, December 31, 1885	\$4, 210, 000 4, 546, 500
Increase, gold	345, 500
Internal debt, silver, December 31, 1885	6, 442, 462 .12, 830, 268
Increase	
Increase of external gold debt, \$345,500, at 150 per cent exchange	15, 969, 513 863, 750

Total increase of debt from 1885 to 1892, in silver	16, 833, 26	3
1886	\$3, 669, 64	17
1887		
1888		
1889	6, 152, 80	00
1889	7, 309, 14	12
1891	8, 683, 53	36
	52, 175, 39	- 92
Six years, 1892 to 1897	86, 755, 96	38
Increase in expenditure from 1892 to 1897	34, 580, 56	 59

Or, roughly estimated, \$5,763,500 of increase each year.

This increase in expenditure has helped to aggravate the crises brought about by the recent fall in the price of the only considerable article of export, and the situation has now become disastrous.

The average rate of exchange for the year 1897 was 165 per cent premium, for sight drafts on New York.

#### COMMERCE.

The United States, Germany, and Great Britain have practically controlled the foreign trade of Guatemala, and for the past four years, the total imports have been supplied by these nations in the following proportions: In 1894, the United States, 26 per cent; Germany, 13 per cent; Great Britain, 24 per cent. In 1895, the United States, 36 per cent; Great Britain, 21 per cent; Germany, 23 per cent. In 1896, the United States, 34 per cent; Great Britain, 23 per cent; Germany, 22 per cent. In 1897, the United States, 33 per cent; Great Britain, 21 per cent; Germany, 21 per cent.

There are no manufactories in this Republic, although the Indians in the department of Quezaltenango weave in a most primitive manner fabrics of cotton, which form the dresses of the women of the lower class. Sometimes, this cloth is partly silk, of artistic design and brilliant colors. Oigars and cigarettes are also manufactured, as well as common soap, but there are no manufactories run by steam or water

power, and practically all manufactured goods are imported.

The following table, compiled from the memoria of the minister of hacienda, shows the distribution of Guatemala's trade for the years 1896 and 1897:

Countries.	1897.	1896.
United States.	\$2, 296, 790	\$3, 172, 89
Freat Britain	1, 484, 246	2, 164, 49
France	878, 873	1, 196, 84
Germany		2, 012, 26
Spain		142.73
taly		167, 76
South America	82, 804	50, 07
Kexico		46, 98
apan		85. 07
China		21, 24
Other countries	201, 358	183, 87
Total	6, 867, 857	9, 143, 35

# Goods imported into Guatemala during the years 1896 and 1897, with values.

Articles.	1897.	1896.
оц	\$84, 250	\$79, 26
Brandy, rum, whisky, etc	203, 523	267, 17
Barbed wire	47, 867	61, 33
Cotton, thread and cloth	1, 716, 984	2, 217, 45
Fancy articles	81, 645	284, 684
Beer	172, 169	96, 28
Preserves, fruit, cheese, etc	350, 444	189, 230
Glass, china, and earthen ware		105, 53
Copper, manufactured	69, 523	93, 511
Drugs and medicines	72, 816	184, 24
Flour	340, 126	477, 68
Iron, manufactured	126, 984	860, 450
Iron, in bars	28, 146	53, 700
Jowelry	64, 997	72, 62
Wool, thread and cloth	312, 475	699, 32
Galvanized iron sheeting	95, 779	158, 000
Wood, lumber and manufactured	160, 885	376, 34
Machinery	128, 950	168, 76
Railway and telegraphic material	227, 267	685, 95
Furniture	40, 188	82, 94
Leather and furs	97, 467	106, 22
Stationery	97, 792	106, 28
Potatoes, corn, beans, etc	65, 208	78, <b>28</b> 3
Silk, thread and manufactured	160, 225	266, 463
Hats	42, 187	79, 52
Wines	291, 483	290, 031
Other articles	1, 763, 306	1, 387, 88
Total	6, 867, 857	9, 143, 85

Classification of imports for 1897.

Articles.	United States.	Great Britain.	France.	Germany.	Spain.	Italy.	Belgium.	Switzerland.
one.	92	8	118.	17.0	\$4,046.85	<b>\$22</b> , 874. 50		
Brandy, cognac, whisky, etc. Rathed with	21, 738, 25	3, 139, 75	108, ¥32, 80 6, 756, 25	13, 574, 30	į	4, 796, 35	92	
Cotton thread and goods	9	317.	142	36	9, 246, 65	4, 118. 75	8, 314, 80	\$2,896.40
Arms	49	<u> </u>	98	¥3	; ;	136.80	<u>8</u>	814.25
Carnets and mate	<b>5</b> 8	5 231 60	Š	įα				*00.00
Photographic apparatus	Z	519	916	3				218.25
Fertilizers	8			4, 166. 70				
Sugar	# 8	121.80		3	4 108 48	0 0.48 15		9 109 80
Sundry Studies.	ė		080	00, 109, 90	4, 180, 40	o, 940. 10		0, 102, 00
Turbentine	892. 75	343.60		478.15				
Tar	638.60			816.				
Mineral water	2, 116, 45	3, 727, 40	1, 812, 25	6,014.10				
Bicycles	19, 341, 60			9				
Fitch	01.890.6	2000					,	
Footwear	S, 146. 35	1,027.80		3,042.00	1, 014. 20	182.10		
Unamental series	6, 104, 10	200.00	010.10	9, 10%. 80	0 .0 . 40	0, 020, 0		
Wagons and carts	7 140 20	139.40		C1 .070 TO				
Carriages	99 718 85	1, 104. 10		188.45				
UTA:	20.00	į		720.42				
Roor	58.438.50	12, 137, 75		96, 531, 25				
Canned goods and preserves	133, 176, 50	88		73, 176, 85	23, 134, 65	25, 742, 75	1, 592, 60	1, 186, 45
Cocos	394, 15	28	ğ	4, 138, 60				
Glassware, crookery, and pottery	5, 118, 90	922. 22	11, 136, 65	89, 714, 20	218.40	204.30	14, 614. 80	
Cement	8, 352. 10	1, 732, 75		7, 132. 80			318.60	
Lithographs	314. 70	874. 10		8, 376. 40	3, 634. 15		186.20	
1.081	9,170.30	1, 010. 30	90 170 60	91 926 66		1 078 45		08 761 g
Conner niete	476.90	1,876,40	20,110,00	234.20		T, 010.		6 TW 6
Corks	914, 25	234.25	536, 45	862, 80	674.90	338. 60		
Cigars and cigarettes	1, 736, 80	78.60		15, 186, 40	916.10	572. 40		1, 348, 20
Drugs and medicines.	34, 162, 25	10, 436, 45	20, 174, 25	24, 318.65	2, 174, 60	2, 718. 26		86.40
Dynamite								
Sperm war	614.75	114.10	20.00	6, 732. 45				
Sperm candles		4, 131.75	9, 114. 80	176	786.40	1, 342. 75		
Daggage	8	1 674 50	1 876 25	2 024 25	714 85	1 164 20		
Baildings	11, 174, 50	7, 0, 1,	-	20.00	8	A, AOE, OC		
Matches	8	8, 466.50	_	73, 176, 75				
Fodder	8							
Live stock, horses and mules	7							

		1,316.50	1,276.50		732. 60													510.50				
			4, 068, 50		838. 35	2,914.75	20, 118, 25	oe . ) Te			276.50	812. 25										2, 218. 75
		1, 216. 40	3, 640. 60 3, 916. 45		8, 114, 15				5, 348. 50	14, 126, 50	10, 918. 00	8, 146. 75	83		1,846.25			3, 796, 25				87, 142. 50
		496.50	2, 994. 25		3, 618.85				2, 976. 25		917. 50	10, 146. 50				124. 25		618.40				46, 176. 50
61, 918.35 19, 142.50 2, 316.75	13 g 4.	8118	104, 643, 40 25, 186, 60	158 1158	9, 476. 25	632		įį	26, 714. 75		317.		8, 067, 50	218	6,476.60	1, 076. 50	716	23, 114, 25 11, 076, 75	23.5	6, 894. 30	632. 75	30, 076. 25 3, 714. 60
14, 986. 40 8, 114, 65 1, 818. 45	878. 184.86	118			4, 338. 60	714	1,814.80	3 3 3 3 3 3	88	2, 174, 60	<b>#</b> :	23, 238, 50	176	134		514.20	9	50, 934, 25 12, 116, 80				114, 176. 25 914. 60
86, 482. 75 14, 686. 30 924. 60	88.83 88.83			176.	1, 134. 25	9, 176. 80	6, 738, 60	5, 663. 25	13, 776. 75	1, 132. 35	916	5, 114. 75	126			5, 711. 30	38		136	9, 074. 25	8	1, 536. 80 4, 114. 25 632. 10
92, 496, 50 74, 618, 75 1, 236, 35 2, 174, 75	27. 88. 88.					92:			<u> </u>	<u> </u>									:			
		,0,00,	17,416	6, 378. 11, 036.	14, 476.	1918	3.65 3.65			8 8 8 8 8		976			929	672	318	118	16.2	918	388	13, 642, 25 52, 184, 50 326, 25

# Classification of imports for 1897—Continued.

Articles.	United States.	United States. Great Britain. France.	France.	Germany.	Spein.	Italy.	Belgium.	Belgium. Switzerland.
Plaster Zino	\$984.75 1,726.50	\$1,874.50	\$172, 25		\$342. 25	\$360.25		\$2, 076. 60
Total	2, 296, 790. 55	2, 296, 790. 55 1, 484, 246. 50 878, 873. 45 1, 483, 710. 80 \$137, 674. 45 178, 851. 70	878, 873. 45	1, 483, 710. 80	\$137, 674. 45	178, 851. 70	79, 553. 45	\$18, 278. 20

Classification of imports for 1897.

Artioles.	China.	Mexico.	South Amer-	Austria.	Holland.	Japan.	Central America.	Total.
Oile. Brandy, cognec, whicky, etc		\$2,314.60 2,792.45	\$1,724.85		\$4, 728. 25			\$84, 250. 35 203, 532. 60
Darroed Wife Cotton thread and goods		8, 614. 80	843.60	\$5, 184. 60	2, 346.85			1, 716, 984. 50
Fancy articles Carpets and mate	\$1,018.40 932.65	231. 20	196.80	194. 85		\$4, 118.65 832.40	\$810.60	31, 645, 50 18, 598, 85
Fortilizers Forgar Sundry articles	1, 674. 85	1, 873. 85 617. 60	92. 25 5, 118. 40 1, 432. 10			1, 674. 80	4, 096. 45	9, 510, 80 18, 150, 15 17, 165, 55 164, 300, 20
Advertisements and samples Turpentine								1,714.50
Mineral water Bicycles				238. 20				12, 908. 40 28, 337. 75
Pitch Footwear Chnamon and spices	432. 25							5,068.10 19,175.55 19,557.95
Wagons and carts Carriages Bariey								26, 803. 80 12, 757. 80 922. 70
White war. Beer Canned goods and preserves.			276.90	6,062.25	1, 182, 45			7, 737.25 172, 160.75 850, 444.75
Glassware, crockery, and pottery			12, 282, 10	8, 146. 80		786. 20		21, 486, 80 76, 172, 55 17, 977, 45
Coal Coal Coal Coal Coal Coal Coal Coal				+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +				11, 507, 40 60, 528, 85

Copper plate.					:	:		28
Cinema and olympathae	07 901	10 162 90	96 164 75				218 98	į
Drugs and medicines.	178.20	987.60	126.80				910.	95, 312, 95
Dynamice Sperm wax					628.25			8, 885, 95
Sperm canules Baggage								5
Tin						<u>:</u>	:	<u> </u>
Matches		869.50						2
Folder I too atook borses and mulas		1 271 60	5, 488. 50			:	5, 740.00	10, 286. 50
Flour		3	976.75					35
Ironware								88
Printed matter and books								ġĘ.
Printed matter, unbound .			194. 60					<u> </u>
Musical Instruments Scientific instruments			S S					ğ =
Jewelry								۶
Toys.	314.50		514.50	1, 176, 25		369.75		130
Soap Woolen goods, men's clothing, etc.		1.016.50	1. 316. 75	1.976.25			1, 614, 75	36
Linen goods			394. 60	2, 184, 75	2, 974, 50			8
Iron roomg								Ė
Bricks								3
Lumber			512. 45				382, 25	074
Building materials							3, 176. 50	<b>:</b>
Machinery free of duty								į
Railway, telegraphic and electric materials								ģ
Hardware and notions				1, 776.50				19, 448. 35
I and		814 60	2	11, 314. 75				zi e
Manufactures of leather		4, 918, 25	3	1, 296, 60				Ş
Marble								뛇
Other books		706 40	1 219 95				824 50	33
Gold coin							3	į
Bullion								
Silver coin.			•					
Sliver Darge			-	9 114 90				٤
Imbrellas and narasols				1 372 80				Ź
Potatoes, corn, rice, etc.		12, 312, 50	872.50			5, 196, 50	168.00	65, 208, 10
Perfoleum								É
Flanos and organs								35
Plants and seeds						517.20	214.50	E
Paintings			······					ž

Classification of imports for 1897—Continued.

Artioles.	China.	Mexico.	South America.	Austria.	Holland.	Јарап.	Central America.	Total
Grain saoke. Sait		8064.75		22. 1900			\$342.00 4, 916.50	<b>839, 433.</b> 15 27, 993. 50
Silk, thread and cloth Hate	<b>\$24</b> , 176. 50	426.60	\$2, 036. 50	<b>\$716.40</b>		\$18, 196. 50		160, 225, 50
		6, 138. 75	10, 654, 50				4, 516. 50	25, 126 25, 828. 26, 28. 26, 26, 36
Wheat		3 418 75	2,652.00	1 418 25		1.418.25		28, 284, 75 13, 970, 95
Iron piping Wines and liquors		476.25	7, 136, 50	1386.50				15, 179, 05 291, 483, 00
Plates in pance.								7, 800. 80 8, 117. 25 0, 019. 85
	32, 242. 50	82, 842. 50 57,747. 10 82, 804, 40 39, 314, 20	82, 804. 40	39, 314. 20	\$28, 125. 05	\$28, 125. 05 78, 460. 25	28, 291. 80	6, 867, 857. 20 1, 716, 964. 30
Gold Example on gold at 150 per cent								8, 584, 821. 50 12, 877, 232. 25
Total, Gautemala currency.								21, 462, 063. 75

Cotton goods, cloth and thread, are far the most important in point of value, and Great Britain has ever maintained first place, Germany occupying second, and the United States third. In 1894, Great Britain's share of this line was 73 per cent of the whole, Germany's 17 per cent, and the United States 6 per cent. In 1895, the ratio stood: Great Britain, 57 per cent; Germany, 21 per cent, and the United States 8 per cent. In 1896, Great Britain had 58 per cent, Germany 14 per cent, and the United States 10 per cent. In 1897, Great Britain had 58 per cent, Germany 18 per cent, and the United States 15 per cent, showing a continuous gain for us. A little more attention to the designs and bright colors required by this market and personal attention by traveling men who speak Spanish, and our rank can be easily raised.

In woolen goods and silk, our trade is very small, Germany standing

first in the former and France in the latter.

Hardware, iron, and steel in all its forms, agricultural implements, machinery, electric-light fixtures, glass, paints, oils, etc., are largely used, and the United States has a fair share of this trade.

Galvanized corrugated sheet iron is quite extensively sold, but our manufacturers have paid little attention to this branch, and most of it

comes from Great Britain.

Galvanized barbed fence wire is in demand, most of it coming from the United States and Germany; more from the latter country than seems warranted by our capacity to produce it. Freight from San

Francisco is about \$10 per ton.

This will never be a good market for agricultural machinery, on account of the mountainous character of the country; but such farm tools as hoes, axes, picks, shovels, machetes, and forks are used in large quantities. Hoes have the greatest sale, because they are used on coffee fincas in clearing the land of brush and weeds. They should be large, of the finest steel, and have a round eye for the handle. The axes must also have round eyes, instead of the oval form used in the United States. The latter does not sell well here, for the Indian insists on making his own helve. These articles, as well as machetes, should be especially made for this trade. Hunting knives in ornamental sheaths sell extensively.

The United States supplies most of the builders' hardware, but there

is not a great demand for it at this time.

The manufacture of sugar is assuming large proportions, and there is and will be a good market for the requisite machinery. This can also

be said of machinery for preparing coffee.

Almost everything in the line of groceries comes from the United States. There is a large sale for canned goods—vegetables, meats, and preserves. Condensed milk and evaporated cream are increasing in demand.

In general, it may be said that the bulk of United States goods is too good for this market. They should be made to sell cheaply, but should be showy with colors and tinsel. Most of the granite ware comes from Germany, because of the low price; but it is so light and cheap that it can not last long.

The total exports in 1897 were \$19,775,860, made up substantially of three items, viz: Coffee, \$18,875,700; bananas, \$77,500; hides, \$205,193. The bananas went entirely to the United States, and more than half of

the hides to the same country.

As I have previously reported, the coffee crop this year is larger than last year, but the price has been far lower, and \$3,473,923 less was realized than in 1896.

# Amount of coffee exported and countries of destination in 1896 and 1897.

Countries.	1897.	1896.
United States	Quintals. 137, 055 543, 806	Quintals 119, 624 442, 680
England	123 277	103, 328 22, 102
Total	824, 754	687, 734

The quintal equals about 100 pounds.

I give below a table showing the amounts of customs duties collected for the years 1896 and 1897:

	1897.	1896.
Guatemala City.	\$2, 624, 244	\$4, 519, 860
Retalhuleu	1. 144, 254	1, 792, 797
San José	757.373	542, 215
Champerico	1, 158, 733	960 737
Puerto Barrios	685, 067	693, 641
Ocós	410, 888	429, 233
Inland frontier stations	29, 565	45, 930
Total	6, 810, 124	8, 984, 413

#### TRADE-MARKS AND PATENTS.

# The laws of this country provide:

The manufacturers of countries with which the Republic has in force conventions upon the subject, may register their marks. \* \* In order that foreign marks may enjoy the guaranties that this law affords, they must be registered in conformity with the respective treaties.

# And as to patents:

All citizens of Guatemala, or foreigners that have a year of domicile in the country, may obtain patents \* \* \* in all cases where there are treaties that permit this.

There is at present no treaty or convention existing between the United States and Guatemala concerning these matters, and therefore, our citizens can not register their trade-marks or obtain patents for their inventions.

## RAILROADS AND STEAMSHIP LINES.

The Northern Railroad, from Puerto Barrios to Guatemala City, will have an extension of 195 miles, of which 133 are already completed and in operation. When this road is finished, it will connect with the Central at this capital and form a transcontinental line from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, carrying goods without transshipment. At present all work of construction is suspended, and owing to the financial difficulties of the country, will probably not be resumed by the Government. The National Assembly has authorized the President to sell or lease the road upon such terms as will insure its completion at an early date. The use of this road will necessarily reduce freight on both exports and imports, as Puerto Barrios, the Atlantic terminus, is connected with New Orleans, Mobile, New York, and European ports by several lines of steamers. The New Orleans, Belize and Royal Mail

Steamship Company, owned by Macheca Brothers, of New Orleans, is the principal line, and has a monopoly of the fruit trade on that coast of the Republic. Its steamers make weekly trips from New Orleans to Puerto Cortez, Honduras, touching at Puerto Barrios and Livingston, in Guatemala.

On the Pacific side, there are two regular lines of steamers touching at the ports of San José, Champerico, and Ocós. First, the Pacific Mail, which runs between San Francisco and Panama. There are five regular steamers per month on this line, and extra steamers run whenever there is an accumulation of coffee. The bulk of the coffee is shipped to Europe or New York via the Isthmus of Panama. The rate of freight from this Republic to London, Hamburg, New York, or San Francisco, is about \$18.50. The sea freight on merchandise from San Francisco or Europe is about \$10; wharfage about \$3.50; agency right, \$3.50; freight on Central Railroad, \$8; total to city of Guatemala, about \$24.

The Cosmos Line of Hamburg runs a steamer once a month around Cape Horn. The freight rate on coffee is about \$18.50 to either London or Hamburg; the rate on merchandise from Hamburg is about the same as that charged by the Pacific Mail. This line is a formidable com-

petitor of the Pacific Mail for the coffee trade.

The subvention recently given by this Republic to the Compania Sud America de Vapores and the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, which I reported in April last, will influence foreign commerce. It is an effort on the part of Chile to secure a share of the trade of Central America, her products being almost the same as those shipped from the United States. The Chilean Government gives a subsidy of \$50,000 and Guatemala gives \$15,000 per year. The steamers are to run as far north as Ocós, Guatemala, and must touch at Guatemalan ports at least once a week.

The Guatemala Central Railroad, from Guatemala City to the port of San José on the Pacific, a distance of 75 miles, is controlled by American capital, and has been a very successful and profitable enterprise. It is ably managed, and practically all of the employees in the operating department are citizens of the United States. The rate of freight on imports averages \$8 per ton, gold, while passenger rates are 8 cents per mile, first class, and 4 cents per mile, second class, Guatemala currency.<sup>2</sup>

A. M. BEAUPRÉ, Consul-General.

GUATEMALA, May 28, 1898.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>See Advance Sheets, No. 93, April 21; Consular Reports, No. 213, June, 1898.

<sup>2</sup>The value of the Central American peso was estimated by the United States Director of the Mint, January 1, 1899, at 43.9 cents.

#### DECLARED EXPORTS-GUATEMALA.

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consular offices in Guatemala during the year ended June 30, 1898.

	1	Quarter	ending—		
Articles	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.
CHAMPERICO.					
Coffee		\$83, 562. 12	<b>\$648, 867. 82</b>	\$433, 687. 41	\$1, 226, 022. 11
Hides, dry Returned American goods	2, 764. 80	5, 555. 00 100. 00		17, 996. 75	26, 316, 55 100, 00
Sugar	<b></b>		26, 889. 00	19, 924. 65	46, 813, <b>6</b> 5
Rubber		- <b></b>	343.00		343. 40
Total	12, 719. 56	89,217.12	676, 100. 22	471, 558. 81	1, 299, 595. 71
LIVINGSTONE.					
Bananas	41, 605. 00	27, 667. 50 102, 50	26, 750. 00	30, 958. 50	126, 981. 00 102. 50
Coffee			16, 257, 54	22, 855, 96	85, 536, 14
Deerskins					16.40
Dental instruments (returned).		15.00	142.90		15.00
Dry hides	405, 60	<b>5</b> 55. <b>7</b> 3		188, 00 400, 00	1, 292. 23 400. 00
Furniture (returned) Lanterns and globes (returned)			28. 75		28.75
Machinery (returned) Personal effects (returned)				345.00	845.00
Personal effects (returned)				102. 50	102.50
RubberSarsaparilla		4, 017. 66	152 50 138. 60	59. 20 316. 00	4, 229, 86 454, 60
Sheet lead (returned)	264.70		136.00	310.00	264. 70
Wheels, axles, and castings		1	i		
(returned)	<b></b>		50.00 25.00	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	50.00
Wood samples Yacht accessories (returned)		152, 50	25.00		25, 00 152, 50
THENT BECOMMOTION (FORTHER)		102.00			102.00
Total	74, 625. 18	46, 583. 65	43, 561. 69	55, <b>225</b> . 16	219, 995. 68
ocos.		l			
Coffee	13, 993. 26	26, 557. 20	196, 906, 70	79, 245. 00	316, 702. 16
Cedar boards	14.50	<del></del>	100.09		114.50
Deerskins		27. 25 470. 19	12. 50 962. 08	312. 10 1, 692. 90	351. 85 3, 704. 73
Rubber	379.30	198.90	105.40	12.13	316. 43
Soles	33.1. 34				833. 34
Total	14, 920, 66	27, 253. 54	198, 086. 77	81, 262, 13	321, 523. 10

#### HONDURAS.1

The exports from this consular district for the six months ending June 30, 1898, were as follows:

Cocoanuts	11, 883. 56 9, 363. 54
Total	43 312 98

I am unable to state whether there is an increase in exports, as no record of the exports has been kept in this office by former consuls.

The imports are very hard to determine, as the custom-house statements do not present them in an available form. I have sought other sources for information, and would estimate them at \$50,000, of which about \$40,000 worth comes from the United States.

The imports consist of meats (canned and salted), cotton goods, woolen goods, boots and shoes, hardware, lumber, hats, caps, flour, corn meal, crackers, canned fruits, canned oysters and fish, lumber

(hard pine), furniture, woodenware, coal oil, sugar, butter, cheese, can-

dles, lamps, glassware, rope, and notions in general.

All goods should be packed in as light packages as possible, as the tariff is levied by the gross weight, and in some instances, the duty on the packages is more than the cost of the goods. Oatmeal, corn meal, and cereals put up for table use should be in air-tight packages, as in this climate they soon spoil, and are a loss to the merchant. Especially is this true of oatmeal and corn meal. If corn meal could be put in 5 to 10 pound tin cans, air-tight, so that it would keep, the trade would be materially increased; as it is, but little is used. In regard to candles, there are none sold from the United States, for the reason that they run together and are a loss to the merchant, while those from England, put up in tin cans, keep well. There would be a good trade in this line if the goods were properly packed.

A considerable quantity of goods comes to this country via Belize, British Honduras, on account of the better condition of transportation, there being a regular mail line each week. If a similar line could be established from New Orleans, via Utilla and Ceiba, it would increase the trade with this district. Merchants now order their goods via Belize, British Honduras, and as there are English houses represented there, they buy more or less goods of them; while if they could order direct and know when the goods would arrive, they would purchase in the United States. As it is, sometimes two or three weeks pass and not a

ship arrives from the United States.

If an agency or bonded warehouse were opened, where merchants could order from samples, it would benefit our trade. There are several articles which are sold here—for instance, thread, lace insertion, etc.—in which the English have all the trade. In cotton goods, some English lines are sold, but the majority is American. The finer grades and best qualities are chiefly used. The heavier grades are not sold in shirtings. The cottons used for sails and tickings are all American. This market will use twice as much of a first-class as of an inferior article. On the island of Utilla, where the English and not the Spanish language is used in the schools, books from the United States, if introduced, would be exclusively used.

The best qualities of all classes of goods sell here, and those from the United States lead, except in the line of woolen goods, which are chiefly of English manufacture. Fine light goods, to be used for trouserings, etc., are in demand; those heavy in weight are not used, the thick cot-

tons taking their place.

The finish and style of all American goods are first-class, and attract the customer's attention. American whisky is always used when it can be had, and our beer is sold, so far as I have seen, to the exclusion of all others.

Pickles of all kinds should be in bottles and attractively labeled. Those sold here are put up in England. Cornstarch should be prepared in 2-ounce packages; that sold is English, and is labeled corn flour.

# CURRENCY, TARIFF, ETC.

The currency used is the silver peso or sol, and it is now worth 43 cents, but all business transactions are on the gold basis. All values are fixed on the gold standard, and United States money is held to have the same value as gold.

There are no rates of exchange, as there are no banks. The fruit steamers draw sight drafts on their firms in New Orleans. The great

drawback to trade is the tariff. While the published rates are so much a pound, there are additional charges which make the tariff about double. For instance, a party bought  $2\frac{1}{2}$  kegs of nails in the States. When the duty was paid, they cost 28 pesos, or \$11.20 gold. Another party brought from the United States \$78 worth of furniture, the duties per published rates being 26.32 pesos; 5.04 pesos were charged for weight, plus 30 per cent, plus 20 per cent, plus \$10.50 for paper at custom-house, making the total 59.42 pesos, or \$23.76 gold.

The railroad syndicate has stopped operations, and whether it will

recommence is not known.

There is no license charged for carrying on business, and no taxes are levied except on personal property for municipal roads and schools. Land is not taxed.

The quarantine laws are rigidly enforced against all alike. Any commandant may send a vessel into quarantine, where it will be held

for fifteen days.

There is no merchant marine in this country. The vessels are small schooners and sloops, which do a coasting trade; none of them are larger than 75 or 100 tons.

Commercial travelers can go and come without license, but have to

have their samples pass through the custom-house.

There are no laws requiring goods to be marked to show country of

origin.

The exports from this country are wholly to the United States, and, so far as I can learn, no other country receives any of the tropical fruits. Some of the finer timber may be exported to other countries, but

from the east coast and Bay Islands, it all goes to the United States.

There are no agricultural implements of any kind used, except the

machete, which is manufactured in the United States.

BENJAMIN JOHNSTON, Consul.

UTILLA, October 1, 1898

#### SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

Trade for the month of October has been satisfactory; the movement of cocoanuts has been large and prices firm. The supply is greater than the demand, but holders of cocoanuts are holding for better prices.

A recent storm has done great damage to banana, plantain, and cocoanut trees. The bananas are ruined for the present, and it will be one or two months before fruit can be cut again. The same is true of plantains, and 15 or 20 per cent of the cocoanut trees have been blown down, which will have a material effect on the supply of nuts. The storm was the heaviest ever known, and lasted for about three weeks. Nearly all the sloops and schooners in the bay went ashore, but only one was lost. Four steamers sought refuge in this bay until the storm was ended and were not damaged.

BENJAMIN JOHNSTON, Consul.

UTILLA, November 1, 1898.

#### DECLARED EXPORTS-HONDURAS.

Declared value of exports from Honduras to the United States during the four quarters of the year ended June 30, 1898.

		Quarter	ending—		Total for
Articles.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	the year.
Puerto Cortez:					
Bananas	<b>\$67, 500. 00</b>	<b>\$</b> 70, 000. 00	<b>\$52,</b> 000. 00	<b>\$9</b> 0, 000. 00	\$279, 500. 00
Cigars	540.00				540. O
Cocoanuts				25.00	<b>2</b> 5. U
Coffee	7, 050. 00	<b>3, 63</b> 0. <b>0</b> 0	4, 500. 00	4, 000. 00	19, 180. 0
Cedar and mahogany	13, 050. 00	13, 050. 00	10,550.00	18, 350. 00	55, 000. 0
Deerskins	820.00	1, 400. 00	1, 340.00	720.00	4, 280. 0
Hides	1, 0 <b>8</b> 0. 00	1, 800.00	1, 800. 00	1,800.00	6, 480. 0
Rubber	1, 240.00	1, 040. 00	2, 100. 00	2, 200.00	6, 580. 0
Sarsaparilla	8, 200, 00	8, 750. 00	<b>3, 700</b> . 00	2, 140. 00	12, <b>7</b> 90. 0
Total	94, 480. 00	94, 670. 00	75, 990. 00	119, 235. 00	384, 375. 0
Itilla:					
Kanansa	1, 052, 50	5, 467, 00	8, 315, 00	8, 443, 56	18, 278, 0
Cocoanuta		46, 835, 14	8, 470, 60	11, 520, 22	79, 852, 9
Cocoanut plants			2.00		2.0
Cheese					27. 5
Cassava				32, 00	73. 2
Green turtle			130, 00		130.0
Hides	<b></b>			3.28	23. 2
Limes	2, 50			1.93	4.4
Mahogany			12, 00		12.0
Mangoes				12. 30	12.3
Oranges	1	480.00		l	480.0
Parrots	10.00		4.00		14.0
Plantains	2, 031, 20	1, 183, 50	2, 694, 93	4, 060, 54	9, 970, 1
Plantain plants	<b> </b>	l	1.00		1.0
Plantain plants Pineapples		. <b></b>	6. 24	234, 91	241. 1
Rubber		350.00			<b>3</b> 50. <b>0</b>
Sugar bricks			•••••		8.0
Total					109, 490. 1

## NICARAGUA.

#### MANAGUA.

I have been unable as yet to collect the statistics of exports and imports up to June 30, 1898, owing to the fact that the bureau of statistics of this Government was closed in 1897, after the statistics for 1896 were prepared. The bureau was suppressed for economical reasons. I hope to be able to obtain them at a later date. I am able to state, however, that, owing to bad crops, low silver, and the revolutions, the business now done in this country is less than half that of 1896. The present imports and exports can be calculated by dividing the figures herein given for 1896 by two. This may serve to give an idea of the value of Nicaraguan trade, and of what classes of goods are bought. Coffee has been the greatest article of export for the last two years; the present crop is very light. Rubber, for the same period, has been almost nothing, owing to a law enacted in 1897 forbidding the cutting of rubber for ten years on all lands belonging to the Government, which leaves very little. However, many planters are now putting in rubber trees as shade for their coffee, and also planting rubber on low lands and river bottoms, where coffee does not flourish. In a few years, the crop will be greatly increased and will not be subject to the abovementioned law. With the decrease of crops and exports, silver has been shipped out of the country, exchange has risen to 200 per cent premium and higher, and the country has been flooded with paper money—Government notes—which are very difficult to use as a medium of business. The financial crisis here is very severe, and the only hope

of the people is in the construction of the Nicaraguan Canal by the United States Government, which may again bring prosperity.

I inclose a condensed statement of the trade of Nicaragua for the year 1896.

CHESTER DONALDSON, Consul.

MANAGUA, October 25, 1898.

# TRADE OF NICARAGUA FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896.

## Imports to and exports from Nicaragua.

	Imports.	Exports.		Imports.	Exports.
United States England. Germany France Italy Austria Peru Colombia.	1, 427, 385, 48 929, 939, 84 477, 611, 27 43, 250, 00 6, 960, 00	2, 286, 145, 83 386, 661, 39 273, 627, 50 19, 176, 40	Guatemala Salvador and Costa Rica Honduras Spain China Chile Mexico Ecuador	12, 185. 55 7, 250. 81 6, 963. 09	619, 667. 31 137, 097. 58

# Exports from Nicaragua to the United States.

Coffee	21, 286. 74 12, 173. 85
Bricks	41, 689. 00
Dust	8, 250. 16 269. 710. 50
Rubber	

# Principal imports into Nicaragua from the United States.

Almond oil	\$139.30	Canvas	\$4, 744. 27
Oil of balsam	297.64	Lumber	1, 857, 60
Linseed oil	1, 289, 91	Sewing machines	11, 630, 74
Turpentine	1, 926. 96	Machinery	6, 084, 02
Florida water	3, 208. 84	Tools	1, 249, 64
Live animals	1, 506, 63	Thread	2, 236. 81
Barbed wire	25, 435, 55	Agricultural machinery	2, 439, 73
Beer	19, 292. 18	Utensils for science	3, 955. 04
Cement	3, 475. 86	Toilet soap	2, 488. 32
Nails	1, 981. 80	Kerosene oil	47, 089, 71
Rice	18, 306. 32	Lamps	5, 828. 06
Calfskins	4, 448. 06	Perfumes	7, 294, 45
Varnish	2, 473, 69	Paints	2, 556. 94
Buttons	2, 642. 20	Pianos	1, 376. 40
Shoes	2, 786. 45	Rosin	3, 976. 04
Woolen shirts	2, 380. 76	Scales	1, 639. 32
Cotton shirts	2, 235. 00	Rope	5, 434. 64
Hardware	4, 174. 46	Machetes	6, 842, 74
Preserves (fruit)	6, 495, 94	Corn	6, 087. 60
Dried fruit	1, 632. 22	Potatoes	5, 028. 84
	1, 112. 00	Condensed milk	1, 458. 46
Beans		Wine	60, 174, 38
Cotton goods	18, 668. 04		2, 124. 00
Silks	2,502.47	Bicycles	
Flour	155, 385. 86	Whisky	1, 377. 87
Canned meats	3, 241. 60	Calico	11, 734. 34
Confectionery	2, 014. 56	Watches	2, 349. 91
Drugs	37, 453. 68	Hats	1, 635. 21
Drills	9, 587. 57	Tallow	16, 499. 74
Laces	3, 576. 21	Iron roofing	1, 226. 52
Mauta	4, 582. 81	Iron pipe	9, 776. 58

#### SAN JUAN DEL NORTE.

I submit herewith a tabulated statement of exports and imports of the Republic of Nicaragua for 1897, for which I am indebted to the courtesy of the distinguished director of the fiscal statistics, the Hon. Erasmo Calderón.

This table is exclusive of the importations and exportations of San Juan del Norte (Greytown), that being a free port; but all of the exports and all of the imports, except for local consumption, are supposed to pass through the custom-house at El Castillo, though it is notorious that a vast deal of smuggling is done, and probably to a greater degree than at any other port in the Republic. Many of the imports to Greytown, not noted in this report, go to Costa Rica, St. Andreas Island, and other convenient points on the coast.

The imports into Nicaragua in the year 1897 were \$1,869,533 (\$838,486);

the exports \$418,052 (\$187,475), as follows:

	Impo	orts.	Expo	rts.
	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.
Corinto	\$1, 242, 300 272, 013 131, 868 195, 133 28, 219	\$557, 172 121, 998 59, 143 87, 517 12, 656	\$265, 828 38, 931 104, 112 9, 181	\$119, 224 17, 460 46, 694 4, 117
Total	1, 869, 533	838, 486	418, 052	187, 495

The table fails also to show the exports and imports of San Juan del Sur, the total of which should not be less than that of El Calo. Complete and detailed statistics for this port and consular district for 1898 will probably be available by January or February, 1899, and will be submitted in a supplementary report. For want of data, I am unable to compare the imports and exports for years between 1895 and 1897; nor is there any satisfactory explanation why the imports should have fallen from \$4,116,855 in 1895 to about \$1,869,533 in 1897; and the exports from \$4,994,519 in 1895 to about \$418,054 in 1897.

Despite the heavy depreciation in coffee values, about 100 per cent, exports should show very little if any shrinkage, because it is generally understood that the number of coffee trees in cultivation, the acreage of banana lands, and the production of gold mines have been steadily augmented; and railway transportation facilities have been added to year by year. Political conditions, making onerous military preparation necessary, are probably the chief contributory causes to the decrease in production and exportation, and of the commercial, financial, and agricultural paralysis. It is phenomenal that the country has been able so long to withstand a general commercial and financial crash, as it would seem that a limit to the credit represented by this unvarying excess of imports over exports would, sooner or later, be reached; and the fact that there has been no total collapse demonstrates the existence of abnormal latent force.

Foreign exchange, to meet in part the indebtedness of the commercial interests of the country, as represented by the difference in the unfavorable trade balance, has been forced to a high rate of premium, varying according to locality from 150 to 225 per cent of Government currency and silver. Immigration, labor, and a greater population are the crying needs of the country, and though the soil, climate, and gen-

eral natural conditions combine in presenting a most attractive and inviting field to those who would realize the maximum yield for the minimum expenditure of effort, the jealousy of a portion of the native populace, despite the broader and more liberal views sought to be inculcated and practiced by the Government, is a barrier to immigration; and however much the intelligent and more progressive men of the country may strive to surround the foreigner (immigrant) with liberal and intelligent safeguards and guaranties, unfortunately, it is too often true that he is made to realize that he is in the country merely on suffer-Many of the people have yet to learn that in order to secure desirable immigation, their attitude, the laws, and their application must be friendly; that they must recognize the fact that it is the desirable immigrant who confers the favor, and not the country in permitting him to enter; that the immigrant having the whole world from which to choose, and having chosen to contribute his energies to the improvement of a particular locality, should be welcomed and treated as a colaborer; and, that instead of feeling and acting as if apprehensive of his enjoying greater privileges, the native should make sure that he does not enjoy Such friendly recognition and treatment would soon induce a strong tide of desirable immigration, and develop the waste places in the vast regions of a territory unexcelled and rarely equaled in any part of the world, for productive soil and healthful and agreeable climate. This would solve the labor problem and usher in an era of peace and prosperity.

#### ADVICE TO EXPORTERS.

Trade conditions of Greytown and Nicaragua do not differ in any material sense from those of Central and South America generally. A small percentage only of the best grade of any country's goods can be advantageously placed on the markets here. A great majority of the people are content that an article is cheap; they are wholly unable to distinguish between the clumsy imitations and trash of German manufacture, and the genuine and more staple products of the United States, England, and France. There is, however, a fair percentage who are not only capable of discrimination, but who insist upon having only the highest grade, the finest and best qualities; but that percentage is so small, except in the larger cities, that it is hardly worth catering to.

In the staple lines—groceries, dry goods, and hardware—it depends largely upon the opportunity given the local merchant to buy; and when a preference is expressed by the consumer, it is usually for the American article if it is known; but the local merchant, all things being equal, will naturally prefer to handle the manufactures of his own country, and, as a rule, greater opportunities and better terms are given and more pains taken by the European manufacturer and exporter. The old, old story of our inferior packing, as compared with European methods, recurs. If our exporters could see the rough handling to which the articles are subjected, the breakage and damage, and the excessive freights and customs charges (duties here are collected by weight), owing to the ignorant and unskilled packing, they would possibly appreciate the fact that packing for foreign shipment demands a method different from that in vogue for shipments to "the next railway station" at home. Compactness, strength, and lightness are the main points to be studied in packing for foreign shipment. But I venture little in saying that few consular reports have been written in the past ten years, which did not contain something specific relative

to the unskillful, unwieldy, unsafe, and expensive packing of American

exporters.

Another feature of this question may be referred to. American cloth manufacturers often find it difficult to deal directly with South and Central American merchants, because in print cloths they will not pack assorted patterns in a case. nor will they in any goods pack cases in the shape, size, and weight suitable for pack mules, a greater part of the goods brought to these countries being intended for reshipment to the interior.

Still another feature in our method of handling foreign trade deserves criticism. It has been, and still is, the custom for American manufacturers to operate largely through commission merchants, probably because it saves trouble, in that it is more simple and less directly expensive, the commission merchant and not the manufacturer being burdened with the details of investigation as to credits, sales, collections, etc., and because in this way, they come in contact with but one buyer, who may represent numerous customers. This method is the bane of our foreign trade. It must be conceded that the closer and more intimate the association between the producer, the manufacturer, and the consumer, the better it is for all concerned, and middlemen amount to but so many obstacles to this union. The commission merchant, representing various manufacturers, is not often disposed to push a particular line, and his want of enthusiasm in this respect may reasonably entail the loss of the customer; besides, many of the manufacturers' statements of discounts are never allowed to reach the foreign buver. Not being personally interested in building up a certain line, it is hardly reasonable to suppose that the commission merchant will be as eager as the manufacturer to please all customers.

If it is the purpose of our manufacturers to successfully compete with

Europeans, the middleman must be eliminated.

#### EUROPEAN GOODS IN TRANSIT.

Whatever the merits of our customs laws permitting the shipment in transit of European goods, I am convinced, from experience and observation, that the effect is to facilitate European commerce at the expense of that of the United States.

Millions of dollars' worth of goods are annually sent to the various American ports of entry from Europe, either for immediate transshipment or to be held in bond and shipped to Central and South America, the West Indies, and Mexico, in direct competition with American goods and manufactures. Under this system, it is practically as convenient for a merchant doing business in Greytown to purchase European goods, at European prices, in bond in the United States, as it is to purchase American goods in the same port. By far the greater portion of the goods now bought in Europe for immediate transshipment. or bought and bonded and afterwards sold for transshipment to customers in Central and South America, the West Indies, and Mexico, would be bought in the United States, were our customs law in that particular made less convenient for the European exporter. I submit, further, that the present system stimulates and affords far more substantial aid to European than it does to American shipping. Indeed, matters have come to such a pass that it is well known that a shipment of goods can be made from Liverpool, Hamburg, Havre, or almost any other European port to Central and South America via New York at

almost the same rate of freight as from New York to Central and South America. The fact is that the privilege of transshipment, as it is developed to-day, more than any other one agency, affords material assistance to foreign bottoms; and it is undoubtedly true that foreign bottoms discriminate against the United States.

#### NEED OF POSTAL-PARCELS SYSTEM.

The lack of postal parcels and postal money-order facilities between Nicaragua and the United States, is keenly felt. Nicaragua has postalparcels treaties with France, England, and Germany, but none with the United States.

A postal-parcels arrangement is distinctly wanted, and to be efficient and advantageous, there should be also a "postal money-order" arrangement. The one would be helpful to the other: and, considering the lack of banking facilities between the two countries, the success of the former would depend largely upon the existence of the latter. The mail facilities between the United States and Nicaragua are not the best, but such as they are, they are quicker, safer, and more direct than those between any European country and Nicaragua. It is reasonable, therefore, to believe that with an intelligent, comprehensive, and liberal "postal-parcels packet" and postal money-order system, the mail-order business between the United States and Nicaragua would soon swell to very respectable proportions, and that a great benefit would thus be conferred upon the people of Nicaragua and our merchants.

#### TRADE METHODS.

Merchants and manufacturers hoping to do business here are under the decided disadvantage of there being no agencies, through which the commercial standing of a customer may be learned. It would seem that, under the circumstances, they are practically reduced to the alternatives of selling C. O. D., trusting largely to luck and experience, or sending safe, intelligent, and practical men, thoroughly posted, not alone as to the competition from home rivals they must meet, but also that from Europeans, which will be found sharp and strong in every commercial house in Central and South America. If the latter policy is pursued, the salesman should not forget, from the moment he boards the steamer leaving home, that he has left the railroad, with its bustle, and hurry, and exact schedules, and that he is about to enter into that mysterious land of "mucho calor," and "mañana," where that stirring Yankee phrase, "Time is money," is regarded with good-natured incredulity or passive indifference. He must be endowed with tact and the power of patient perseverance. He will come in contact with the most obliging and courteous class of people this side of France; but he must forget the old habit of drawing his order book and pencil the first thing on entering an office or store. That follows naturally and easily after several personal chats, distributed over a period of several days. In selling goods in Central and South America the race is certainly neither to the swift nor the strong. The salesman should have ample time to systematically canvass the field and, in this way, to select one or two safe customers in each town or city. After the first bill, it will require but ordinary business courtesy, attention, and consideration to hold a customer. After a customer has been thus secured, I think catalogues and circulars and price lists may be of some interest to him and profit to the sender.

It is only through personal intercourse that the American exporter can hope to obtain an intelligent idea of the peculiar wants of a people, whose customs are distinct from those with whom he has had lifelong business relations. I have often heard criticism of the custom of some exporters, to combine in sending out representatives. Manufacturers of several lines will make up a pool and send out a man as an experiment. The criticism is that those firms must be small and weak concerns who can not afford to employ their own representatives, and I confess that this combination salesman often cuts a very ludicrous figure.

I imagine that few merchants in the United States, carrying anywhere from \$20,000 to \$50,000 worth of goods, would tolerate the representative of a house not able to have its own independent salesman. Nor is it uncommon for American merchants and manufacturers to think that, having sent a lot of beautiful catalogues (dreams of art), the Government should do the rest; and the consular service has been maligned by these gentlemen. I am sure that every minister and consul in the service rejoices whenever his eyes behold a piece of American goods in use or for sale in a foreign country, and I am also certain that it would be difficult to name even one such official who does not delight in an opportunity to assist, in every way possible, to increase the foreign commerce of the country. But when the consul is deluged with catalogues and price lists, knowing that no personal representative of the article catalogued has ever "blazed the way" for him by meeting the would be customers personally, he, realizing the utter absurdity of such a policy, feels not a little inclined to despairingly consign the pretty and often costly, but useless, matter to the wastebasket. Again, if I gave advice regarding persons and firms with whom to do business, and especially to whom credit should be given, I would remark, as to a native in business, however wealthy the man or firm may be to-day, to morrow, on account of some political offense or indiscretion, he may be proscribed or banished, and his business impaired.

I call attention to these matters, not in a spirit of unfriendly criticism, but as a recital of facts to justify my suggestion that where the practice of revolution prevails, commercial stability can not exist; and that if our manufacturers and exporters secure only a fair per cent of the trade of the English, German, French, and Spanish doing business in Central and South America, they should have no just cause of complaint. The good faith and integrity of the native merchant are not questioned. It is his precarious tenure of political immunity that is responsible for the conditions I have described. Nor is a criticism of the Government intended. There are many difficulties with which every South and Central American Government has to contend—vast territory, sparsely settled, and poorly equipped transportation and telegraph facilities, and a brave and chivalrous people, impatient of any grievance, whether genuine or fancied. I would suggest, further, that when credits are given and notes for the same are executed, the better policy would be to have the notes payable in the country and at the place of business of the debtor. This would obviate the delays of execution, translation, and transmission of documents, and would render all necessary legal proceedings more direct, prompt, and probably more satisfactory. When accounts are evidenced by notes or when an account is closed by note, it would be best to appoint an agent in the place of business of the debtor, and give him a full power to collect or sue for the same.

Much is said nowadays about the necessity of learning Spanish in order to do business in Spanish America. It is not my purpose to deny

the advantage of a knowledge of the language of any country in which one proposes to travel or to transact business, but in order to deal with the progressive and safe merchants of Central and South America, I do not believe it is absolutely necessary, because those merchants are as a rule, foreigners, and nearly all of them speak English. Besides, the day must come when every citizen of the Western Hemisphere will speak English, and a wider knowledge of this language would increase

Much is also said, in this connection, about Germany's increase in foreign trade and their knowledge of languages. It is true that Germans (at least those who emigrate and engage in commercial pursuits) usually understand several languages; but I am sure that the real secret of their foreign commercial success lies largely in the colonizing schemes fostered by their Government, and to the fact that German merchants are to be found in strong representation in every important commercial town and city of Central and South America, the West Indies, and Mexico. German clerks, bookkeepers, and merchants are everywhere in Central and South America in a much greater proportion than either English, French, or American; and the German merchant, more than any other nationality, gives preference to the wares of his native land.

#### TRANSPORTATION.

The transportation facilities of Nicaragua have undergone, and are undergoing, advantageous changes. The national railway system is being extended, and branch lines are being constructed. Within the past three years, about 26 miles have been built, and the work projected is being prosecuted with commendable zeal. With this 26 miles completed, the national railway line, with spurs and side tracks, is about 126 miles in length.

A railroad is being gradually extended from the Rio Grande River in the direction of the Matagalpa (coffee) district. An option for a contract between Messrs. Cragin and Eyre, of New York and Chicago, and the Nicaraguan Government, for an interoceanic canal, given October 28, 1898, and to become effective October 20, 1899, in the event of the lapse of the present canal contract, provides for the construction of an interoceanic railway, within three years after the company has been organized, and also for building of other lines of railway through all parts of the country, and for purchasing existing lines. The contract includes an absolute grant of 400,000 hectares (988,400 acres) of land, and an option to purchase 1,000,000 hectares (2,471,000 acres) additional, at 1 peso (\$0.448) per hectare. On September 28, 1897, a concession with an ordinary privilege to navigate Lake Nicaragua and the San Juan River, and an exclusive privilege to navigate the Silico Lagoon, and to construct tramways and railroads the length of the line, when it is found necessary to avoid the obstructions of the San Juan River, was given to the Atlas Steamship Company, a powerful English corporation. This concession further provides that the Government, during the period of thirty years for which the concession is given, shall not. extend aid to any other steamship company which may be established on Lake Nicaragua. This concession has been transferred to the Caribbean and Pacific Transit Company, Limited, an offspring and "feeder" of the Atlas Steamship Company, and a short, narrow-gauge railroad from the Silico Lagoon to the junction of the Colorado and San Juan rivers is under construction.

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The water in the San Juan River, between its junction with the Colorado River and Greytown, during about three months in the year, becomes too low for navigation, and the purpose of the Silico Lagoon Railroad is to overcome that obstacle to the uninterrupted transportation facilities of the company between Greytown and Granada.

The Silico Railroad will be 64 miles in length, 3 feet 6 inches gauge, with an average grade of 11 per cent, and curves varying from 10 to 16 degrees. The rails weigh 35 pounds to the yard. The estimated quantity of cuts and embankments is 120,000 cubic yards. On the first mile, at the Silico end, are some very heavy through cuttings, varying in length from 100 to 800 feet and from 25 to 45 feet deep. Great difficulty has been experienced in the construction of the road, because of the heavy and constant rains, and because all of the work is being done by hand. About 3 miles have been finished. Work has practically been suspended until next spring (about March), when the dry season is popularly supposed to set in. The company will then have two years within which to complete the work. The Government gives a subsidy of 5,000 pesos (\$2,243) for each mile completed.

The estimated cost, inclusive of rolling stock and equipment, wharves, warehouses, etc., is £20,000 (\$97,330), but this estimate is probably too low. The bar at Greytown has been and is a source of great danger, expense, delay, and inconvenience to both passenger and freight traffic, but the Government has had a fine dredge built, with which it will be able to keep open and clear the bar and harbor.

With the completion of the Silico Lagoon Railroad and the opening of the bar, it is thought that the Caribbean and Pacific Transit Company will afford a more regular, safe, systematic, and rapid method of handling both local and through freights, which should tend to the development of the Atlantic Coast division, and should make San Juan del Norte (Greytown) the most important commercial port of the Republic; and if a company acquires the national railway system from Corinto, on the Pacific, to Granada, on Lake Nicaragua (as now seems probable), and cooperates with the Caribbean and Pacific Transit Company, it would be possible to divert a reasonable proportion of the Central American freights from the Panama route.

#### BANKING.

There is but one bank doing business in Nicaragua, the London Bank of Central America, Limited. Its principal place of business is at Managua, the capital, and it has agencies in the principal cities of the Republic; but the relations existing between it and the Government are not cordial, and the recent extraordinary session of Congress granted a contract to Dr. Salvador Castrillo, authorizing the establishment of a new bank, as follows:

#### [Translation.]

The National Legislative Assembly decrees:

First. The ratification of the contract between the executive power of the State

and Dr. Don Salvador Castrillo, in the following terms:

The minister of public works of the Supreme Government, especially authorized by the President of the State, for one party, and the other, Dr. Salvador Castrillo, for himself and for his associates, have agreed to the following contract for the establishment. lishment of a bank:

ARTICLE 1. Dr. Castrillo and his associates are to found in the State a commercial

bank, to be known as the "Banco Americano-Nicaragüense."

ART. 2. The principal office and the center of operations of the bank will be in Managua, but the general stockholders' meeting may, within six months after its organization, open branches in the cities of San Juan del Norte, Granada, and Leon.

ART. 3. The general stockholders' meeting will determine and regulate the establishment of other branches within and without the State, and the board of directors

will establish agencies wherever it may be considered convenient.

ART. 4. The bank will engage in the following operations: Advancement of funds on satisfactory guaranties; receipt of deposits; issue of bills payable to the bearer and at sight; buying and selling domestic and foreign letters of exchange and telegraph orders, and whatever other operations are common to banking establishments.

ART. 5. The capital of the bank shall be two million and a half pesos silver, or 1,000,000 pesos gold, divided into 2,000 shares of 1,250 pesos each, and may be augmented by consent of the general stockholders' meeting, with the approval of the Supreme Government. The bank may commence its functions after one-fourth of the capital has been subscribed.

ART. 6. The value of the shares shall be paid in the current metallic money of the country, in calls not to exceed 10 per cent each, and with intervals of one month

between each call.

Only the half of the nominal capital may be called; the other half shall remain as an ultimate reserve, to be called upon in case it should become necessary to cover the

responsibilities incurred by the bank.

ART. 7. The shareholder who does not complete his quota on the final day fixed shall pay a fine of 2 per cent on the nominal value of the share; and if, thirty days after, the payment has not been made, the share shall be forfeited to the bank, with the payments previously made. Those members who desire at once to pay the full 50 per cent of their shares may do so, and shall be entitled to a bonus of 1 per cent of the nominal value of their stock. The payments made on calls shall be indorsed on the back of the shares. Said shares are personal, and shall be transferred with the written approval of the board of directors previous to being registered in the book kept for that purpose by the bank. If the transfer is made in favor of a shareholder, it will be sufficient to advise the board of directors, in order that the entry may be made in the respective book kept for that purpose.

ART. 9. The bank shall be exempt for ten years from contributions, taxes or imposts, ordinary and extraordinary, whether fiscal or local, or of whatever other

nature.

ART. 10. The bank may emit bills payable at sight and to bearer, but must always maintain in the safes of its branches or agencies of the State not less than 40 per cent of the value of the bills in circulation in gold or silver money.

ART. 11. The bank shall be obliged to exchange metal for its bills on demand.

ART. 12. The bills issued by the bank shall be as follows: "One," "five," "ten," "twenty-five," "fifty," and "one hundred" pesos, bearing the signatures of the director-manager and of the cashier of the bank, and executed so as to guarantee against counterfeiting, and to bear the seal of and to be registered in the national treasury. The bills that become damaged shall be replaced by new bills, burned in the presence of the chief cashier and recorded in one act, as is done with the national bills.

ART. 13. The falsification of bills of the bank shall be considered the same as the falsification of public documents and the same penalties shall be applicable.

ART. 14. The responsibility of the members of the bank shall be limited to the nominal value of their shares

ART. 15. In case of the death or absence of a shareholder, his legal representative

shall have the right to speak and vote in the general stock holders' meetings

ART. 16. All shareholders of the bank may participate in the general stockholders' meetings, and sessions may be held with two-thirds of the subscribed stock represented. In case of a second citation for a general stockholders' meeting, in default of the response of the stipulated two-thirds to the first citation, the session will be held with those who do respond. Every citation for a general stockholders' meeting shall be made through the official periodical, and shall not be for less than eight days before the meeting. The board of directors may forcibly convoke an extraordinary general stockholders' meeting by written petition signed by eight members (shareholders).

ART. 17. In a general meeting of stockholders, each share has the right to one vote, and those stockholders not present may be represented by another shareholder, with written power to that effect. Resolutions of the general stockholders' meeting will

be voted upon and adopted by an absolute majority of the votes present.

ART. 18. The general balance of the bank shall be made on the last day of February and the last day of August, and shall be published in the official periodical and

submitted to the ordinary general stockholders' meeting, with the semi-annual report of the managing director in the months of March and September.

ART. 19. The management of the bank shall be by a managing director and a board of directors, elected by the stockholders at a general stockholders' meeting.

ART. 20. The managing director is to be assisted in the administration of the bank by three shareholding directors, to be selected by the stockholders at a general

stockholders' meeting. No one shall be employed in the bank who has been declared to be in a bankrupt state or who has transferred his realty.

ART. 21. The managing director, with the three shareholding directors, will form the board of directors, which shall meet daily, with not less than three members

ART. 22. The attributes of the board of directors shall be: First, to appoint and remove, upon the recommendation of the managing director, the principal and subordinate employees and to fix their compensation; second, to formulate the rules for the interior conduct of the bank, and such modifications as may be found essential, which shall be submitted to the general stockholders' meeting for approval; third, to give notice of the calls and dividend; fourth, to convoke the ordinary and extraordinary general stockholders' meeting; and fifth, to approve the transfers of stock, and to make complete those things that are not herein provided for in representation of the bank.

ART. 23. The signature of the bank shall be by the managing director, to whom also will correspond the judicial representation of the bank. For the accidental failure of the managing director, one of the directors, by his order, will act in his

ART. 24. The general stockholders' meeting shall fix the amount of the compensation to be paid the managing director.

ART. 25. The minister of finance, in person or by delegates, may assist in the monthly balances to verify the existence in gold or silver money of the amount required in relation to the bills in circulation, or to demand extraordinary examinations when it is judged convenient, and if it results that there is not in the safes, in metal, 40 per cent of the value of the bills in circulation, the bank's operations shall be suspended until the said 40 per cent has been reestablished; and if it results that the bills in circulation are not effectively guaranteed, the bank will be compelled to go into liquidation.

ART. 26. The profits of the bank shall be distributed as follows: Five per cent of value of the net profits to create a reserve fund, and the rest to be divided propor-

tionately between the shareholders.

ART. 27. The bank in its judicial actions shall enjoy the following privileges:

(1) The jurisdiction of the mercantile or commercial law. (2) Exemption from the payment of judicial fees. (3) In bankruptcy proceedings, the credits to its favor shall be considered for the purpose of preference the same as the credits of

the national treasury.

ART. 28. If convenient for the Government, the bank in those places in which branches are established, and at its principal office, shall carry the current account of the Government as cashier without charge, and the bank shall pay interests the same as for individual deposits; it shall accept for collection, and without exacting commission, the promissory notes and other documents that the Government may have for collection; it shall facilitate, free of cost, the transfer of Government funds between the principal office and the branch offices or between the branch offices

ART. 29. The bank shall publish monthly in the official periodical a statement of its condition, and each six months the general balance and the report of the board of directors shall also be published.

ART. 30. The bank shall not make loans on deposits of its own stock.

ART. 31. The society (company) formed by the "Banco Americano-Nicaragiiense" shall be for the term of twenty-five years, unless a general stockholders' meeting should resolve to go into liquidation before the expiration of that term, for which

purpose four-fifths of the stock interests must vote in the affirmative.

ART. S2. The bank shall be forced into liquidation in case that any of its six months' balances show the loss of the reserve and of 30 per cent of its capital. It will also be forced into liquidation when it fails to perform any of its obligations in conformity to articles 4 and 11, and when, admonished by the minister of finance, it persists in the nonperformance of its obligations during the period fixed by the minister.

ART. 33. Whenever the bank finds it necessary to go into liquidation, a general stockholders meeting will designate the person or persons to have charge of the same and the manner of its liquidation; and if the liquidation is forcible, the Government shall nominate a representative, who shall supervise the same.

ART. 34. In no case, shall the rate of discount of the bank exceed 10 per cent per annum, or the rate of interest for loans exceed 12 per cent.

ART. 35. The present contract constitutes the law of the "Banco Americano-Nicaraguenes," and it can not be modified except by agreement of a general stockholders' meeting, in which a two-thirds vote of the subscribed stock shall participate,

with the approval of the Government and ratification by the Congress.

ART. 36. The bank shall be established within one year from the date of the ratification of the present contract, which period may be extended for one year at the option of the executive of the State; and in case complete performance shall be

lacking, all of the concessions herein authorized shall be forfeited.

ART. 37. The domicile of the bank shall be in Nicaragua; however, the society (company) which shall be established may incorporate in any of the States of the United States of America.

The Government having read the terms of the foregoing contract, and having found it to conform to the instructions given, gives its approval.

MANAGUA, October 27, 1898.

#### EXPORT DUTIES AND TAXES.

The Nicaraguan export duties are: On coffee, 2 pesos (\$0.877) per 100 pounds; on rubber, 10 pesos (\$4.48) per 100 pounds; on bullion, 1 peso (\$0.448) per ounce. These articles are imported into the United States free of duty.

The following decree was promulgated after my report was written,

but its importance prompts me to send it as a part thereof:

#### [Translation.]

#### EXPORT DUTIES ON RUBBER, ETC.: TAX ON EXPLOSIVES.

The President of the Republic: In consideration that, notwithstanding the efforts made by the Government to maintain the national credit, in view of the requirements of the foreign and domestic debt, the tendency to antagonize and depreciate the bills of the national treasury continues, and it is the duty of the administration to dictate efficacious measures to render permanent and unalterable the value of the

In consideration that, owing to the distance between the city of Bluefields and the other towns of the Atlantic coast, the supply of powder in the fiscal offices is irregular, stimulating contraband, diminishing the receipts from its sale; and in view of the fact that the merchants of that zone have solicited authority to sell powder,

offering to pay a privilege tax; In consideration that, for the proposed accumulation of funds for the exchange and amortization of the treasury notes, it is indispensable that other articles should be taxed;

Considering, further, that most of the transactions in the said locality are made in

gold, it is decreed as follows:

ART. 1. Permission will be given to the merchants of the Atlantic coast to sell powder, lead, and fulminating tubes (percussion caps) upon the payment of a privilege tax of 25 pesos; but not more than 50 pounds of powder, 200 pounds of lead, and 1,000 caps, shall be kept by any establishment.

ART. 2. The application shall be written and presented to the respective authorities accompanied by a present lead to the respective authorities.

ties, accompanied by a personal bond payable to the said functionaries, which shall be a public document. These requisites having been complied with, the license will

be granted.

ART. 3. The bond to which the forgoing article refers shall be held for payment of any fines imposed for violations of the law, and for other liabilities resulting from the sale of the articles herein specified, in conformity with the rules governing frauds against the treasury, and for whatever illegal use there may be made of the articles enumerated.

ART. 4. The fiscal employees shall keep on hand a sufficient quantity of the articles specified to supply those who have license. They are liable to a fine of 50 pesos for

each infraction of this clause.

ART. 5. The minister of finance shall provide the respective fiscal employees with receipt books for the licenses to which article I refers, which shall be numbered and registered for its proper control.

ART. 6. The payment of the privilege tax, and of those that correspond to each particular article, shall be effected in coined silver only.

ART. 7. For each turtle exported through the ports of the Atlantic, 50 cents, gold,

shall be paid.

ART. 8. For each kilo, and fraction thereof in proportion, of gold exported, 17 pesos gold, or the equivalent in coined silver, when the exportation is effected by the ports of the Pacific.

ART. 9. After this date, the exportation of rubber in the Republic will be reestablished under an export duty of 12 cents, gold, for each kilo, or the equivalent in coined silver, if the exportation is by the Pacific.

ART. 10. The receipts from the duties specified in the preceding articles will be transferred by the respective offices, monthly, to the general treasury.

ART. 11. The employee who diverts these funds to other channels will incur a fine equivalent to double the amount so diverted, without release from punishment for the dereliction.

ART. 12. These imposts, as well as the duties to be paid by Mr. H. C. Emery for the exportation of woods, in conformity with article 4 of the contract celebrated March 5, 1898, shall create a reserve fund for the exchange of the treasury bills or for their amortization.

ART. 13. The general treasury will open a special account for the funds collected

under the decree.

ART. 14. The violators of this law shall be punished according to the regulations

regarding fiscal frauds applicable thereto.

ART. 15. That this decree may become operative from the date of its publication, every disposition antagonistic to it is hereby abolished.

Managua, December 9, 1898.

WILLIAM B. SORSBY, Consul.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, December 1, 1898.

## DECLARED EXPORTS, NICARAGUA.

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consular offices in Nicaragua during the year ended June 30, 1898.

4-45-1-		Quarter	ending—	1	m 4.1
Articles.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.
MANAGUA.					
Cedar wood	\$102.00	\$587.80	\$642, 82	<b>\$300.00</b>	\$1, 632. 62
Coffee	17, 695. 93	<b>8</b> , <b>22</b> 1. <b>7</b> 5	24, 796. 44	34, 555. 77	80, 269. 89
Deerskins	4, 002. 10	4, 058. 61	1, 966. 49	1, 747. 75	11, 774. 9
Hides	2, 602. 26	6, 357. 37	5, 981. 47	6, 894. 09	21, 835. 1
Leather				56.00	56.0
Mahogany				248.34	248. 34
Mother-of-pearl		11.50		101. 74	118. 24
Rubber	12, 669. 79	19, 904, 75	12, 808, 35	2, 146, 45	47, 529, 34
Sugar				12, 500. 00	12, 500. 00
Total					175, 959. 57
SAN JUAN DEL NORTE.					
American goods returned		100.00	812.74		412.74
Cocoanute		117. 50	77.50		195.00
Coffee	66, 878, 55	1, 506, 24	18, 518, 14	257. 20	87, 160, 1
Deerskins	2, 507, 00	1, 046, 26	1, 162, 00	886.00	5, 101, 2
Feathers	100.00	235, 00			835.00
Fold dust	500, 00			302, 00	802. 0
Hides	7, 964. 30	8, 610, 75	5, 266, 50	2, 484, 40	19, 275, 9
_digo		4, 382, 80	-,		4, 382, 8
Rubber		26, 452. 28	21, 246, 22	17, 407, 68	92, 685, 6
Silver, specie			,	11.70	11.7
Cortoise shell		2, 392. 31			2, 392, 3
Total					010 754 5
10001					212, 754. 5
SAN JUAN DEL SUR.					
Coffee			. <b></b>	1, 044. 00	1, 044. 00
Deerskins	527.00	184.00	191.00	135.50	1, 037. 50
linger	23.40				23.40
Hidee	898.00	2, 168. 00	1, 843, 20	800. 50	5, 209. 7
indigo			50.00		50,00
Rubber	522. 40	2, 352. 00	8, 437. 00	1, 833. 50	13, 144. 90
Total					20, 506, 50

# SALVADOR.

Value of exports declared at San Salvador for the United States during the year ended June  $30,\ 1898.$ 

4.44.1		m-4-1			
Articles.	Sept. 31.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.
BalsamBeans	\$10, 652. 25	<b>\$8</b> , 059. 95	\$5, 101. 00 50. 00	\$4, 305. 00 16. 20	\$28, 118. 20 16. 20 50. 00
Carboy	98, 626, 45 549, 20 1, 600, 00	67, 283, 55 1, 936, 60 970, 00	492, 536. 20 235. 00 3, 479, 67	813, 763. 46 468. 05	967, 209. 64 3, 188. 84 6, 049. 6
Indigo Machinery Oxhides, dry	888. 00 32. 00 5, 509. 82	14, 681. 91 5, 550. 65	8, 221. 94 6, 094. 94	5, 480, 89	23, 291. 8 32. 0 22, 685. 3
Ore, silver Silver, specie	32, 784. 07	343.00 106, 262.00	5, 014. 68	2, 000. 00 800. 00	2, 343. 0 144, <b>36</b> 0. 7
Rubber	8, 604. 20	9, 723. 00	6, 214. 78	6, 090. 34	25, 632. 8 1, 223, 027. 8

# WEST INDIES.

# BRITISH WEST INDIES.

#### BAHAMAS.

The general trade of the Bahamas during the year 1897 showed a variation from that of 1896 so small as to be remarkable, as appears from the subjoined statement:

Exports and imports for—	
1897	\$1,630,740.05
1896	1, 624, 176. 84
Considering that 1896 was an exceptionally good year fo	
showing is not bad.	

#### TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

As usual, the condition of trade between this colony and the United States was quite satisfactory, there being a small increase over 1896, when the trade was above the average.

Trade with the United States:	
1894	\$1,014,757.71
1895	1, 121, 635, 03
1896	1, 180, 682, 00
1897	1, 191, 489. 05

These figures indicate the steady growth of trade between the Bahamas and the United States; and the large proportion we have obtained is shown by the subjoined statement:

Total trade of colony in 1897	\$1,630,740.05
Trade with the United States in 1897	1, 191, 489. 05

Among the many items going to make up the imports from the United States may be mentioned: Ale and porter, \$2,000; bicycles, \$10,000; butter, \$22,000; cattle, \$11,000; coffee, \$6,000; corn meal and hominy, \$28,000; coal, \$3,000; flour, \$124,000; lard, \$9,000; lumber, \$9,000; meat, salted and fresh, \$38,000; machinery, \$13,000; fertilizers, \$6,000; oats, \$4,000; oil, \$10,000; vegetables, \$8,000; rice, \$3,000; shingles, \$5,000; sugars, \$15,000; specie, \$10,000; tobacco, \$20,000; cotton, linen, woolen, and silk goods, \$95,000; earthenware, glassware, and furniture, \$94,000: hardware and tinware, \$12,500; preserved fruit and meats, \$31,000.

We have also taken exports from this colony as follows: Coffee, \$17,000; sugar, unrefined, \$9,000; tobacco, \$2,000; turtle shell, \$3,000; hemp or sisal, \$21,000; barks, \$5,500; marine curios, \$1,500; grape fruit, \$16,000; oranges, \$16,000; pineapples, \$120,000; preserved fruits, \$21,000; sponges, \$306,000, etc.

The trade of this colony with the United States is well looked after by certain American firms who have studied the wants of the people, and who are enterprising and accommodating. Regular and frequent steam communication assists materially, a British and an American line running to and from New York, the two making three trips per month.

#### FRUITS.

The fruit crop of 1897 was much above the average, and fair prices on the whole were obtained. In fact, the declared values were 50 per cent more than in 1896, which year, however, was under the average. The value of the pineapples shipped in 1897, all going to the United States, was \$119,623.45; that of oranges was \$16,740.65, and that of grape fruit was \$16,098.90. Grape fruit has come into great demand during the last year or two, and it promises in the near future to be quite an addition to the list of exports. Nearly three times as much was shipped this year as last, and prices ran up to \$40 per thousand, oranges averaging only about \$6 per thousand. There was a decrease in the export of canned fruit, that shipped in 1897 being worth only \$20,288.46, as against \$32,527.68 in 1896. A canning factory, started with Baltimore capital in 1896, was abandoned in 1897 as an unprofita-Since the disasters to oranges in Florida, by reason ble investment. of frost, have been considerable, inquiry has been made as to land in this colony suitable for orange cultivation (the Bahamas being below the frost line), and some Americans have bought small tracts for that purpose. The industry might readily be largely developed by men who are competent and who have capital.

#### SISAL HEMP.

This industry, developed a few years ago by Sir Ambrose Shea, then governor of the colony, continued depressed during most of 1897, not having recovered from the bad results due to the unfortunate selection, by many investors, of lands unsuited to the culture of the plant. New investors are profiting by the mistakes of the others, and their plantations promise well. Prices of fiber ruled low all through the year, which added to the discouragement of the growers, and the quantity exported in 1897 was no greater than that shipped in 1896. Toward the end of the year, prices began to improve, and at the present time, they have reached such a figure as to greatly encourage all interested, and exports are increasing. I am still of the opinion, originally expressed concerning this industry, that it will show a steady and permanent increase until it becomes a reliable and valuable source of income to this colony.

#### THE SPONGE TRADE.

The 500 small vessels and the 5,000 people employed in the gathering and shipping of sponges continue to find steady and remunerative employment. This industry remains, as it has for many years, the mainstay of the colony in value and importance. The quantity of sponges shipped in 1897 did not equal that of 1896, being 1,255,137 pounds as against 1,586,372 pounds in 1896; but the market value of the article increased so much that the value of the shipments in 1897 showed an increase over 1896 of \$43,895.83.

The following statement will show the steady development of the industry:

Sponges shipped in—	
1894	<b>. \$287, 551, 75</b>
1895	. 328, 804, 5b
1896	
1897	

The United States continues to take by far the greater portion of the sponge product, the amount in 1897 being \$306,102.85, as against \$287,235.50 in 1896. The balance of the shipments for 1897, viz, \$132,422.33, went to Great Britain, France, Holland and Germany. Prices of sponges have ruled high during the entire year.

#### A HEALTH RESORT.

The equable and mild climate of the Bahamas has long been noted for its beneficial effects in cases of lung and throat troubles, the islands furnishing a pleasant residence for those who desire to avoid the cold weather from November to April. As a consequence, many people come here every winter. The number of strangers who came to Nassau during the winter of 1897–98 was much in excess of that of any previous season, owing to the fact that a fine passenger steamer called the *Miami*, belonging to Henry M. Flagler, made regular and frequent trips during the months of January, February, March, and April between Nassau and the port of Miami, in Florida, shortening the sea voyage from eighty-four hours from New York to fifteen hours from Florida.

The hotel accommodations proved insufficient, and many private families opened their houses for lodgings. Negotiations looking to the building of a large hotel in Nassau were opened between Mr. Flagler and the colonial authorities. These have not yet been completed, but there is little doubt that within a short period, Nassau will have superior hotel accommodations, which, with the southern passenger service, is all that is needed to bring the Bahamas much prosperity as a winter resort.

#### PRESENT CONDITION.

The present condition of the islands is fair, with an outlook for yet better times in the near future. Its relations with the United States, both trade and social, will become closer, to the mutual benefit of both communities. The people, products, and manufactures of our country are regarded with decided favor in this colony, as indeed they have been for a long time past.

THOS. J. MCLAIN, Consul.

NASSAU, May 30, 1898.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT. 1

The course of trade during the year ended June 30, 1898, was very steady, as indeed is usually the case, the situation of the colony making sudden fluctuations in business uncommon.

Both the export and import trade of the Bahamas is now practically monopolized by the United States, at least from 75 to 80 per cent of it having come under our control; and this proportion, I may add, is being steadily increased.

The reasons for this condition of affairs are easily apparent. In the first place, we are very near the Bahamas, and our communication with them is frequent. New York is but three and a half days away, and with that port there are three steamers per month the year through. In addition, numerous sailing vessels ply to and fro between Nassau, Key West, Jacksonville, and other Southern ports.

Again, freight charges and passenger rates are reasonable, exchange is abundant, New York merchants fill orders promptly, giving reasonable credit, and American goods are deservedly popular by reason of superior quality, style, and finish.

When to these considerations we add the fact that the United States furnishes a good market for all this colony's exports, the proceeds of which are very certain to be invested in our food products and our manufactures, there seems to be no mystery at all as to why we control the trade of the Bahamas. I have had the pleasure of witnessing our trade with this colony grow from 40 per cent, in 1877, to 80 per cent in 1898.

I judge that the exports and imports of the Bahamas during the year ended June 30, 1898, may be safely stated at about \$1,500,000, of which, say, about \$1,200,000 was controlled by the United States.

There are no railroads, manufactories, or mines in the colony, and therefore there is no demand for articles employed therein; while the rocky nature of the soil prevents the use of agricultural machinery to any extent.

The shipbuilding industry is carried on to a limited extent, being confined, however, to small vessels, averaging perhaps 30 tons, employed in the sponge and turtle industries, and in interinsular communication. Most of the materials used therein are brought from the United States.

The machinery used in cleaning sisal fiber is imported from the United States, as well as the engines and the boilers for the same.

The banking facilities of the colony are adequate to the demand; exchange is abundant, and reasonable discounts are readily obtainable, the ordinary rate of interest being 6 per cent.

There is ample circulating medium, about one-half the money afloat being American gold and greenbacks. The rest consists of British silver, local bank notes, and British gold. American gold and paper money are at par with British gold, but our silver is subject to 4 per cent discount.

In regard to the packing and shipping of merchandise to this colony, I may say that the practice in vogue is entirely satisfactory and there are no complaints. The same methods are to be observed as are followed in making shipments of goods from New York to any one of our Southern ports, such as Charleston or New Orleans, by coasting steamers. As to the matter of cotton textiles consumed in the Bahamas, they may be said to consist of substantially such as are sent by our leading jobbers to their trade in our Southern States, with respect to width, count, and weight. In fact, the needs and tastes of the Bahamas are quite similar to those of our own Gulf States. Nearly all this class of trade has gone from Great Britain to the United States, as the result of judicious efforts on the part of those interested in our export trade.

The war with Spain had a tendency to unsettle trade relations during the first half of 1898, the regular steamers of the Ward Line, which were the Bahamas mail contract boats, being taken by our Government for transport service, their places being very indifferently filled by such foreign tramp vessels as could be obtained in the emergency. The local steamer Antilia (British) assisted materially in keeping up trade facilities during this period.

Mr. Flagler has just concluded a contract with the government, by which he becomes the owner of the colonial property called the Royal Victoria Hotel, which is to be remodeled, refurnished, and put in condition for the winter season of 1898-99. It is also understood that he will build, without delay, another large hotel to meet expected requirements in the near future. Last winter, there were some 2,000 visitors here, against an average of 500 in ordinary years.

It is expected that under Mr. Flagler's influence, Nassau will now take its proper position as one of the most popular winter resorts in this quarter of the globe. This will more than ever bring these islands under American influence and control, both commercially and socially.

There is much apprehension felt by the colonists lest their fruit and sponge trade may be seriously injured by the new relations which Cuba and Porto Rico are to bear toward the United States, and this fear has induced them to welcome with great gratification anything that gives promise of developing their resources in the way of a health and winter resort.

Thos. J. McLain, Consul.

NASSAU, September 20, 1898.

Imports at the Bahamas for the year ending December 31, 1897.

Article.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Daty.	Whence imported.
Ale and porter:				
Woodgallons	5, 393	\$2, 321, 32	\$1,460.00	Great Britain, United States.
Bottlesdozen quarts	3, 168	4, 729. 38	1, 542. 75	Do.
Applesbarrels	252	627.77	155.72	United States.
Beans and peasebushels Biscuit and breadbarrels	1,658 491	2, 326. 60 1, 114. 42	200. 00 238. 45	Do. Do.
Bicyclesnumber		10, 073. 65	350.38	United States, Great Britain
Brandy gallons.	203	637.51	496,00	France Greet Britain
Butter pounds	120, 288	21, 655. 32	1, 411. 30	France, Great Britain. United States.
Candlesdo	16, 117	1, 226. 25	365. 00	United States Great Britain
Cattlenumber	221	13,071.50	1, 075. 50	United States, Great Britain. United States, West Indies.
Cheese pounds	32, 448	8, 980. 60	987.90	United States
Coffeedo	97, 181	9, 732. 10	1, 946, 00	United States, West Indies.
Copper and yellow metaldo	16, 343	2, 029, 33	292.00	United States.
Cigarsnumber	86, 175	1, 280.00	870.00	West Indies.
Cornbushels	8, 162	3, 192, 50	997, 80	United States.
Corn meal and hominy barrels	13,059	27, 652, 50	6, 356. 50	Do.
Coaltons	1.164	3, 761. 75		Do.
Fish, dried and salted pounds Flourbarrels	41, 798	1, 265. 30	408.75	Do.
Flourbarrels	29, 725	123, 681. 50	30, 451. 30	Do.
Gin and other spiritsgallons	8,718	5, 465, 15	10, 847. 30	Holland, Great Britain.
Haypounds		1, 542. 70	476. 90	United States.
Lardpounds	1, 463 213, 938	1,717.90	4 226 10	Do. Do.
Lumberfeet	1 524 601	9, 441. 10	4, 336. 10 2, 278, 75	Do.
Meat:	1,004,001	<b>3, 33</b> 3. 60	2, 210. 10	100.
Saltedpounds	610, 476	34, 698, 15	8, 915. 20	Do.
Fresh and noultrydo	21.869	3, 659. 60	636. 65	Do.
Molassesgallons	3, 872	758. 65	204. 40	Do.
Machinery		20, 297, 10		United States, Great Britain.
Manuresbarrels	1,081	5, 937, 10		United States.
Metal roofing		1, 498. 90	l	Great Britain.
Nails, ironpounds	95, 868	2, 530, 55	700.80	United States, Great Britain.
Oil:	1	l i	1	
Kerosenegallons	78, 735	8, 720. 70	6, 385. 10	United States.
Linseed and othersdo Oats and branbushels	6,513	2,773.90	944. 10	United States, Great Britain.
Oats and branbushels	13,764	4, 812, 50	1,674.15	United States.
Potatoes and onions barrels.	2, 150	4, 783. 90	1, 046. 30	Do.
Printed bookspounds	1 610 006	3, 445, 40 30, 840, 10	7 904 05	United States, Great Britain. Do.
The sections	14 400	6. 715. 80	7, 884. 05 21, 218. 20	West Indies.
Rumgalions Shinglesnumber	1 174 400	5, 231, 50	958. 65	United States.
Sugar:	1, 119, 900	0, 201. 00	900.00	O DI LOCA DURICOS.
Refinedpounds	330, 843	11, 343, 10	6, 686, 50	United States, Great Britain.
Unrefineddo	803, 220	20, 614, 60	10, 744, 90	West Indies, United States.
Soapdodo	172, 802	5, 586, 75	2, 525. 50	United States, Great Britain.
Soapdo		15, 003. 40		Do.
Spongespounds	85, 450	7, 426. 00		West Indies.
Sundries		19, 007. 15	6, 517. 40	Various countries.
Teapounds	6, 531	2, 199, 60	1, 566. 50	United States, Great Britain.
Turtle shelldo	1,635	6, 676. 90		West Indies.
Tobacco:	1			G
Manufactureddo	63, 154	12, 166. 25	8, 044. 50	Great Britain, United States.
Unmanufactureddo	47, 168	7, 845. 05	2, 930. 20	West Indies, United States.
Whiskygallons	8,070	4, 292. 25	8, 051. 40	United States, Great Britain.
Winedodo	2, 800	3, 953. 60	2, 798. 15	Do.
Cotton, woolen, linen, and silk goods.	ļ	191, 910. 40	47, 964. 20	Great Britain, United States, France, Haiti, Canada, Ger-
Rarthenware, glassware, and fur-	<u> </u>	128, 563. 20	32, 153. 10	many. Great Britain, United States.
niture.	1	1		
Hardware and tinware		18, 898. 20 51, 010. 65	4, 725. 50 12, 760. 05	Do. Do.
Total		905, 217. 90	260, 079, 40	

# Exports from the Bahamas for the year ending December 31, 1897.

Article.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Wbither exported.
Bark         pounds           Canvas, old         do           Coffee         bags           Cotton         pounds           Curios, marine         Dry goods           Fruit, viz:         Bananas         bunches           Cocoanuts         number           Grape fruit         do           Oranges         do           Pineapples         dozen           Preserved fruit         cases           Sundry mixed         Hemp, Bahama, or sisal         pounds           Shells         number           Salt         bushels           Shells         Turtle:           Shell         Live           Sponges         pounds           Sundries         sugar           Tobacco         do           Woods         do	22, 571 1, 202 4, 371 1, 568 42, 851 622, 981 2, 562, 250 404, 855 21, 460 901, 687 93, 634 1, 255, 137	\$5, 664, 60 335, 78 16, 731, 60 369, 85 1, 421, 00 3, 241, 20 22, 27 2540, 18 16, 008, 90 16, 740, 65 119, 623, 45 19, 607, 15 681, 31 22, 006, 31 1, 182, 55 6, 715, 82 2, 934, 60 26, 965, 27 1, 294, 43 438, 525, 18 8, 525, 06 8, 916, 32 2, 136, 40 5, 036, 82	United States, Great Britain. United States, Haiti. United States. Great Britain. United States; Great Britain. Haiti. United States; Great Britain. Haiti. United States. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. United States, Great Britian, United States. United States. United States. United States, British West Indies. United States. United States. United States. United States. United States. United States. United States. United States. United States. United States. United States. United States. United States. United States. United States. United States. United States. United States. United States. United States. United States.
Total		725, 522. 15	

# Imports and exports between the Bahamas and the United States for the year 1897.

4 ::41:-3	Imp	orts.	Exports.		
Article.	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.	
Ale and porter:					
Woodgallons	585	\$287.12			
Bottlesdozen quarts	1,956	2, 813, 25			
Applesbarrels	252	627.77	1		
Beans and peasebushels	1,656	2, 326, 60	1		
Biscuit and breadbarrels	491	1, 114, 42			
Bicyclesnumber	286	10,003.65			
Butterpounds	120, 088	21, 655. 32	1		
Cattlenumber	188	11, 893, 12	l		
Cheesepounds	30, 883	8, 786, 50		l	
Coffeedo	66, 420	6, 696, 50	1, 202	\$16, 731. 2	
Copper and yellow metaldo	16, 237	2,005.00	20, 915	783.	
Cornbushels	7, 968	3, 100, 90			
Corn meal and hominybarrels	13, 059	27, 652, 50			
Coaltons	1, 164	8, 761, 75		l	
Coal tons. Fish, dried and salved pounds.	41, 793	1, 265, 30		l	
Flour barrels.	29, 725	123, 681, 50			
Havpounds	194, 839	1, 542, 70			
Horses	. 8	725, 00			
cetons	1, 463	1, 717, 90			
ardpounds	213, 938	9, 441, 10			
lumberfeet	1, 518, 391	9, 270, 80			
aths and cratesbundles.	15, 560	1, 460, 20			
Meat:	,	-,			
Fresh and poultrypounds	21, 869	3, 659, 60		l	
Salteddo	607, 682	34, 008, 20			
Molassesgallons	3, 128	740, 60			
fules and assesnumber	8	564, 51			
Machinery		13, 465, 05			
danuresbarrels	1.081	5, 937, 10			
Vails pounds	90,000	2, 374, 85			
ats and branbushels	13, 764	4, 312, 50			
)akumbales	218	545, 05			
011:		1 22.30			
Kerosenegallons.	78, 738	8, 720, 70		l. <b></b>	
Othersdo	2, 800	1, 250, 70			
otatoes and onions barrels	2, 120	4, 783, 90			
rinted books	-,	837.05			
Ricepounds	155, 160				

Imports and exports between the Bahamas and the United States, etc.—Continued.

	Imp	orts.	Exports.		
Article.	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.	
Sheepnumber	200	\$1, 192, 30		-	
Shinglesdo	1, 174, 500	5, 231, 50			
Soap pounds.	158, 625	5, 086, 75			
Sugar:	200, 520	0,000.10		l	
Refineddodo	253, 500	9, 343, 25	1	1	
Unrefineddodo		5, 158, 50	356, 380	88, 914, 7	
			800, 880	\$6, 914. 7	
Specie		10, 187. 00			
Sundries		13, 507. 52			
Teapounds	2, 263	788. 35			
Tobacco:			ļ	i	
Manufactureddo	64, 688	11, 776, 90		l	
Unmanufactureddo	46, 568	7, 416, 50	8,780	2, 136, 6	
Turtle shellpounds	700	3, 231, 00	760	2,997.8	
Whiskygallons	70	170. 32			
Dodozen quarta	81	418.50			
Wine gallons.	824	725.00			
	049	120.00		<i></i>	
Unenumerated, viz:				!	
Cotton, woolen, linen, and silk goods		95, 266. 10			
Earthenware, glassware, and furniture		93, 601. 70			
Hardware and tinware		12, 526. 10			
Preserved fruits, meats, and fish		30, 820, 05			
Bahama hemppounds		l	837, 848	20, 711, 3	
Barkdo			102, 542	5, 236, 5	
Curios, marine				1, 318, 8	
Fruit and vogotablee, viz:				1,010.0	
Bananasbunches			1, 563	228.7	
Cocoanute			42, 851	540. 0	
Cocoanuce					
Grape fruitdo		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	622, 981	16, 098. 9	
Orangesdo			2, 562, 250	16, 740. 0	
Pineapples, greendozendozen			404, 855	119, 623. 2	
Preserved pineapplescases			21,410	19, 894. 2	
Preserved pineapples			l	841.9	
Hidesnumber		I	954	1, 183, 3	
Salt bushels		1	20, 553	2, 808, 1	
Shella				2, 871. 2	
Sponges pounds		l	832, 289	306, 102, 8	
Woods				5, 036, 5	
W 0015				B, USO. D	
Total		407 457 17		FF4 01: 0	
TOTAL		1 057.477.45	l	554, 011, 6	

# Navigation at the Bahamas for the year ending December 31, 1897.

# ENTERED.

Flag.	From or to.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	
British	United States	63	75, 652	73	7,158	136	82, 805	
	British West Indies		5,763	81	4, 323	85	10, 086	
	Spanish West Indies			2	214	2	214	
	Santo Domingo		l	1	118	1	118	
	Ĥaiti	2	3,800	34	845	36	4, 645	
	Central America	2	5, 400			2	5, 400	
American	United States	35	58, 134	113	13, 931	148	72, 065	
	British West Indies			4	1,031	4	1,031	
	Spanish West Indies	81	50, 685			81	50, 685	
	Haiti	7	11, 583	3	930	10	12, 518	
	French West Indies			2	820	-ž	820	
	Central America			l ī	467	ĩ l	467	
Norwegian	United Kingdom			ī	235	īl	235	
	United States	1	506	<del>.</del> .		i l	506	
Haitlan	Haiti			76	1,612	76	1, 612	
German	United States		11, 490		2,022	14	11, 490	
	Haiti	-8	6, 830		1	-8	6, 330	
Dominican	Santo Domingo			2	20	2	20	
Total		167	229, 343	393	31, 699	560	261, 042	

Navigation at the Bahamas for the year ending December 31, 1897—Continued.

#### CLEARED.

Flag.	From or to.	Steamers. Sailing vessels		ng vessels.	T	otal.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British	United States		40, 384	84	8, 340	132	48, 724
	British West Indies		28, 800		2, 328	83	26, 128
	Spanish West Indies		20,000	2	236	2	236
	Santo Domingo			. ī	32	٦I	82
	Haiti		12,500	31	390	38	12, 890
	Canada		22,000	5	495	5	495
	Central America		13, 929			ă	13, 929
American	United States		48, 755		16, 541	148	65, 296
AMOI CAMILLIAN	British West Indies		10,100	2	683	2	683
	Spanish West Indies	31	50, 685		399	32	51, 084
	Haiti	10	17, 462		555	10	17, 462
	Santo Domingo			1	22	-ĭ l	22
Norwegian	Canada			1	235	- i	235
NOI WORIAM	British West Indies	1	506		200	- 11	506
Haitian				76	1, 613	76	1. 613
German	United States	8	6, 330		1,015	'å	6, 330
German	Haiti		11, 490			14	11, 490
Dominican	Santo Domingo		11,400	2	20	2	20
Dominican	Danco Domingo	• • • • • •			, 201	- 1	20
Total		166	225, 841	396	31, 334	562	257, 175

#### BARBADOS.

While the trade of Barbados did not show any appreciable increase in 1897, it is still encouraging to report that there has been no marked decrease. The exports exceeded those of 1896 by \$90,674.28, while a

decrease of \$200,940 took place in the imports.

The total quantity of sugar exported was 67,609 hogsheads, and this is considered to have been a fair average annual output. If the prices obtainable ten years ago for sugar had been realized on the crop of 1897, the sugar industry of the island would be in a prosperous condition and the future free from anxiety. But unfortunately, however productive the soil may be, and especially suitable for the growing of the sugar cane, there seems to be little doubt that all these advantages are outweighed by the prevailing low prices, which make the manufacture of sugar here unprofitable; and in this extremity the planter, unlike his confrère in the neighboring colonies, has no other industry to which he can turn his attention. The very formation and topographical features of the island, which tend toward its sanitation, do not adapt it for the cultivation of cocca, arrowrect, and fruit, which grow so readily in other West Indian islands. There are limited areas on which these articles can be produced, but locally not with profit to the planter.

Mining for what is known as maujak, a species of glance pitch, has been attended with some success, and greater developments are hoped for. It is asserted by some people here that there is a vast subterranean lake of liquid asphalt in the vicinity of the maujak deposits, but it has

not yet been located.

The total of manjak exported in 1897 was to the value of \$18,800; of

this amount, \$12,967.50 went to the United States.

The total imports decreased from \$5,244,435.60 in 1896 to \$5,043,495 in 1897. Consequent on this decrease in the total, the amount imported from the United States in 1897 shows a decrease of \$175,880 from that of the previous year.

The chief imports from the United States were flour, bread, corn, cornmeal, salt beef, bacon, pork, and lumber. Nearly all the foodstuff

came from the United States, upon which market Barbados is almost entirely dependent for its food supply. This is recognized from the fact that the value of the articles composing food and drink, imported from the United States in 1897, was \$1,253,895.63, as against \$483,755 from Great Britain. In unmanufactured articles, I find that the amount imported from Great Britain in 1897 was \$658,785.72, while only \$116,600.25 came from the United States. This is to be regretted, as I have little doubt that our country can easily compete in many articles in this branch of trade, and would hold the market, if proper pains were taken to introduce the goods into this country. American boots, shoes, hats, and men's furnishing goods are comparatively unknown in the Barbados market, and it is with difficulty that the people can be made to believe that these articles can be imported from the United States in a better quality and at a lower figure than those now sold.

There is a marked conservatism observable in the importation of goods here, traders exhibiting great unwillingness to purchase a different class of goods from that used hitherto, in the fear that they will not

please the public.

There are many articles which I am of the opinion could be imported from the United States to advantage. American canned goods are not known as widely as they should be, while American preserves are unobtainable, and the same may be said of our table butter; but until our exporters adopt the British system of sending representatives to place the goods on the market, and obtain agencies for them, I am afraid little increase will take place.

I receive a great many letters from our merchants and manufacturers asking for information, and inclosing trade circulars and price lists. These matters always receive my prompt attention. The merchants here receive many circulars and lists, but from my observation and experience, such methods are of little or no value. Importers here give them little attention, and they must be convinced by practical demonstration that American goods are superior and cheaper, before they can be induced to abandon trade relations with the mother country, which have existed so long that they have apparently become fixed principles with the Barbados importers.

In 1898, cement to the value of \$15,936 was imported, and of this amount, only \$54 worth came from the United States. There is a fine

opportunity here for our exporters of cement.

United States bicycles are preferred to those of other countries, and all the leading makes can be had at reasonable prices. About 800 are in daily use.

American carriages also hold the market, and vehicles to the value

of \$27,600.50 were imported from the United States in 1897.

The number of vessels which entered at the custom-house here in 1897 was 2,394, of which 378 were steamers. This number does not, however, represent the total number of vessels which called during that period, as in the statistics, no notice is taken of those vessels which only reported and did not make formal entry at the custom-house. The total number of American vessels which entered was 164.

These figures show that Barbados is still preeminently the shipping port of the West Indies, there being no other port in these waters where a third of this number of vessels entered during that period. The geographical position of the island makes it an extremely convenient port of call for sailing vessels, and shipmasters have not been slow to find this out. Here, at certain seasons of the year, vessels from all parts

of the world can be found, some seeking charters, others loaded with the products of China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa,

South America, and other far distant ports, awaiting orders.

The Barbados Railway Company, which suspended operations in 1897, has not yet been resuscitated. The suspension of traffic has been a source of great inconvenience to the planters and others residing in the country districts, who used the line for conveying the produce to town. The owners of the maujak mines, in the northern district of the island, have felt the loss of the service severely, as the maujak has now to be transported in carts, at great expense, over a rugged part of the island to Bridgetown.

I am of the opinion that there is an opening here for one of our large electric companies, to lay down a light electric railroad around the island. The distance covered would be about 60 miles, and the country is very suitable for a line of this description. The town and suburbs are yet lighted by gas, while mule cars are used in the streets. I have very little doubt that if this matter were placed before the legislature of the island in the proper light, electricity would soon be in general

use throughout the island.

During the year, a factory was opened for the manufacture of tobacco from American leaves imported here, it being found that the tobacco could be manufactured from foreign leaves and sold at a cheaper rate than the American manufactured article, the import duty on the latter being much heavier than on the raw leaf. The factory is managed by an American, and is in active operation. It is said to be a success.

The health of the island was excellent during 1897.

The revenue for 1897 was \$923,530; expenditure, \$862,755. The amount expended on education in 1897 was \$53,650.

The total imports for 1897 were \$5,043,495; exports, \$3,680,815.

The value of imports from the United States in 1897 was \$1,809,540; exports to the United States in 1897, \$2,147,635.

Value of the principal articles imported from the United States in 1897.

Article.	Value.	Article.	Value.
Animals:		Fruit—Continued.	
Sheep	\$10, 170, 87	Fresh	2295, 35
Mules	27, 336, 94	Grain	80, 470, 55
Horses	16, 450, 00	Hav	3, 270, 20
Bacon	14, 891, 25	Leather	2, 895, 00
Beef, salted	58, 639, 94	Lard	23, 700, 00
Bran	26, 245, 12	Malt	1, 190, 26
Bread	97, 705, 54	Matches	2, 330, 75
Candles, sperm	164. 20	Meat	5, 200, 20
Cartiages	27, 600, 50	Oats	81, 025, 71
Cheese	6, 410, 00	Oleomargarine	47, 885, 00
Clocks	840.00	Oil, cotton-seed	28, 700, 00
Cocoa	2, 150, 00	Oil meal	56, 595, 00
Confectionery	530, 20	Paper	500.00
Cordage	4, 540, 25	Wrapping	6, 445, 00
Corn	75, 825, 25	Petroleum	28, 555, 40
Corn meal	122, 160, 45	Pork	55, 710, 70
Cotton manufactures	9, 960, 00	Soap	5, 055, 20
Drugs	9, 595, 27	Sewing machines	885.00
Farinaceous food	6, 060, 00	Tobacco:	
Fish:	-,	Manufactured	8, 245, 00
Dried	70, 675, 40	Leaf	6, 515, 00
Pickled	2, 395, 75	Cigars	8, 210, 00
Cured	4, 320, 25	Wood	119, 270, 00
Flour	284, 400, 60	Shingles	10, 325, 00
Fruit:	, 2000 00		20,000,00
Dried	455, 00	l I	

#### Principal articles exported to the United States in 1897.

Maqiak	\$12, 967, 50
Molasses	
Sugar	2, 038, 610.00

#### Shipping in 1897.

#### STEAMERS.

Nationality.	Number.
British Norwegian	345
French Dutch	1
Venezuelan	

#### SAILING VESSELS.

Nationality.	Number.	Nationality.	Number.
British. American. Norwegian Dutch Italian. Swedish German. Venezuelan Russian Danish	1,874 164 218 65 47 41 22 18 17	French. Austrian Portuguese Hawaiian Argentine Mexican Brazilian Total	1

S. A. MACALLISTER, Consul.

BARBADOS, July 12, 1898.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

In compliance with the requirements of the Department's circular of the 5th of August last, I submit the following report on the commerce and industries of Barbados for the six months ending June 30, 1898.

Annexed hereto is a statement from the colonial records, access to which has been generously accorded by the authorities. The system adopted does not admit of accurate valuations until the close of the colonial fiscal year, but the data obtained is sufficiently explicit for all practical purposes.

The revenue of the island for the half year ended June 30, 1898, was \$479,730, being a decrease of \$945 from the corresponding period in 1897.

Thirty-nine thousand seven hundred and seventy-one hogsheads of sugar were exported during the half year, of which 38,466 went to the United States; 36,585 puncheons of molasses were exported during the same period; of these, 24,841 puncheons went to Canada, 11,563 puncheons to the United States, and 181 to Great Britain.

In my annual report, I alluded to the fact that the Barbados Railway Company had suspended operations. The company has now been bought out by the bondholders at a judicial sale, and a new and lighter line will shortly be laid down. I understand that some of the rolling

stock will be of American manufacture, and would point out to our exporters that there is probably an opening for introducing American railroad material.

The prices of American food stuffs increased considerably during the late war, but have now regained their normal level. A considerable portion of the food stuffs imported here during that period found its way to Spanish ports. It was, however, very difficult to obtain evidence of the exportation. These shipments at one time caused a scarcity of food stuffs, but frequent and large importations soon stocked the market.

The American carrying trade suffered greatly during the war, as all these importations were brought in British steamers, and the number of our sailing vessels which called here during the half year was about one-third of the number for the same period in 1897.

I give herewith statistics which show, as accurately as possible, the trade of the island for the half year:

Value of goods imported from January 1 to June 30, 1898, which are subject to ad valorem duties.

Article.	From the United States.	From all coun tries, the United States included.
Aerated drinks	\$15,00	8650, 7
Alkali	1, 010, 00	520. 7
Ammunition		109. 3
Boats and lighters	1, 015. 00	1, 110. 7
Brass, manufactures of		452. 4 1. 538. 1
Caoutohouc		1, 338. 1
Carriages		7. 628. 0
Chemicals	815. 50	150.4
Chicory	010.00	2, 170, 4
China	175, 35	6, 658, 3
Clooks		434.8
Cocoa, prepared	1, 390, 00	3, 237. 1
Confectionery	405, 25	2, 234, 5
lopper		86.4
Cords (twines)		2, 933, 3
Cork, manufactures of		1, 888. 3
Cotton		150, 028. 0
Drugs	4, 305. 25	13, 292. 4
Dyestuffs	10.00	1, 150. 2
Electrical apparatus		13. 1
Extracts, essences	600.00	8, 280. 2
farinaceous food	3, 496. 44	5, 578. 1
Farinaceous food Feathers Fish, oured		183. 8
rish, oured	1, 908. 40	5, 449. 0
Flowers, artificial		135. 4
Fruit, dried	60.68	1, 150. 4
Plate and sheet	17. 40	990. 1
		5, 350. 4
Gum		6.9
Hair, and manufactures thereof	20. 25	304.0
Hats and bonnets		11, 747. 4
Hemp	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	899. 0
Honey		87. 1
Hops	20.60	123.0
Iron and steel manufactures	3, 741. 68 645. 68	28, 870. 7 638. 1
Isinglass	040, 08	164.
Lace		4, 104,
Leather:		•
Dressed and undressed		15, 127. (
Boots and shoes	1, 977. 16	25, 852. (
Leather manufactures		4, 075.
Linen manufactures		11, 486.
Meat, preserved	3, 781. <b>6</b> 8	4, 786.
Milk, condensed	352. 88	4, 395. (
Mineral water Musical instruments		148.6
	491.20	2 992 (

Value of goods imported from January 1 to June 30, 1898, which are subject to ad valorem duties—Continued.

Article.	From the United States.	From all countries, the United States included.
Oil:		
Castor		\$1, 202. 40
Cotton seed	\$12, 222. 16	14, 242. 16
Unenumerated	1, 330. 96	6, 885. 96
Paints	438. 60	5, 569. 32
Paper: Writing	98. 12	890.00
Wrapping	3, 496, 44	5, 020, 00
Unenumerated	242, 88	752. 88
Perfumery	1, 822. 44	5, 330, 24
Pickles	87. 16	808. 84
Plated ware	685, 72	8, 340, 84
Piumbago	5.00	5.00
Sago	0.00	648, 12
Sauces	21, 50	1, 980, 44
Seeds	29.07	117.86
Silk manufactures	20.01	7, 281, 20
Soda water		4.56
Spices	11. 12	550. 24
Sponges	11.15	80. 24
Stationery	295, 72	6, 831, 92
Stones, marble and slate	45.48	45.48
Succades.	1, 626, 68	4, 502, 12
Sulphur	1, 020.00	240.40
Tin manufactures	150.48	1, 841, 20
Toys	141.12	1, 642, 16
Varnish	109.56	665. 42
Turpentine	337. 40	337.40
Vinegar	337. 10	191.66
Watches.	95.24	212. 16
Wax	38.84	110.49
Spars	70.00	577.88
Wood:	70.00	011.00
Unenumerated	2, 991, 92	538.36
Joines'	287.64	6, 360, 48
Woolen manufactures	387. 24	57, 109, 32
Zinc:	001.24	01, 109. 82
In sheets		86, 92
Unenumerated		153. 36
Goods, manufactures, and unenumerated	2, 973, 74	
croots, manufiscrures, and unenumerated	2, 915.74	13, 920. 00

Quantities of goods imported from January 1 to June 30, 1898, which are subject to specific duties.

Article.	From the United States.	From all countries, the United States included.
Animals	66 341	636 474 2
Swinedo	32	34
Under 13 hands	146	146 146
Mules: Over \$50 valuedo	- 156	156
Under \$50 value	3, 156 77, 397	810, 121 107, 886
Beef, salted         do.           Bran and pollard         do.           Bread and crackers         do.	361, 597 1, 548, 885	378, 980 1, 587, 301 2, 056, 237
Bricks	2, 046, 528 19, 068	31, 566 164, 171
Margarine	229, 799	241, 869
Tallow         do           Sperm         do           Coment         do	5, 640 150	13, 640 13, 510 8, 075
Cheesedo	22, 480	41, 383

Quantities of goods imported from January 1 to June 30, 1898, which are subject to specific duties—Continued.

Article.	From the United States.	From all cour tries, the United State included.
Coal	100	11, 1
ocoapounds	72	41, 3
offee	86, 630	357, 5
opperdo Yellow metaldo		11.4
opper, olddodo		7, 1
ordagedodo	26, 817	82, 5
orn or maizedodo	2 622 495	3, 671, 2
orn mealdodo	3, 622, 495 23, 981	24,0
Dried barrels Pickled do	6, 936 50	40, 4 2
Other than pickleddodo	581	4.1
Flour, wheatpounds	26, 313	29, 3
raindodo	1, 377, 805	1, 536, 2
Iavdo	845, 744	420, 1
.arddodo	181, 798	182, 2
Malt hogsheads Malt, in bottles dozen quarts	1	8
Malt, in bottlesdozen quarts	1,002	4, 6
Brandy and whisky	149	6,0
Gindo		5, 5
Rum do	176	2,8
Wine: In woodhogsheads		_
In bottlesgalionsgalions	53 23	9, 2 1, 9
Sparklingdo		1,6
Ianures:		
Guanotons		4
Nitrate of sodadodo		1,1
Phosphate of lime		
Unenumerateddo	121	1, 1 2, 8
_ Rawdo		. 1
fatches   gross     feat (unenumerated)   pounds	695 2, 860	11,2
ieau (unenumerateu)pounus [etals :	2, 800	23, 5
Nailsdo		4,1
Old pewterdo		1,3
Leaddo		4, 8
ats		8,547,1
III meal and cakedodo	2, 593, 375	2, 619, 7
etroleum gallons. ork, salted pounds.	250, 984 1, 059, 364	423,
icedodo	1,000,002	1, 179, 9 4, 464, 7
altdo		8, 202,
OBDdo	13, 560	1,078
ugar, refineddo	12, 674	274,
allowdodo	11,694	15,
<mark>евdodo</mark>	1	24,
obacco: Cigarsdo	366	١.,
Snuffdodo	1,797	1,3 1,7
Manufactureddo	12, 217	21,
Otherdo	20,02,	1
Leafdo	87, 185	92, 9
Other leafdo		1
turtledodo		
	865, 100	2, 012, 1
Hamlock hirch	2, 045, 384	2, 269,
Hamlock hireh		347.3
Hamlock hireh		
Hemlock, birch feet Pitch pine, beech, pine, spruce do Hoops pieces Shingles number	1, 407, 000	6, 596, 6
Hemlock, birch   .feet	4, 250, 720	6, 596, 6 1, 252, 7
Hemlock, birch   feet     Pitch pine, beech, pine, spruce   do     Roops   pieces     Shingles   number     Staves   pieces     Oxbows   dozen	1, 250, 720 33	6, 596, (
Hemlock, birch   .feet	4, 250, 720	6, 596, (

# Quantities of goods exported from January 1 to June 30, 1898.

Article.	Quantity.	Article.	Quantity.
Animals:		Liquore:	
Oxennumber	66	In wood, malt gallons	164
Sheepdo	7	In hottlesdo	1, 852
Swinedo	211	Brandy, whisky, etcdo	8, 193
Horsesdo	87	Rumdo	2, 871
Assesdodo	9	Wine-	
Mulesdo	45	In wooddo	1, 628
Arrowrootpounds	85, 386	In bottlesdo	166
Bacon and hamado	15, 779	Sparklingdo	80
Beef, salteddo	122, 806	Manjaktons	490
Bran pollarddo	38, 481	Manuresdo	620
Bread, etcdo	89, 703	Nitrate of sodado	170
Bricksdo	8,000	Matchesdozen gross	1, 90%
Butterdo	18, 156	Mealbarrels	650
Margarinedo	57,758	Merchandise in transitpackages	11, 093
Candles:	!	Metals	150
Tallowdo	4,708	Molasseshogsheads	27, 133
Spermdo	1,525	Oatspounds	141,760
Cementdo		Oil, whalebarreis	400
Charcoaldodo		Oatmealpounds	71,070
Cheesedodo	3,843	Petroleumgailons	35, 060
Coaltons	5	Pork, saltedpounds	143, 899
Cocoanutspounds	1,500	Ricedo	541,744
Coffeedo	24,015	Soapdo	427, 96
Yellow metaldo	3, 542	Sugar:	
Copper, olddo	31, 050	Refinedpounds	16, 414
Cordagedo	850	Muscovadohogsheads	36, 40
Corn:		Drydo	1, 23
Ungrounddo	671, 853	Tallowpounds	170
Mealdo	1,449	Teado	1, 26
Fish:		Tobacco:	_
Drieddo	21,837	Cigarsdo	6
Pickleddo	1,605	Manufactureddo	5, 82
Salmon and troutdo	147	Leafdo	19, 88
Flour, wheatdo	10, 222	Wood:	
Graindo	168, 606	Birch, white pine, and hemlock,	001 501
Gun and blasting powderdo	3, 325	feet	361, 78
Otherdo	995	Pitch pinedo	148, 63
Hay and strawdo	60, 281	Hoopspieces	37,74
Icedo	520	Shinglesnumber	1, 068, 050
Iron hoops, bars, etcdo	18, 180	Stavesdo	12,00
Iron nailsdo	21,750	Hardwood	14
Larddo	49, 100	1	

# Value of goods exported from January 1 to June 30, 1898.

Article.	Value.	Article.	Value.
Aerated drinks	\$70.48	Nuts	\$81.44
Boats and lighters	110.00	Oil:	
Books, printed	<b>69</b> . 08	Cotton seed	1, 179. 08
Bottles	25.00	Unenumerated	430.00
Raw gold	42, 212. 40	Onions	818. <b>60</b>
Caoutchouc	41.68	Paints	66. 44
Carriages	151. 68	Paper, wrapping	238. 32
Chemicals	1, 882. 40	Perfumery	127. 92
China	45. 24	Plants	1, 506, 92
Clocks	7.40	Poultry	45, 00
Confectionery	4. 32	Prints, engravings	21. 20
Copper	125, 00	Salt	2, 113, 84
Cotton manufactures	72, 377, 64	Sauces	21. 20
Drugs	71. 92	Shella	3, 60
Farinaceous food	501. 44	Soda water	125, 72
Fish. cured	1, 195, 96	Spare	885, 00
Fruit, fresh	122, 32	Specimens of natural history	42, 88
Glass (manufactures)	85. 72	Spices	57.40
Hate and bonnets.	40.00	Stationery	42. 40
Hides, raw.	811.92	Salladers	926. 20
Iron and steel manufactures	830. 88	Tamarinds	1, 047, 40
Leather	52. 40	Twine	5.00
Limestone	887. 40	Tar	95.00
Lime:	901.40	Vegetables, raw	12, 343, 10
	2, 799, 56	Vogetables, raw	1, 596, 44
Building	2, 799. 30 18. 36	Do	1, 347, 64
Temper	705.48	Woolen manufactures	
Meat, preserved			1, 982. 12 966. 68
Milk, condensed	<b>225.</b> 48	Goods, manufactured, unenumerated	900, 08
Musical instruments	705.00		т.

Value of articles exported to the United States from January 1 to June 30, 1898.

. Article.	Value.
Tamarinds Hides	
Maujak Molasses	6, 396, 98 24, 098, 87
Sugar Total .	

SAML. A. MACALLISTER, Consul.

BARBADOS, October 8, 1898.

#### BERMUDA.

The commerce of Bermuda is very limited. There are no manufactories, save a few small mills for preparing arrowroot, grown in the colony. There are no railways. There is a local telegraph and a telephone company. The Halifax and Bermuda cable, running to Jamaica, via Turks Island, connects the colony with the outer world. Banking facilities are furnished by the Bank of Bermuda, Limited, and the private banking house of N. T. Butterfield & Son. There is also a savings bank, with two branches.

The pound sterling is reckoned at \$4.80 American gold. A commission of 1 per cent is generally charged for cashing checks or drafts on the United States.

The tariff is for local revenue; it is 5 per cent ad valorem on all goods, excepting on spirits, wines, cigars, and tobacco, which are taxed according to the packages and quality.

Communication with the United States and Great Britain is supplied by the Quebec Steamship Company, which during about five months, covering the winter season, runs a weekly steamer; the rest of the year, one twice a month. Pickford & Black send a monthly steamer from St. Johns, via Halifax, to Demerara and intermediate ports, calling at Bermuda. The steamer *Beta* makes a monthly trip from Halifax, calling here, at Turks Island, and Kingston, Jamaica.

Occasional tramp steamers from England, Canada, and the United States, and also sailing vessels, with cargoes of lumber, hay, feed, ice, etc. (returning in ballast), visit these islands.

The colony is largely dependent on the army and navy of the Empire, Bermuda being an important naval and military station, for its prosperity; also upon the influx of visitors from abroad during the winter season.

For the maintenance of the large body of men in both branches of the service, for the 16,000 inhabitants and the visitors, nearly all the food supplies, including canned goods, are imported from the United States. From British America comes a fair proportion of cattle feed. Live stock is brought on the steamers from New York. The island produces but little beyond the onion and potato crops that are shipped to the United States in the spring months, and lily bulbs later on. Data in regard to these productions have been furnished the Department.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>In reply to circular of August 5.

See Consular Reports No. 217, October, 1898; Advance Sheets 218, September 14.

The trade of the colony is purely local, and is conducted by retailers. Dry goods, such as shirtings and sheetings, are largely imported from the United States. Here as elsewhere, American goods are preferred, as containing less "filling" or "stuffing" than the English makes. We also furnish certain lines of prints and cotton dress goods, but woolen and silk fabrics, novelties, etc., are brought from Great Britain.

Hardware is imported from England; agricultural implements from the United States, but there is little trade in this line, there being less

than 3,000 acres under cultivation.

As to packages, marks, and numbers, it may be said that buyers from Bermuda select their stocks for a retail trade and do not interest themselves in such matters.

W. MAXWELL GREENE, Consul.

BERMUDA, August 31, 1898.

Total imports and exports for the colony of Bermuda for the years 1896 and 1897.

Imports: 1896	\$1, 482, 826, 79
1897	1, 572, 927. 33
1896	

Total imports from and exports to the United States for the years 1896 and 1897.

Imports:	
1897 Exports:	,
1896	

Imports for the years 1896 and 1897 from all countries, showing increase or decrease for 1897.

4.443	Impo	rts.	Increase.	Decrease.	
Article.	1896.	1897.	1897.	1897.	
UNITED KINGDOM.					
Building material	84, 073, 26	\$4, 087, 86	\$14.60		
Books	2, 024, 46	1, 557. 28	li	\$467. 1	
Brandy	8, 246, 00	2, 132, 59		1, 118, 4	
Hgare	2, 842. 03	2, 579. 24	<b></b>	262. 7	
ligarettes	1, 562, 14	2, 189, 92	627.78		
oals	2, 394, 31	2, 335, 92		58. 3	
lothing	24, 410, 36	8, 747, 20		20, 663, 1	
otton goods	59, 609, 75	57, 424, 70		2, 185, 0	
rugs	6, 774, 16	5, 839, 80		934. 3	
arthenware	5, 090, 35	4, 039, 19		1, 015. 1	
ancy goods	7, 358, 14	9, 336, 00	1, 967, 86		
urniture	3, 946, 73	4, 185, 19			
lassware	4, 316, 71	4, 428, 51			
roceries	5, 577, 00	7, 712, 15			
in	1, 000, 00	2, 433, 25			
lardware	6, 272, 91	6, 993, 16	720. 25		
ewelry and plated ware	12, 905, 95	12, 652, 90		253. (	
eather manufactures	16, 609, 36	14, 356, 17		2, 253.	
fusical instruments.	8, 202, 15	1, 703, 27			
falt liquor	88, 034, 98	92, 268, 84	4, 233, 86	1, 498.	
fiscellaneous	20, 741, 02	59, 566, 63	88 825 A1		
rils and paints	8, 645, 00	4, 962, 82			
ilman's stores	25, 077, 07	24, 832, 50	2,010.02	744.	
lice	3, 430, 98	9, 051, 19	E 620 31		
ilk goods	4, 316, 58	8, 506, 05			
oap and starch	3, 007, 49	3, 435, 55		,	
tationery	7, 577, 44	7, 022, 35	\$20. VO	554.	

Imports for the years 1896 and 1897 from all countries, showing increase or decrease for 1897—Continued.

	Imp	orts.	Increase.	Decrease.
Article.	1896.	1897.	1897.	1897.
UNITED KINGDOM—continued.				
Sugar	\$20, 463, 63	\$18, 768. 22		\$1,695.
rea	5, 134. 15	4, 879. 85		754.
Tobacco	2, 116. 92	2, 530. 58	\$413.66	
Woolen goods	66, 135. 78	63, 683. 01 7, 299. 75	299. 27	2, 452.
Whisky Wine	7, 000. 48 8, 214. <b>6</b> 5	9, 818. 35	1, 103. 70	
Total	438, 106. 66	464, 361. 04	68, 181. 91	86, 906.
DOMINION OF CANADA.				
Box material	16, 473. 10	15, 572. 80	·····	900.
Butter	5, 591. 60	5, 839. 80	248. 20	
Cheese	2, 944. 23	8, 455. 21	510.98	
Fish, preserved	11, 085. 88	10, 025. 00	0 490 10	1,060.
Hay	7, 684. 20 1, 823. 68	10, 122, 32 6, 083, 12	2, 488. 12 4, 759. 44	•••••
Leather manufactures	10 331 57	7, 679. 38	2, 100. 23	2, 652.
Lumber	10, 331. 57 1, 159. 54	510.00		649.
Miscellaneous	2, 000. 00	26, 042. 82	6, 042. 82	
Oxen and cows	579.11	535. 01		44.
Oats	9, 786. 53	10, 297. 00	510.47	
Potatoes	9, 168. 48	19,514.00	10, 845. 52	1 000
Sugar	3, 474. 68 919. 76	2, 238. 59 218. 99		1, 236. 700.
17008000	1, 075. 49	1, 216, 62	141. 18	
Pobacco. WhiskyWine	43.79	121.66		
Total	101, 641. 64	119, 472, 27	25, 074. 55	7, 248.
UNITED STATES.				
All articles	897, 338. 31	950, 266. 85	124, 868. 42	45, 929.
BRITISH WEST INDIES.				
Charcoal	1, 562. 14	1, 751. 94	189. 80	
Coffee		277. 89	277. 39	
Cigars	6, 438. 87 5, 839. 80	5, 620. 80		817.
Fruit, fresh	496. 38	8, 795. 87 622. 00	125.62	2, 043.
Miscellaneous	8, 469. 81	5, 603. 00	2, 133. 19	
Rum	8, 761. 90	904. 19		2, 857.
Sugar	17, 821. 12	13, 139. 55		4, 681.
Specie		360. 12	360. 12	
Total	89, 889. 42	82, 074. 86	3, 086. 12	10, 400.
GERMANY.				
Cigars	821. 18	437.98	116. 80	
Fancy goods	1, 601. 07	472.05	472.05	1,601.
Total	1, 922. 25	910.03	588. 85	1, 601.
Tenerippe.				
Onion seed	4, 428. 51	4, 219. 25		209.
MARTINIQUE.				
Charcoal		82. 73	82. 73	
Fruit, fresh		9. 73	9. 73	
Cigars		603.00	608.00	
Miscellaneous		131. 84	131. 84	•••••
Total		827.80	827. 30	
HOLLAND.				 
Cigars		389.85	389. 85	
CUBA.		*** **		1
Cigars		889.32	389. 32	
ST. THOMAS. Miscellaneous		100 00	***	
MINOCHAROUS		136. 26	186. 26	•••••
Total imports	1, 482, 826. 79	1, 572, 927. 38	218, 522. 38	102, 345.

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Exports to all countries for the years 1896 and 1897, showing increase or decrease for 1897.

	Exp	orts.	Increase.	Decrease.	
Article.	1896.	1897.	1897.	1897.	
UNITED KINGDOM.					
Arrowroot	\$691.04	\$1, 508. 61	<b>\$817.57</b>	. <b></b>	
Hides and skins	2, 837. 16	1, 897. 98		<b>\$939. 23</b>	
Metal, old	8, 384. 97	759. 19		7, 625. 78	
Miscellaneous	1, 970. 93	12, 959. 48	10, 988. 55		
Total	13, 784. 10	17, 125, 21	11, 806. 12	8, 565. 0	
DOMINION OF CANADA.					
Bulbs	5, 562. 40	403. 91		5, 158. <b>4</b> 4	
Flowers, cut		29. 19	29. 19		
Hides		4, 769. 17	4, 769. 17		
Miscellaneous	3, 211. 89	1, 265. 92		1, 945. 97	
Onions	5, 338. 55	476.91 72.99		4, 861. 6	
SpecieOld iron	1, 508, 61	12.00	12.99	1, 508, 61	
Metal, old	1, 505. 01	1, 085. 96	1, 035. 96	1, 506. 61	
Total	15, 621. 45	8, 054. 05	5, 907. 31	18, 474. 71	
UNITED STATES.					
All articles	481, 330. 89	587, 868. 86	149, 178. 16	<b>32, 64</b> 0. 19	
BRITISH WEST INDIES.					
Onions	7, 513. 87	1, 789. 90		5, 723. 97	
Potatoes	5, 878. 73	2, 442. 78		8, 436. 00	
Vegetables	48. 66	72.99	24. 33		
Specie	243. 32	510.00	<b>46</b> 6. <b>68</b>		
Missellaneous	4, 044. 06	1, 598. 42		2, 445. 64	
Total	17, 728. 64	6, 414. 04	491. 01	11, 605. 61	
martinique.			<del></del>		
Miscellaneous		2, 024. 44	2, 024. 44		
Total exports	528, 465. 08	621, 486. 60	169, 407. 04	66, 285. 52	

Imports from and exports to the United States for the years 1896 and 1897, showing increase or decrease for 1897.

	Imp	orts.	Increase	Decrease. 1897.	
Article.	1896.	1897.	1897.		
sicycles	\$35, 642. 24	\$39, 518, 00	\$3, 875. 76		
ulbs	14, 584. 89	1,737.33		\$12, 847. 5	
ran	15, 670. 18	12, 409, 32		8, 260. 8	
read	9, 071, 15	9, 854, 26	783. 11		
uilding material	9, 037. 09	8, 394, 66		642. 4	
utter	46, 898, 46	52, 071, 55	5, 173. 09		
igarettee	2, 676. 57	2, 287. 25		389. 3	
arriages	8, 479. 54	3, 260, 55		218. 9	
heese	9, 251. 21	11, 353, 54	2, 102. 83		
igare	4, 856, 76	8, 839, 66		1, 017. 1	
lothing	2, 384. 58	4, 966. 00	2, 581. 42		
oals	16, 112, 98	15, 202. 94		910. 0	
offee and cocoa	8, 297. 38	8, 326. 11	28. 73		
orn	15, 606. 86	15, 490, 66		116. 2	
onfectionery	3, 683. 94	3, 623. 17		60. 7	
otton goods	21, 290. 93	29, 563. 98	7, 273. 05		
rugs	11, 849. 93	18, 412, 07	1, 562. 14		
ertilizer	19, 047. 48	22, 108. 50	3, 061. 02		
ish, preserved	4, 559. 91	4, 428. 51		131.4	
lour	79, 382. 34	91, 198. 21			
ruit, dried	6, 730. 36	7,713.40	983. 04		
ruit, fresh	7, 839. 93	10, 706. 30	2,866.37		
ruit, canned	23, 106. 14	17, 830. 85		<b>5</b> , 275. 2	
urniture	9, 402. 07	11, 358. 41	1, 956. 34	8, 586, 6	
roceries	28, 405. 76	24, 819. 15		1, 810, 3	
ay	8, 978. 69	7, 168. 35	8, 951, 55		
(ardware	14, 409. 70	18, 361. 25		751.0	
ewelry	6, 598. 97	5, 847, 93	345.02	751. 0	
ard	4, 944. 36	5, 289. 38			
eather manufactures	26, 395. 59	81, 544. 65	5, 149. 06	1.946.7	
amber	17, 164. 14	15, 217. 44	Digitized by	-00016	

Imports from and exports to the United States for the years 1896 and 1897, showing increase or decrease for 1897—Continued.

	Imp	or <b>ts</b> .	Increase.	Decrease.	
Article.	1896.	1897.	1897.	1897.	
Machinery	\$6, 870, 24	\$10, 107, 72	\$3, 737, 48		
Meat, quarters of	7, 440, 88	11, 480, 07	4, 039. 19		
Meal	8, 740, 23	7, 723, 13	1	81, 017, 10	
Miscellaneous	61, 624, 48	92, 249, 07	30, 624, 59		
Oil. kerosene	23, 402, 99	22, 074, 44		1, 328, 54	
Oats	20, 011, 04	17, 212, 81		2, 798. 2	
Oxen and cowa	140, 164, 93	143, 464, 42	8, 299, 49		
Potatoes	11, 995, 91	8, 389, 84		3, 606. 0	
Poultry and meats	23, 904, 24	17, 859, 66		6, 044, 5	
Provisions	57, 823, 48	65, 551, 25	727.77	.,	
Sheep	12, 575, 03	12, 935, 15	860.12		
Stationery	3, 927, 26	4, 379, 85	452, 59		
Sugar	11, 027, 48	5, 766, 80	102.00	5, 260. 6	
Tea.	12, 205, 18	13, 188, 21	983.03	(,, 200. 0	
Tobacco	5, 703, 58	5, 542, 94	555.55	160. 64	
Whisky	1, 683, 80	1, 820, 06	136, 26	100.0	
Wine	1, 367, 48	618.06	100.20	749. 4	
Total	897, 328, 31	949, 266, 85	124, 868, 42	45, 929, 8	

# Exports to the United States.

	Expo	orts.	Increase.	Decrease.	
Article.	1896.	1897.	1897.	1897.	
ArrowrootBeets	\$2, 287. 25 801. 72	\$1, 362. 82 288. 45		63. 27	
Bulbs	60, 495, 46 5, 518, 61	39, 321. 32 3, 956. 46	41 000 50	21, 174. 14 1, 562. 15	
Miscellaneous	6, 462. 71 266, 893. 45 91, 572, 93	7, 792. 23 409, 817. 69 95, 037, 88	\$1, 329. 52 142, 924. 24 3, 464. 45		
Specie Skins	36, 498, 75 4, 822, 70	21, 899. 25 506. 00		4, 599. 50 4, 316. 70	
TomatoesVegetables		53. 53 7, 883. 73	53. 53 1, 406. 42		
Total	481, 330. 89	587, 8 <b>6</b> 8. <b>8</b> 6	149, 178. 16	32, 640. 10	

# Exports to the United States from January 1 to June 30, 1898.

Article.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
ArrowrootBeets Bulbs Flowers, cut Hides and skins Metal, old	68. 13 885. 70 1, 761. 67 2, 698. 56	Potatoes	63. 2 1, 885. 9 1, 386. 9 8. 8
Onions		Total	350, 342, 4

# Shipping entered and cleared for the year 1897.

	Entered.							Cl	eared.			
Flag.	Ste	amers.		ing ves-	7	otal.	Ste	amers.		ng ves-	T	otal.
British American Italian Norwegian Austrian Russian	No. 126 2 1 4 3 1	Tons. 146, 341 2, 213 1, 190 3, 160 6, 904 1, 214	No. 20 14 1 2	Tons. 5, 146 6, 577 135 1, 671	No. 146 16 2 6 3 1	Tons. 151, 487 8, 790 1, 325 4, 831 6, 904 1, 214	No. 126 2 1 4 2 1	Tons. 145, 652 2, 213 1, 190 3, 160 4, 567 1, 214	No. 20 17 2 2 2	Tons. 3, 815 8, 597 618 961	No. 146 19 8 6 2 1	Tons. 149, 467 10, 816 1, 808 4, 121 4, 587 1, 214
Total	137	161,022	37	13, 529	174	174, 557	136	157, 996	41	13, 991	177	171, 987

#### ST. GEORGES.

In reply to the circular of the Department of State, dated August 5, 1898, with regard to commerce and industries, I beg to state that no marked changes have occurred at St. Georges since my report of September 29, 1897, other than the dredging and deepening of "The Narrows" in Ships Channel, leading from east end of said channel to Grassy Bay Anchorage at the west. This improvement greatly facilitates the pilotage of large vessels from and to sea.

Wm. D. Fox, Vice Commercial Agent.

ST. GEORGES, October 25, 1898.

#### LEEWARD ISLANDS.

#### ANTIGUA.

From a commercial point of view, the year 1896 was one of the most unfortunate and depressing in the history of the capital of the Leeward Islands. This condition was due to the continued misfortunes that attended the cultivation of the solitary staple of Antigua, viz, sugar. Drought, aggravated by the ravages of death dealing insects in the cane, resulted in a large diminution of the marketable crop, while these conditions were in turn aggravated by the low price of the staple in foreign markets.

It needs but a glance at the statistical data embraced in this report to realize, more eloquently than the words can picture, the evil times that have fallen upon the island. But four short years ago, its exports to all countries exceeded for a given year \$800,000. Two years later, in 1896, when these figures had been reduced some 25 per cent, or by nearly \$200,000, the belief was expressed by planters and merchants alike that bedrock in the period of depression had been reached. These hopes, however, were not realized, the exports for 1897 showing a further falling off.

It may be properly added, in this connection, that the exhibit for the current fiscal year ending in December, 1898, will be still more unsatisfactory, owing to a continuation of the conditions that were responsible for the short crops of preceding years. For the first time in the history of the island, widespread destitution has prevailed, especially among the colored element, of which the bulk of the population is composed. Cases of sickness as well as deaths, due primarily to starvation, have been so numerous as to furnish material for an appalling mortuary record, which would have been greater but for the public relief afforded by the Government and supplemented by systematic private charity. It is gratifying to be able to report, however, as a silver lining to the cloud, that the prospects for the ensuing year, and it is to be hoped for many years to come, are eminently more encouraging.

The financial stringency has, in a measure, been lessened by the action of the Home Government in appropriating a considerable sum toward meeting the deficiency in the island treasury. Further relief is prom-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Commercial Relations, 1896-97, Vol. I.

ised by the establishment, in the immediate future (also under the auspices of the Home Government), of a central factory, which will give a decided impetus to peasant proprietorship, or the taking up by natives, for the purpose of sugar planting, of small allotments of lands now out of cultivation. Finally, the planting of large areas of estates with new canes, coupled with the bountiful rains of the summer and fall of 1898, justify the prediction by veteran planters at this writing (October, 1898) that the crop of 1898–99 will be one of the largest of the past decade.

#### DECREASE IN IMPORTS.

It was but logical that the conditions heretofore referred to should have had a pronounced effect upon the imports of the island. The total for goods brought in for domestic consumption and use showed, for 1897, a falling off of \$250,000 as compared with 1894, and of approximately \$45,000 as compared with 1896. Of this latter loss,

nearly \$30,000 was borne by the United States.

Here again the extent of the destitution is evidenced, by the nature of the imports that show the most marked decline. The masses were without money and could not purchase the necessaries of life. As compared with 1896, the imports of pork fell off, in round figures, some \$12,000; of beef, \$12,000; of dried fish, \$3,000; of lard, \$600; of general groceries, \$600; of butter, \$800, and so on through a long list. On the other hand, several items show an increase; notably, bread and biscuits, \$5,500; corn meal, \$3,000; rice, \$575; hams and bacon, \$500; white and spruce pine, \$300; boots and shoes, \$500; kerosene, \$2,700, and soap, \$1,200.

With improved local conditions, the prospects are that trade with the United States will be very largely increased during the coming year. There are already, in fact, pronounced signs of a diversion of imports from Great Britain and other countries, in favor of the United States. One large general store, established during the present year, is purchasing fully 70 per cent of its supplies in the New York market, in spite of the fact that it is one of a chain of stores owned and operated by capitalists residing in Great Britain. Another firm long established, and which had hitherto dealt exclusively in fancy breadstuffs with English manufacturers of world-wide reputation, has within a few months, entirely transferred its patronage in this line to American houses.

United States butter is beginning to rapidly supplant the Danish and Canadian products, and placards extolling our meats, groceries, and breadstuffs, and advocating their use, are for the first time on record being prominently displayed in and about the retail stores and whole-

sale warehouses.

These citations might be continued, but it is sufficient to say, in brief, that the indications point in a most pronounced degree to a steadily increasing demand for American products. It is scarcely necessary to add that these conditions would be decidedly accentuated, in the event of a treaty of commerce between the United States and the Leeward Islands being satisfactorily concluded.

# JURRENCY.

The circulating medium remains of the same character as in past years, viz, notes of the Colonial Bank of the denomination of \$5, equivalent to the \$5 notes of American currency, or 20s. 10d. of English money, and English fractional silver and copper coinage; gold is so rare as to

be something of a curiosity.

No inconsiderable amount of American money is received here quarterly from natives employed in the United States, who take this method of remitting to their families in order to save the cost of bank drafts or postal money orders. These notes are accepted by many of the stores at the full face value of 100 cents, or 4s. 2d. to the dollar, the tradesmen in turn using this American currency for the purpose of remitting to the United States for goods purchased. Hence, for purchasing purposes, the American dollar maintains its full equivalent here.

#### TRANSPORTATION.

The oceanic transportation facilities of the island remain the same as in previous years. The steamships of the English Royal Mail and of the Halifax and West Indian Line run on a regular schedule, which

is rigorously maintained.

Direct communication with the United States continues to be confined to the Quebec Steamship Line, the boats of which run at irregular intervals. As one result, the mail service from the United States is of the most unsatisfactory character, and an improvement is imperatively demanded, as an adjunct to the advance in commercial relations with

our country.

It has frequently happened during the past few months, that mail matter post marked in Washington, New York, and Chicago on a given date, and matter mailed on the same date in the interior of Germany, Austria, and other continental countries and transmitted via New York, has reached here in the same mail bag. In one flagrant instance, two letters mailed on the same date, one in Chicago and the other in Vienna (the latter being in addition held for one week in the New York post-office awaiting the departure of a mail steamer) reached here contemporaneously. In view of the fact that in cabling their orders the local buyers rely largely upon the latest editions of the various price lists or prices current, a more regular and satisfactory mail service with the Republic is an absolute necessity.

At the present time, it is possible to get price lists from London of later date than from the United States, although the length of the voyage is two weeks in one case, as against eight days in the other. It is suggested that additional mails might be dispatched from New York by steamships calling at St. Thomas or Jamaica, and thence brought to the Leeward Islands by the boats of the Boyal Mail, on their weekly

north-bound and south-bound trips.

#### EXPLANATORY.

In the summarized statement of imports annexed, the aggregate value of the goods brought in from the United States is stated at \$220,186.88, as against \$211,896.56 for 1896. The itemized return of values which follows, however, shows a total of but \$182,185.88 for 1897, or a difference between the summarized and itemized reports of \$29,710.68. The apparent discrepancy is explained in the fact that the itemized return gives the face invoice value of the goods in New York, while the summarized

return shows the actual value of the goods when entered at Antigua, with freight and other charges added. In previous years, the net New York cost only has been reported.

HENRY M. HUNT, Consul.

Antigua, October 10, 1898.

Quantities and values of goods imported from the United States into Antigua during the years 1896 and 1897.

4.413.	Quantity,	Val	10.
Article.	1897.	1897.	1896.
Mules head. Bread and biscuits barrels	6,657	\$1, 266. 80 14, 229. 10	\$2, 018. 00 8, 121. 60
Flour:  Wheat		59, 768. 64 78. 76	60, 686. 40 432. 00
Corn:	9, 381	17. 784. 14	14, 635, 20
Grainbushels	30, 933	11, 818. 04	11, 659, 20
Oats	. 8144	871. 16 861. 26	24.00 456.00
Ricepounds. Beefdo		595. 00 779. 86	24.00 2.020.80
Butterdododo	3, 472	409. 84 1, 147. 14	1, 190. 40 1, 372. 80
Fish:	1 "		"
Driedquintals. Pickled mackerelbarrels.	2,426	9, <b>6</b> 75, 48 120, 00	6, 072. 00 86. 40
Herringsdo Hams and baconpounds	. 134 10, 299	456, 50 1, 684, 66	360.00 1, 204.80
Larddo Oleomargarinedo	. 35,773	1, 792. 00 1, 895. 18	2, 390. 40 2, 011, 20
Porkdodo	274, 300	14, 585. 20	26, 342, 40
Sausages and tonguesdo Coffeedo	1, 276 2, 345	192. 42 202. 98	124. 80 216. 00
Fruits and vegetables: Fresh		172.70	633, 60
Tinnedpounds.	. 1,014	127. 32 61. 84	86.40
Sugar, refineddo	. 2,695	129.74	153.60
Starches	. 60	27. 56 20. 40	83. 60 6. 96
Vermicelli, etc	. 24	96 5. 00	4.80
Graceries unanumerated	1	2, 002. 54	3, 460. 80
Malt in— Wood gallons Bottles dozen quarts. Wine in—	. 220	54.00	
Wine in—	210	357. 16	
WoodBottles		60. 00 43. 34	120.00
Opiumpounds.	. 60 621	154. 00 37. 50	110.40
Cigarettes do Tobacco: pounds pounds	45, 128	3, 872. 86	3, 753. 60
Manufactureddo	. 150	129, 20	168.00
Pitch pine lumberfeet. White and spruce lumberdo	. 395, 268	1, 644. 84 5, 820. <b>6</b> 3	2, 277. 60 5, 596. 80
Cottons, woolens, etc		1, 914. 88 262. 34	2, 793. 60 1, 008. 00
Hardware Machinery		2, 223. 44 61. 68	2, 745. 60 307. 20
Books and printed matter		847. 10	76.80
Boots and shoesbarrelsbarrels.	. 5	1, 387. 44 8. 20	801.60
Carriages Drugs and chemicals	i	536, 04 1, 185, 70	1, 339. 20 1, 041. 60
Parther and along word		367. 36 381. 50	288. 00 556. 80
Farcy goods		322.78	498, 20
Government stores		754. 50 170. 76	884. 00 470. 40
Lime		87. 50 985, 98	840.00

# Quantities and values of goods imported from the United States into Antigua during the years ending 1896 and 1897—Continued.

	Quantity,	Values.		
Articles.	1897.	1897.	1896.	
Musical instruments		<b>\$36</b> , 26	\$33.60	
Oil meal and cakepounds	550, 703	6, 004, 68	16, 336, 00	
Packages		148.86	432.00	
Paint		141.06	120.00	
Perfumery		610. 52	768.00	
Pitch and tar		81. 82	91. 20	
Rope and cordage		359. 32	680, 80	
Stationery and paper		133. 26	2, 092, 80	
Candles: Tallowpounds	930	87. 20	76, 80	
Otherdo	900	96, 76		
Kerosenegallons .	6, 104	5, 416, 24	2, 769, 60	
Other oilsdo	365	173. 32	240.00	
Soappounds	49, 546	1, 387, 16	216.00	
Tallow and grease		56, 20	206.40	
Cedar and Pine	00 000	200 20		
		328. 00	244.80	
Cypress		440.00	1, 579. 20	
Shooks	1, 200	900.00	2, 524. 80	
Wooden manufactures		287.46	811.20	
Potatoesbarreis	52	133. <b>42</b>	240.00	

# Imports into and exports from Antigua for the years 1894-1897.

#### IMPORTS.

Country.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
United Kingdom. United States. Other countries. Total	70, 571. 00	\$245, 918. 00 a244, 341. 00 74, 503. 00 605. 362. 00	117, 729. 00	\$205, 132, 46 b 220, 186, 88 103, 583, 06 528, 902, 40

# EXPORTS.

All countries	\$817, 070. 40	\$418, 200. 00	\$629, 332. 80	\$562, 569, 50
	612, 120. 51	230, 997. 18	549, 960. 41	491, 509, 78
All other countries				70, 969. 72

a New York invoice values.

ð New York invoice value, \$182,185.88; trade percentages, freight entry, etc., \$38,001; total, \$220,186.88

# SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

Number, tonnage, and crows of sailing vessels entered and cleared at ports in the colony of the Leoward Islands from each country in the year 1897.

# ENTERED.

			SMIER	υD.					
					British	•			<del></del>
Countries whence arrived.		Cargo.			Ballast		 	Total.	
	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
United Kingdom British North America. British West Indies United States French ports Dutch ports Danish ports Spanish ports		360 4, 998 866 3, 389 742 4, 587 98	17 549 22 1,711 216 4,560 5	21 423 30 414	3, 601 2, 000 262 1, 944	127 1, 282 95 1, 303	3 104 4 997 100 1,974	360 8, 599 866 5, 389 1, 004 6, 531 98	17 676 22 2, 993 311 5, 863
Venezuelan porte	666	12, 266	2, 617	192	3, 020	6 704	2 858	5 15, 286	6 3, <b>32</b> 1
Total	2, 961	27, 306	9, 697	1, 082	10, 832	3, 517	4, 043	38, 138	13, 214
Mark and the second sec		<del></del>			Foreign	•	•	•	
Countries whence arrived.	Cargo.				Ballast				
	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
United Kingdom	2	861	17				2	961	17
British West Indies	226 40	361 1, 379 1, 671 2, 122 696	58 27 246 572 159	5 3 49 86 13	304 314 569 1, 338 419	47 51 137 228 57	14 7 105 312 53	665 1, 693 2, 240 3, 460 1, 115	106 78 383 800 210
Venezuelan ports				1	65	9	1	65	9
Leeward Islands	381	1, 887 8, 977	185	15	466 3, 475	79 602	59 553	2, 353	264 1, 861
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u></u>	
Countries whence arrived.		Cargo.			Total. Ballast	. – – -	i	Total.	
	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
United Kingdom. British North America. British West Indies. United States French ports. Dutch ports. Danish ports Spanish ports Venezuelan ports Hait and Santo Domingo	1	861 360 5, 359 2, 245 5, 060 2, 864 5, 283 98	17 17 602 49 1,957 788 4,719 5	26 3 472 116 427	3, 905 314 2, 569 1, 600 2, 363	174 51 1,419 323 1,854	2 3 118 11 1, 102 412 2, 027 1 1 2	881 360 9, 264 2, 559 7, 629 4, 464 7, 646 98 65	17 17 776 100 3, 376 1, 111 6, 073 5
Leeward Islands Total	710 8, 342	14, 153 36, 283	2, 802 10, 956	207 1, 254	3, 486	783 4, 119	917 4, 596	17, 639	3, 585 15, 075

Number, tonnage, and crows of sailing vessels entered and cleared at ports in the colony of the Leeward Islands from each country in the year 1897—Continued.

# CLEARED.

					British	•			
Countries to which departed.		Cargo.			Ballast.			Total.	
	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
British North America United Kingdom British West Indies United States French ports Dutch ports	8 2 65 17 300 70	493 420 8, 086 4, 449 2, 575 819	18 13 396 112 889 212	14 669 45	1, 149 1, 999 795	88 1, 994 171	3 2 79 17 969 115	439 420 4, 285 4, 449 4, 574 1, 614	18 13 474 112 2, 883 883
Danish ports	6	5, 254 444	4, 968 45	810 5 7	1, 559 326 83	977 41 32	1,995 11 7	6, 813 770 83	5, <b>94</b> 8 86 82
Leeward Islands	690	10, 382	2, 529	150	4, 549	756	849	14, 981	3, 285
Total	2, 838	27, 922	9, 172	1, 209	10, 460	4, 059	4, 047	38, 382	13, 231
					Foreign	i.			
Countries to which departed.		Cargo.			Ballast			Total.	
	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
British North America. United Kingdom British West Indies United States French ports Dutch ports Dutch ports Danish ports Spanish ports Hatti and Santo Domingo Leeward Islands.  Total	7 4 67 300 24	283 833 1, 954 3, 195 118 80 1, 872 7, 835	42 27 314 762 72 18 124 1,359	6 7 43 21 24 1 7 15	264 1, 617 204 323 679 428 165 630 4, 810	29 87 105 74 97 7 33 81 518	13 11 110 321 48 2 7 44 556	547 2, 450 2, 158 3, 518 797 508 165 2, 002	71 114 419 836 169 25 83 205
Countries to which departed.		Cargo.		i .	Total.		· · · · ·	Total.	
Countines to which departed.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
British North America United Kingdom. British West Indies United States. French ports. Dutch ports. Danish ports. Spanish ports. Haiti and Santo Domingo	2 72 21 367 870 1,709	493 420 3, 369 5, 282 4, 529 4, 014 5, 372 524	18 13 428 139 1, 203 974 5, 040 63	20 7 712 66 834 6	1, 418 1, 617 2, 208 1, 118 2, 238 754 248	117 87 2,099 245 1,074 48 65	3 2 92 28 1,079 486 2,043 13	493 420 4, 782 6, 899 6, 732 5, 132 7, 610 1, 278 248	18 13 545 226 3, 302 1, 219 6, 114 111 65
Leeward Islands	719	11,754	2, 653	174	5, 179	837	893	16, 933	3, 49
Total	3, 270	85, 757	10, 581	1, 333	14, 770	4, 572	4, 603	50, 527	15, 100

Number, tonnage, and crews of steam vessels entered and cleared at ports in the colony of the Leeward Islands from each country in the year 1897.

#### ENTERED.

	<u> </u>				British					
Countries whence arrived.		Cargo.		Γ	Ballast	·	1	Total		
	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	
United Kingdom	1	1, 043	24				1	1, 048	24	
British West Indies	8	9, 978	242	1	1,698	42	9	11, 676	284	
United States	127	8, 611	238 6,520	21			5	8, 611	238	
Dutch ports	120	180, 443	447	21	30, 643	870	148	211, 086 16, 044	7, 490 447	
Danish ports	51	68, 650	2,580	2	2,580	120	53	71, 230	2,700	
British Guiana	2	1,657	41	l <u></u> .			2	1,657	41	
Leeward Islands	262 1	378, 853 1, 170	12,551	25	34, 232	ե, 272	287	413, 085	13, 823	
Britisk North America		1,110						1, 170	40	
Total	466	666, 449	22, 683	49	<b>69</b> , 153	2, 404	515	785, 602	25, 087	
			<u> </u>	<del>'</del>						
Countries whence arrived.	Cargo.			1	Ballast		Total			
	No.	Tors.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	
United Kingdom										
British West Indies United States	5	5, 868	148			·····	5	5, 868	148	
French ports	3	868	34	3	252	60	6	620	94	
Dutch ports							ļ			
Danish ports	• • • • • •		<b></b>					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Leeward Islands										
Total	8	6, 236	177	3	252	60	11	6, 488	237	
		l	l	1		<u> </u>				
					Total.					
Countries whence arrived.		Cargo.			Ballast	•		Total.		
	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	
United Kingdom	1	1, 043	24				1	1,043	24	
British West Indies	. 8	9, 978	242	1	1, 698	42	9	11,676	284	
United States	10 130	14, 479	381	24	20 002		10	14, 479	381	
French ports	130	180, 811 16, 044	6, 554 447	24	30, 895	1, 030	154	211, 706 16, 044	7, 584 447	
Danish ports	51	68, 650	2, 580	2	2, 580	120	58	71, 290	2, 700	
British Guiana	2	1, 657	41	<u></u> -			2	1,657	41	
Leeward Islands	262 1	378, 853	12, 551	25	34, 232	1, 272	287	413, 085	13, 823	
DEMME MUITO AMOUNT	1	1, 170	40			•••••		1, 170	40	
Total	474	672, 685	22, 860	52	69, 405	2, 464	526	742, 090	25, 324	

Number, tonnage, and crows of steam ressels entered and cleared at ports in the colony of the Leeward Islands from each country in the year 1897—Continued.

# CLEARED.

					British					
Countries to which departed.		Cargo.			Ballast			Total.		
	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	
United Kingdom	2	1, 657	41				2	1, 667	41	
British West Indies	13	16, 769	453	8	5, 260	118	16	22, 029	566	
French ports	140	198, 010	7, 190	28	46, 318	1, 172	168	244, 328	8, 365	
Danish ports	51	76, 064	2, 492	16	21, 537	910	67	97, 601	8, 40	
United States	i	1.984	55	1 2	1, 983 3, 592	50 83	1 3	1, 983 5, 576	131	
British Honduras		1, 502		ا ءُ	2, 209	54	2	2, 209	5	
Leeward Islands	205	285, 978	10, 108	48	70, 640	2, 276	253	356, 618	12, 38	
British North America	1	1, 179	40				1	1, 179	40	
Spanish ports	1	916	27	1	1, 506	23	2	2, 422	50	
Total	414	582, 557	20, 406	101	153, 045	4, 681	515	735, 602	25, 08	
	Foreign.									
Countries to which departed.						Total.				
Countries to which departed.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.		
	ПО.	Tons.	Crew.	NO.	TOM.	Crew.	NO.	TOBS.	Crew.	
United Kingdom									1	
British West Indies				1	1.164	21	1	1. 164	21	
British West Indies French ports Dunish ports Dutch ports United States British Hunduras	8	268	84	7	4,966	182	10	5, 824	210	
Danish ports						•••••			•••••	
Tuited States	• • • • • •		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			• • • • • • • •				
British Honduras										
British Honduras Leeward Islands										
British North America										
Spanish ports	• • • • • •									
Total	8	268	34	8	6, 120	203	11	6, 488	237	
	<del></del>			<u> </u>	Total.	-:		<u> </u>		
Countries to which departed.		Cargo.		1	Ballast			Total.		
-	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	
		<u>'</u>						¦	ļ	
United Kingdom	2	1, 657	41				2	1,657	41	
British West Indies	13	16, 769	453	4	6, 424	184	17	23, 193	587	
French ports	143	198, 378	7, 224	35	51, 274	1, 354	178	249, 652	8, 578	
Danish ports	51	76, 064	2, 492	16	21, 537	910 50	67	97, 601	3, 402	
Dutch ports	1	1,984	55	1 2	1,983 3,592	83	1 3	1, 983 5, 576	50 138	
British Honduras		4, 501		2	2, 209	54	2	2, 209	1 54	
coward Islands	205	285, 978	10, 108	48	70, 640	2, 276	253	336, 618	12, 38	
British North America	1	1, 179	40				1	1, 179	40	
Spanish ports	1	916	27	1	1, 506	23	2	2, 422	50	
Total	417	582, 925	20, 440	109	150, 165	4, 884	526	742, 090	25, 825	

Number, tonnage, and crows of sailing vessels of each nation entered and cleared at ports in the colony of the Leoward Islands in the year 1897.

#### ENTERED.

	Cargo.				Ballast.		Total.		
Nationality.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.
British	2, 961 8 47	27, 306 1, 928 801	9, <b>697</b> 51 184	1, 082 7 87	10, 832 836 80	8, 517 107 77	4, 048 15 84	88, 188 2, 764 881	13, 214 156 261
DutchVenesuelan	288	4, 968	873	119	2, 344 65	379	407	7, 812	1, 252
Danish	16 1	114 347	51 8	<u>ī</u>	8	8	17	117 847	54
Norwegian	20	514 305	83	7	147	27	27	514 452	110
Total	8, 842	36, 283	10,956	1, 254	14, 307	4, 119	4, 596	50, 590	15, 075

# CLEARED.

British	48 860 11	27, 922 1, 121 828 5, 756 83 82 65	9, 172 56 188 1, 057 88	1, 209 8 86 49 6 1 24	10, 460 1, 648 53 1, 578 87 482 467	4, 059 102 73 205 21 10 102	4, 047 15 84 409 17 1 29	38, 382 2, 764 881 7, 334 120 482 499 65	13, 231 156 261 1, 262 54 10 118
Total	8, 270	85, 757	10, 531	1, 333	14, 770	4, 572	4, 603	50, 527	15, 108

Number, tonnage, and crews of steam vessels of each nation entered and cleared at ports in the colony of the Leeward Islands in the year 1897.

# ENTERED.

Nationality.	Cargo.				Ballast.			Total.		
Nationality.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	No.	Tons.	Crew.	
British	4 <b>6</b> 6 5 8	666, 449 5, 868 868	22, 683 143 34	49	<b>69</b> , 153 252	2, 404 60	515 5 6	735, 602 5, 868 620	25, 087 148 94	
Total	474	672, 685	22, 860	52	69, 405	2, 464	526	742, 090	25, 324	

# CLEARED.

British		582, 557 <b>36</b> 8			153, 045 5, 868 252	4, 681 143 60	515 5 6	735, 602 5, 868 620	25, 087 148 94
Total	417	582, 925	20, 440	109	159, 163	4, 884	526	742, 090	25, 324

Imports from the United States for the six months ended June 30, 1898, compared with the same period of 1897.

Article.	1898.	1897.	Article.	1898.	1807.
Bread and biscuits	88, 624, 36	96, 100, 80	Books and printed matter	\$277.16	#600.0
Flour of wheat	36, 903, 50	35, 188, 80	Boots and shoes	364, 50	830.4
Flour of rye	42, 90		Carriages	160.82	446.4
Corn meal	11, 818, 86	6, 614, 40	Drugs and chemicals	505.16	408. 2
Corn grain		5, 707. 20	Rarthen and glass ware.		254.4
Dats		176, 80	Fancy goods	190. 24	129.6
Pease and beans	232.48	845, 60	Furniture	72.48	802.4
Rice		187. 20	Government stores	62. 78	48.0
Beef		859, 20	Leather and saddlery		88.4
Butter		158.40	Lime		48.0
Cheese	402.18	768. 20	Matches	333, 66	547.2
Fish:	102, 10	100.20	Musical instruments	33.50	211. 2
Dried	349, 80	316.80	Oil meal and cake	4, 008, 10	3, 100, 8
Pickled mackerel	J-50. 00	264.00	Packages	19.44	105.6
Pickled herrings		465.60	Paint		
Hams and bacon	372, 84	280.00	Perfumery	177.58	57.60 274.40
Lard	1, 156. 34	280.00	Pitch and tar	177.06	
Oleomargarine	560.80	1, 152, 00	Pitch and tar	136, 82 211, 04	72.0
Pork			Rope and cordage	211.04	206, 4
POPK	12, 930. 26	5, 928. 00	Stationery and paper	562. 38	88.6
Sausages and tongues	61.58	96.00	Candles: Tallow		l
<b>201166</b>	229.04				67.2
Fruits and vegetables			Other		81.6
Fruits, tinned	77.00	83.60	Kerosene		3, 105. 8
Raisins	17. 26	24.00	Oils, other	142.96	148.8
Sugar, refined	28. 18	67. 20	Soap	179. 32	201. 6
			Tallow and grease	214. 10	278.6
Vermicelli			Shingles:		
Groceries		1, 147. 20	Codar and pine		826. 4
Malt, in wood		52. 80	Cypress		840.8
Malt, in bottles	22. 28	268.80	Shooks	400.00	897.6
Whisky	241. 28	288.00	Wooden manufactures		259. 2
Wine, in bottles	2.96	28. 80	Potatoes	17.76	28.8
Opium	42.50	96.00	Jewelry	75. 20	
Cigars	31.00	•••••	India-rubber goods	24. 84	
Pobacco:			Hay and forage	85. 24	
Leaf	1, 581. 84	2, 198. 40	Wood hoops	60.76	
Manufactured	6.00	67. 20	Electrical apparatus		
Pitch-pine lumber	322.60	1, 641. 60	Mules	•••••	1, 262. 44
White and spruce pine	1, 440. 06	8, 705. 60	Wine, in wood		57.00
Cottons, woolens, etc	419. 84	912.00	Cotton-seed meal		48.0
Haberdashery	<b>15</b> 8. 18	192.00	•		
Hardware	909. 46	1, 190. 40	Total	98, 073. 52	91, 779. 80
Machinery	2, 40	76.80			1

 Six months ending June 30, 1898:
 Exports to United States, as per consular records.
 \$291, 211, 39

 Imports from the United States
 96, 073, 53

HENRY M. HUNT, Consul.

ANTIGUA, November 18, 1898.

# TRINIDAD.

The commercial conditions have been more or less affected by the revolution in Venezuela, the establishment of a quarantine against Venezuelan ports, and the unsettled condition of the sugar markets. The first two elements influenced the wholesale exporting interests, causing a large stock of goods to accumulate in merchants' hands here. The last condition affected the sugar interest, which is the largest and most extensive of this island.

The quelling of the revolution, withdrawal of the quarantine rules with certain restrictions, a general improvement in the spirit of commercial reciprocity between Venezuela and this colony, and the present strong tone of the sugar market, should have the effect of stimulating business and reestablishing a general state of prosperity.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In reply to circular of August 5, 1898.

The unsettled state of trade for the past six months has naturally affected the public credit and consequently reduced the purchasing power of the people. The prospective revival of business will largely relieve this state of affairs. Money can now be had at the usual rates.

#### TRADE JOURNALS.

I forward herewith copy of a trade journal published here, which may afford a source of information to our manufacturers and exporters, as it gives the rates of exchange, the immigration tax, harbor dues, trade allowances, rate of export duty on asphalt, a list of arrivals and departures of vessels with imports and exports, together with comments on the existing conditions of the local markets, and prices. Copies of this journal may be had gratis by addressing the Trinidad Shipping and Trading Company, Limited, and requesting them to forward same by each mail.

#### IMPORTS.

A careful comparison of the statistics for the six months ending June 30, 1898, shows so slight a variation from those submitted last year, that I will not burden this report with a repetition thereof.

#### EXPORTS.

Years.	Sugar.	Molasses.	Rum.	Cocoa.	Coffee.	Cocoanuts.	Asphalt.
1896 1897	Hhds. 63, 946 61, 068	Punch. 12, 101 5, 548	Punch. 1, 201 951	Pounds. 19, 970, 242 19, 984, 665	Pounds. 20, 760 15, 340	Number. 11, 798, 410 9, 559, 098	Tons. 86, 028 111, 173

This table shows a decrease of 2,878 hogsheads of sugar, 6,553 puncheons of molasses, 250 puncheons of rum, 35,577 pounds of cocoa, 5,420 pounds of coffee, and 2,239,384 cocoanuts, while asphalt alone increased in tonnage shipped during 1897.

With a view to furnishing accurate detailed trade statistics, I forward herewith the annual report of the collector of customs<sup>2</sup> for the year

ending December 31, 1897.

#### UNITED STATES MANUFACTURES.

This market having for years been more or less supplied from America, there remains little to be said regarding the advent of new articles. I note the arrival, however, of golf clubs of American manufacture, the finish and quality being excellent, and in some respects superior to those of European make.

#### NEW ENTERPRISES.

In this line, I have only been able to learn of some experimental work by a firm here with a view to refining cocoanut oil so that it will not become rancid from age. Should they succeed, I shall endeavor to report fully on this subject. There has also been incorporated the Trinidad Brewing Company, but at present, it is impossible to give any data regarding the extent of the undertaking. The city of Port of Spain, I

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Filed for reference in the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Department of State.

<sup>2</sup> Extracts given at end of report. Original filed for reference in Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Department of State.

am informed, will adopt in the near future a general underground sewerage system. There may then be an opening for American plumbing and sanitary appliances. There is some talk of establishing a shoe factory here, and I believe an agent has been dispatched to the United States with a view to looking into the cost, etc.

#### HARBOR REGULATIONS.

All vessels bringing cargoes to this colony are subject to a tonnage charge of 8 cents per ton in and 8 cents out. Vessels arriving in ballast pay an arrival fee of \$2.40 and 8 cents per ton on outward cargo.

# PARCEL POST.

The recent establishment of a parcel post will undoubtedly have a beneficial effect, as it enables residents here to send to America and secure special goods not procurable here, with a minimum amount of trouble and inconvenience.

#### TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

These are ample to meet all demands; steamers, running as per my report of last year, bring goods here, where they are distributed throughout the colony by rail and boats.

#### PACKING AND MARKING.

On this subject, there remains little to be said other than to note comments on packing cotton prints, which will be found under the heading of cotton goods. All other American goods coming to this market are satisfactorily packed, so far as I can learn.

# BOOTS AND SHOES.

American shoes are sold to a considerable extent, but not nearly as largely as might be if goods were made in shapes peculiar to this market. American-made shoes are neater in appearance and wear fully as well as European makes, but few of the Spanish and creole classes buy them on account of the American shapes, which are very different from those they are accustomed to wearing. I would suggest securing samples and duplicating the shapes, which, with the superior finish, appearance, and wearing qualities of our goods, I believe would eventually secure the market here to United States manufacturers.

# COTTON GOODS.

Ducks and twills find a ready sale; the cottons lack a finish peculiar to Manchester made goods. The threads of the Manchester cottons are finer, and the goods are finished with a dressing that leaves them heavy and smooth to the touch, and while the wearing quality is conceded to be no better than that of American makes, they certainly look better and sell better. The same applies to cotton prints, with the additional drawback that the print in the goods does not look as well as those from Manchester; then, again, the patterns of American prints are not bright or varied enough to suit this market, and assorted pat-

terns should be packed in cases, instead of one pattern filling a case. In this connection, I would suggest the procuring of samples and endeavoring to duplicate the quality and finish of popular goods, as buyers here are ready and willing to purchase of American textile makers, and some orders have been taken; but the goods find a slow market, while thousands of cases of Manchester cottons are annually sold. I would suggest to American makers of cotton goods that they correspond with the Philadelphia Museums and secure samples, data, etc.

ALVIN SMITH, Consul.

TRINIDAD, December 20, 1898.

#### EXTRACTS FROM REPORT OF COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

# Imports and exports by principal countries.

Countries.	Imp	orts.	Exp	orta.
United Kingdom British Colonies France Germany Netherlands Spain Portugal United States Venezuela	£857, 800	\$4, 174, 484	£713,500	\$3, 472, 248
	201, 700	981, 573	41,300	200, 986
	60, 100	292, 477	219,100	1, 066, 250
	32, 800	159, 621	72,900	354, 768
	44, 900	218, 506	34,600	168, 380
	26, 400	128, 476	4,500	21, 899
	10, 700	52, 072	1,400	6, 813
	450, 600	2, 192, 845	628,200	3, 057, 135
	462, 600	2, 251, 243	254,700	1, 239, 498

# DECLARED EXPORTS, BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consular offices in the British West India Islands during the year ended June 30, 1898.

#### ANTIGUA.

		Quarter e	nding-		
Article.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.
Muscovado sugar	\$135, 951. 03	<b>\$9, 886. 3</b> 3	\$40, 831. 33	<b>\$2</b> 09, 190. 05	\$395, 858. 74
Vacuum pan sugar	8, 495. 51		2, 179, 74	5, 206. 60	15, 881. 85
Molasses	9, 131. 10		241.31	30, 755. 53	40, 127. 94
Hides and skins	316. 21	593.66		500. 26	1, 818. 26
Tamarinds	161. 23			244.00	405. 23
Returned machinery				1, 215. 00	1, 215. 00
Pineapples	<b></b>	·		439. 44	439. 44
Total					453, 746, 48
					,
	]	BAHAMAS.		<del>,</del>	
Bark		\$1, 239. 28	•••••	\$1,461 00	\$2, 700. 23
Coffee		\$1, 239. 28 6, 485. 20	\$9, 846. 25	\$1,461 00 12,324.10	28, 555, 55
Coffee	\$496. 87	\$1, 239. 28 6, 485. 20 16, 338. 10	5, 352. 10	12, 324. 10	28, 555, 55 22, 187, 07
Coffee	\$496. 87 4, 280. 50	\$1, 239. 28 6, 485. 20 16, 338. 10 9, 496. 86	5, 352. 10 6, 234. 42	12, 224. 10	28, 555, 55 22, 187, 07 87, 679, 23
Coffee Grape fruit Hemp, sisal Oranges	\$496. 87 4, 280. 50	\$1, 239. 28 6, 485. 20 16, 338. 10	5, 352. 10	12, 324. 10	28, 555, 55 22, 187, 07 87, 679, 23
CoffeeGrape fruit	\$496. 87 4, 280. 50	\$1, 239. 28 6, 485. 20 16, 338. 10 9, 496. 86 12, 567. 15	5, 352. 10 6, 234. 42 8, 710. 25	12, 224. 10 17, 667. 45 3, 200. 00	28, 555, 55 22, 187, 07 87, 679, 23 24, 477, 40
Coffee Grape fruit Hemp, sisal Oranges Pineapples: Green	\$496. 87 4, 280. 50	\$1, 239. 28 6, 485. 20 16, 338. 10 9, 496. 86 12, 567. 15 4, 497. 50	5, 352. 10 6, 234. 42 8, 710. 25	12, 224. 10 17, 667. 45 3, 200. 00 97, 783. 06	28, 555, 55 22, 187, 07 87, 679, 23 24, 477, 40 180, 055, 76
Coffee Grape fruit Hemp, sisal Oranges Pineapples: Green Preserved	\$496. 87 4, 280. 50 77, 775. 20 2, 835. 00	\$1, 239. 28 6, 485. 20 16, 338. 10 9, 496. 86 12, 567. 15 4, 497. 50 3, 214. 10	5, 352. 10 6, 234. 42 8, 710. 25	12, 224. 10 17, 667. 45 3, 200. 00 97, 783. 06	28, 555, 55 22, 187, 07 87, 679, 23 24, 477, 40 180, 055, 76 16, 840, 10
Coffee Grape fruit Hemp, sisal Oranges Pineapples: Green Preserved	\$496. 87 4, 280. 50 77, 775. 20 2, 835. 00	\$1, 239. 23 6, 485. 20 16, 338. 10 9, 496. 85 12, 567. 15 4, 497. 50 3, 214. 10 3, 492. 10	5, 352. 10 6, 234. 42 8, 710. 25	12, 224. 10 17, 667. 45 3, 200. 00 97, 783. 06 10, 791. 00	28, 555, 55 22, 187, 07 87, 679, 23 24, 477, 40 180, 055, 76 16, 840, 10 4, 328, 60
Coffee Grape fruit Hemp, sisal Oranges. Pineapples: Green Preserved. Salt Sponges	\$496. 87 4, 280. 50 77, 775. 20 2, 835. 00 836. 50 53, 963. 20	\$1, 239. 28 6, 485. 20 16, 338. 10 9, 496. 86 12, 567. 15 4, 497. 50 3, 214. 10 3, 492. 10	5, 352. 10 6, 234. 42 8, 710. 25	12, 224. 10 17, 667. 45 3, 200. 00 97, 783. 06 10, 791. 00 74, 030. 15	28, 555, 55 22, 187, 07 87, 679, 23 24, 477, 40 180, 055, 76 16, 840, 10 4, 328, 60 233, 634, 55
Coffee Grape fruit Hemp, sisal Oranges Pineapples: Green Preserved Salt Sponges Sundries	\$496.87 4, 280.50 77, 775.20 2, 835.00 836.50 53, 963.20 459.75	\$1, 239. 28 6, 485. 20 16, 338. 10 9, 496. 86 12, 567. 15 4, 497. 50 3, 214. 10 3, 492. 10 4, 834. 66	5, 352. 10 6, 234. 42 8, 710. 25 68, 634. 10 2, 003. 25	12, 224. 10 17, 667. 45 3, 200. 00 97, 783. 06 10, 791. 00	28, 555, 55 22, 187, 07 87, 679, 23 24, 477, 40 180, 055, 76 16, 840, 10 4, 328, 634, 55 20, 810, 810, 89
Coffee Grape fruit Hemp, sisal Oranges Pineapples: Green Preserved	\$496.87 4, 280.50 77, 775.20 2, 835.00 836.50 53, 963.20 459.75	\$1, 239. 28 6, 485. 20 16, 338. 10 9, 496. 86 12, 567. 15 4, 497. 50 3, 214. 10 3, 492. 10	5, 352. 10 6, 234. 42 8, 710. 25	12, 224. 10 17, 667. 45 3, 200. 00 97, 783. 06 10, 791. 00 74, 030. 15	28, 555, 55 22, 187, 07 87, 679, 23 24, 477, 40 180, 055, 76 16, 840, 10 4, 328, 60 233, 634, 55

# BERMUDA.

		Quarter	ending—		
Article.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.
HAMILTON.					
Arrowroot	\$83.94		8408, 00	l	3486, 94
Barrels (empty oil)	846. 49	\$195. 27	400.02	\$219.00	1, 160. 78
Bric a brac				116.82	116. 82
Canna roots		2. 43	14. 60	19.96	86. 96
Cassava Cut flowers			128, 28	3. 05 315. 68	3, 05 438, 91
Hides		817. 57	1, 847. 27	910.00	2, 164, 84
Household goods		129. 44	1,021.21		129. 44
Y 11 3 3				800, 54	800. 54
Lily buds Lily bulbs Onions	54, 052, 45		854, 29	794.82	55, 201, 56
Onions		80.78	22, 304, 59	260, 456, 04	282, 841, 4
Ula meuli	108-11	100.38	160.62		440.72
Potatoes		6, 720. 75	83, 796. 77	51, 897. 17	92, 416. 60
Palm leaves			68. 41	28. 86	97. 27
Plants				15, 88	15. 8
Returned American goods		520. 03		12.41	1, 124. 0
Sheepskins	141. 10		72.51		213. 6
Vegetables		5. 85	1, 049. 21 1, 879. 83	1, 788, 45	1, 049. 21 8, 618. 61
Whisky		879. 94	2, 871, 28	1, 007. 71	5, 621. 40
Whale oil	2, 646. 15	010.01	2,011.20	1,001.11	2, 646, 18
** MARIE OIL	2,010.10				2, 050. 10
Total	58, 236. 76	9, 458. 55	65, 448. 21	316, 980. 79	450, 124. 81
ST. GEORGES.					
Lily bulbs	4, 506, 69	•••••	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		4, 506. 60
GRENADA.					11. J
Cocoa	80, 30	7, 667, 17	17, 489, 70	5, 815, 47	81, 002, 64
Spice	2, 868. 27	1, 763. 27	8, 182, 70	4, 112. 19	11, 926. 48
Total	2, 948. 57	9, 370. 44	20, 622, 40	9, 927, 66	42, 929, 07

# JAMAICA.

BLACK RIVER.			ļ		
Logwood roots	\$7, 364. 00	\$11, 420. 80	\$11, 589. 13	l	<b>\$3</b> 0, <b>373, 93</b>
Pimento		3, 635. 00	4, 225. 12	\$7, 198, 40	20, 775. 65
Ginger	1, 188. 32	683.00	6, 542. 47	1, 154. 00	9, 517. 79
Fustic	2, 633.00	5, 499. 14	1, 259. 56	8, 503. 15	12, 894. 84
Logwood		50, 868. 00	10, 596, 50	11, 864, 80	112, 263, 25
Hides		58.00	351.56	80.00	181.10
Goatakin	85. 73	219.50	387.45	104.70	797. 88
Coffee	112.00	2, 861, 40	4, 797, 50	3, 131, 52	10, 902, 42
Annatto	86, 73	83.10	1, 137, 30	217. 20	1, 524, 33
Fruit		8, 852. 20	15.59	10.00	8, 877, 79
Sugar			1, 131.00	2, 506, 80	8, 637, 80
Honey				500.00	500.00
Wool				500.00	500, 00
Wax					484, 80
Total			l		212, 191. 08
PALMOUTH.					
Bananas		<b> </b>	l	56, 52	56, 52
Coccanuts		89.93			89. 93
Fustic				612.50	967, 42
Grape fruit		812.98	82.40		345, 38
Logwood	8 859 16	4, 874, 90	05. 50	96.00	8, 823, 06
Lime juice		2,012.00		84.00	84.00
Oranges	•-	660, 53		04.00	660. 53
Sugar			62, 504, 64	78, 792. 66	147, 212, 65
ougas	10, 910. 00		02, 304. 03	10, 102.00	141, 212, 00
Total					158, 189. 49
KINGSTON.					
	1				
Annatto	107.03	85 <b>2. 44</b>	14, 098. 08	2, 932. 83	17, 485. 88
Bananas	81, 817. 96	5, 089. 94	22, 428, 28	77, 428, 57	186, 209, 70

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consular offices in the British West India Islands during the year ended June 30, 1898—Continued.

# JAMAICA-Continued.

A41 -1 -		Quarter	ending—		M-4-1
Article.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.
lage (coverings)		\$4.07	<b>\$767.36</b>	\$1, 039. 81	\$1,811.
lags (coverings)		8, 063. 03	23, 695, 11	2 004 67	34, 662
lovas		891.39	856. 47	2, 904. 67 1, 132, 77	2, 880
loxes			000. 21	1,200.	2,000
oots and shoes (returned American)			453.11	63.86	516.
ulba			695.90		208
igars	\$544.92		400.98		945.
0COA	2, 182, 96	10, 462, 78	9, 281. 87	12, 280. 63	84, 208
offee	9, 377. 58	63, 388. 77	84, 521. 74	28, 282, 94	185, 570
coanuts		931.20	143.06	580, 78	1, 655
assava cakes		6.74			6
dar boards				5. 84	5
usks (coverings)			543.48	849.96	1, 393
new stick			9. 73 78. 72		9
ates (returned Americau)		275.44	78.72	7.09	356
vi-divi			59.60	19.98	79
ggplante		92. 15	<u></u> -	158. 15	250
gs			113. 86	89. 63	118
bony				89.63	89
18116	819.44		8 OFF S	4, 457. 78	819
nger	1,944.14	1, 342, 58	2, 872. 69	4, 437. 78	10, 617
0845K1118	301.88	1,886.71	835. 45 175. 61	796.55	4, 480 18, 751
albs gars coos offee coosnuts sasava cakes dar boards saks (coverings) save stick sates (returned American) vi-divi gglants ggs inger satekins sape fruit ides	8,99	10,040.98	175.61	2, 918. 80	18, 751 36
ides	155.40	27. 25 218. 99		8, 068, 20	
oneyornsose	100.48	210.199	48, 27	8,008,20	3, <u>442</u> 87
OF115			53.53	59. 55	51 51
0 <b>80</b>	95 50	25.97	00.00		111
ola tonic	50.00	20.01	21.89	14.59	36
mes	510, 49		112.88	69. 82	693
mes me juice	1, 858. 02		112.00	00.02	1, 858
namony	8 832 81		5, 142, 86	4, 444. 68	18 419
gwood	8, 832, 81 2, 588, 87	13, 637. 91	5, 142. 36 19, 162. 10	30, 511. 36	18, 419 65, 900
noewood strins		292 61		49.82	878
d metals	9, 244. 29	14, 169, 42	1	2, 817. 95	26, 231
d metalsangesmange peelmento	340, 65	131, 522. 02	135, 380, 97	17, 789. 56	285, 033
ange peel		<u>-</u>	20.87	13, 54	34
mento	5, 514, 53	12, 962. 58	12, 914. 14	10, 653, 26	42.044
		48. 61			48
mento, drawn			240. 82		240
mento wood			35. 60		35
mento sucks. mento drawn mento wood. neapples mento wood. magnes		10. 21	2. 48	1, 030. 59	1, 043
170		791. 12	263. 60	87. 59 21. 28	1, 142
angoes		[ • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		21.28	21
atmegs	·····		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	6.90	
rsaparilla	358, 57	25, 83		401. 48 56, 551. 10	785
gar	923, 53	15, 027. 75	36, 439. 65	50, 551. 10	108, 942
1CK8			83. 34		88
icks for nandles	87.13	10 000 87	E11 00		15 60
angoes atmegs resparilla gar icks icks for handles bacco ortoise shell	4, 866. 86	10, 226. 77 230, 64	511. 70		15, 605
PEROING SUGII	558. 61	230. 64	113. 14		580 113
matoes		•••••	147. 20		147
ax			183.04		182
a			100.01		100
Total	1				1, 027, 137
2000					
MONTEGO BAY.				l l	
matto	4.15	83.56	1, 606, 79	109.87	1, 804
nnatto cycles		32. 96	1		32
		l		l	11
ffee	29. 43	1, 060. 80	5, 203. 80	48. 31	6, 342
pper				241. 20	241
coanuta	12.30	1, 174. 59	333. 21	656, 34	2.176
linders	87. 81	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	38. 93	82. 11	106
nota opper coanuta linders rills, blacksmith		27. 43			27
yewoods:					
yewoods: Logwood Logwood roots Fustic	2, 649. 37	5, 825. 79	14, 183. 89	9, 725. 22	32, 381
Logwood roots	1, 536. 04	616.09	4, 100. 04	4, 810. 20	11, 062 7, 264
Fustic		4, 859. 97	63. 85 51, 09	2, 340, 96 2, 186, 15	7, 264 2, 287
Fustic roots		·····	01.09	a, 100.15	2, 257
mit: Bananas	7, 791. 90	213, 62	608, 04	16, 460, 85	25, 074

JAMAICA-Continued.

A49 *		Quarter	ending—	i	
Article.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 81.	June 30.	Total.
ruit—Continued.				1	
(Prape fruit	<b>\$9.</b> 35	\$2, 277. 20	<b>\$352.53</b>		\$2,762
Lemons	50.59			121.76	172
Limes	206.05	24, 784, 75	8, 924. 42	4, 214. 09	38, 129
Pines		22, 102.10	0,002.12	159. 26	159
Pears	. 73				76
Shaddocks		76.98			
Shaddocks Tangerines urniture (personal effects) nger des	75. 91	15. 82			1.5 7.5
nger	427.87	1, 800, 52	4, 846. 77	975. 61	8, 050
des	30. 15				81
ney				17. 26	17
)  <b> 8</b>	48. 01	26.03 51.09			69 51
mey	4, 587. 94	2, 678. 62	794. 87 60, 356. 55 1, 476. 87 235. 02	1, 799, 12	9. 805
gar	2, 933. 16		60, 356. 55	1, 799. 12 57, 988. 07	9, 800 121, 277
ecie	392. 35	1, 038. 13	1, 476. 87	1, 277. 98	8, 792
ins, goat	392.35	285.06	235.02	406.07	1, 318
mento. gar ecie	392. 35 29. 19	85, 82	59.48	1, 396, 51	29 1, 491
uns	<u> </u>		2.67	1,000.01	1, 40/
		47,000,00			
Total	20, 809. 09	47, 082. 05	103, 245. 10	105, 092. 07	276, 228
PORT ANTONIO.	,			i i	
nanas	161, 956.87	64, 543, 45	102, 256. 41	281, 149. 51	609, 895
tterwood	31.66 289.06	2, 445. 19	2, 025. 97	287. 60	4, 790 289
xes libs largescoa	2.43	761.98	210.44	4.94	979
lbs		827.76			327
arges	244. 85	175.05	887.40	1, 523. 68	327 2, 280 430
COR	430, 19 10, 350, 89	18, 837. 54	11, 718. 80	12, 706. 43	48, 613
coanut plants	10, 800. 09	10,001.04	2.02	9.89	20, 013
coanutsooanut plantsir hair ates		1		18.09	î
ates	1.81	161. 60	11.85	42.17	216
cumbers			8.04	56. 93 2. 43	59 2
rden eggs ape fruit mes me juice	18.13	1, 699, 09	73.47	36.49	1, 822
mes	271. 25	1, 699. 09 5. 84	8.06	117. 64	402
me juice	369. 54	<b></b>	259, 61	479. 54	1, 106
ogwood extract		1, 756. 81 3. 89	1, 811. 76		3, 566 8
angea	97. 33	45, 086, 66			72, 351
meyince gwood extracterchandise angeamento			27, 167. 15 5, 736. 38	9, 000. 40	72, 351 17, 192
neapples	49. 73 70. 07		42.82	206.98	200
incheons	70.07		74 77	66.91	179
matoes		1.46	70.07	376. 18	452 1
Total	174, 177. 81	133, 261. 79	151, 741. 25	306, 085. 81	765, <b>26</b> 6
PORT MARIA.					
matto	<u></u>		8.56		8
nahas	272, 689. 98	122, 584. 03	106, 805. 36 11, 072. 30	304, 881. 15	806, 960
coanuts	8, 870. 47 795. 06	13, 545. 86 144. 92	8, 483, 13	12, 147. 57 8, 385. 26 294. 03	45, 636 12, 758
ffee	t	273.87	8, 483. 13 315. <b>6</b> 3	294. 03	883
argesstic	9, 511. 26	5, 516. 89	5, 891. 15	10, 364, 10	30, 782
ISTIC	1, 339. 99	1. 014. 33	176.65	255. 49	1, 595 1, 190
atakina	67. 85	1, 014. 33 54. 19	52, 01	42, 33	215
nger	l		228. 11		226
na Pra	1 140 05	257.43	66. 66	342. 12	1,816
gwood mes	1.82		·····	2, 235, 54	0 001
gw00u				2, 235. 54 8. 52	2, 235
10 <i>2</i> 00	18.16	14, 683, 82	842, 46	8.40	15, 547
mento	490. 34	14, 683. 82 2, 276. 93	451.55		8, 218
mes angee	[			71.35	71
mRet.1D62		4.01		170.68	170

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JAMAICA-Continued.

		Quarter	ending—		
Article.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.
Returned American goods:					
Bags	\$52,56	\$93, 19	\$530,77	\$773,77	\$1, 450.
Barrels		70.07	42. 38	15.60	128. (
Crates			8. 27	.30	8.5
Total	294, 986, 94	160, 518, 54	129, 424, 94	339, 991, 24	924, 921, 6
	255, 500. 51	100,010.04	120, 124. 01	309, 881. 24	926, 921.
PORT MORANT.					
Bananas	69, 247. 18	47, 875. 22	32, 513. 70	76, 569. 62	226, 205. 7
Cocoa		10 500 00	71.40	510.36	581. 7
Cocoanuts Cocoanut husks	8, 986. 76	12, 730. 88 358. 66	12, 155, 22 240, 48	11, 613. 64 407. 52	45, 486. 1, 006.
Coffee	25, 12	. 308.00	7. 20	407.02	1,000.0
Furniture (American manu-			"-"	••••••	04.1
facture)	l. <b></b>	22.00			22. (
Flower press (American manu-			!	Ì	
_facture)				1. 50	1.6
Garden eggs				18.44	18.4
Garden eggs Grape fruit Honey		446. 42	171.28	2.08	619.
Limes	91. 16	18, 56	80. 24 4. 24	45. 12	75. 3 118. 9
Machinery (American manu.	31. 10	10,00	2.24		110.
Machinery (American manu- facture)	l	38.00			38.0
Mangoes				109. 20	109. 2
Motal	1, 529. 04	417.04			1, 946. 0
Oranges Pines		4, 041. 08	6, 069. 20		10, 110. 2
Pines	38. 00			77. 18	115. 1
Plants Stoves and fixtures (American				1.00	1.0
manufacture)	l	l	34. 92		34. 9
Sugar	3, 427. 00	546. 72	5, 017. 50	11, 870. 36	20, 861. 5
Total	83, 844. 26	66, 494. 56	56, 315. 38	101, 221. 02	307, 375. 2
ST. ANNS BAY.		<del></del>			
Annatto	l	59. 25	60.50	118, 91	238. 6
Bananas	8, 228. 64	2, 942, 00	8, 027, 50	24, 719, 10	38, 917, 2
Cocoanuta	l	1, 037, 50	1, 161. 12	1, 224. 89 8, 131. 18	3, 423. 5 11, 743. 4
Coffee		5, 834. 75	8, 277. 54	8, 131. 18	11, 743. 4
Cocoa	······································		234.00	48. 25	282. 2
Cassava starch Fustic	5. 97 2, 455. 89	475.00	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	750.00	5, 9 3, 680. 8
Ginger	2, 400. 89	475.00	122, 60	150.00	122. 6
Goatekins	85.00	130.00	70.68	168, 25	453. 9
Grape fruit		11, 437. 87	981.75	87.50	12, 407. 1
Logwood	l .		1, 950. 00		1, 950. (
Limes	66.00			104.50	170. 5
Lime juice	20.10	1, 343. 87	671.62	117.50	2, 181. 7
Oranges	2, 810. 25	88, 919. 75	7, 758, 37	188.75	99, 172. 1
Pimento	4, 210. 00 10, 673. 50	8, 882. 25 1, 964. 75	2, 472, 50 7, 089, 22	177. 10 19, 826. 20	10, 241. 8 <b>39</b> , 553, 6
Sugar	10, 675. 50	1, 502. 10	1,009.22	180.00	180.0
Wax				1, 242, 12	1, 242, 1
Total	28, 084. 00	117, 026. 99	28, 822. 40	52, 034. 25	225, 967. 6
BAVANNAH LA MAR.					
Logwood roots	2, 856. 63	8, 074. 71			10, 931. 3
Coffee		141.60	658. 34	23. 69	833. 6
Ginger		61.81	131.39	E 070 01	192.7
Logwood Pimento Sugar		15, 078, 53 5, 762, 94	10, 358. 52 2, 965. 98	5, 979. 21 5, 310. 21	31, 411. 2 14, 039. 1
E HHEHW		683.74	2, 905. 98 119, 084. 32	112, 248. 50	232, 011, 5
Annatto		000.72	409. 16	19.46	428. 6
Goatakina			35, 76		85. 7
Grape fruit			9. 73		9. 7
Total	2, 856. 63	29, 797. 84	113, 653. 20	123, 586. 07	289, 893. 7
		<del></del>			
Total for Jamaica					

		NEVIS.			
A -44-1-		Quarter	ending		
Article.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.
Muscovado sugar	\$4, 325. 06	<b>\$35, 84</b> 0. 31	<b>\$</b> 30, 2 <b>43. 39</b>		\$70, 408. 76
	ŧ	ST. LUCIA.		_	
Sugar: Centrifugal Muscovado			<b>\$</b> 58, 727. <b>6</b> 0	\$40,083.50	\$107, 536. <b>96</b> 8, 714. 18
Molasses			2, 939. 36	1, 304. 88	4, 244. 24 115, 494. 78
	. ST. (	CHRISTOPHI	ir.		
Limes	20.96				\$18.70 20.96 31.28
Lime juice Molasses Machinery returned Skins Sugar	742.00	96, 989. 16 912. 05	24. 96 1. 044. 44	433, 30	14, 362, 76 24, 96 8, 181, 79
Sugar Suwing machine Tamarinds Tamarind sirup	242. 46	4, 321. 20	188, 681. 23	20.00	894, 297. 67 20. 00 242. 46 54. 40
Total					412, 204. 98
	5	TRINIDAD.			
Asphalt	2. s. d. 18,682 6 91 5,249 17 6 15 4 5	£ s. d. 17,692 5 1 1,102 16 3	£ s. d. 9,882 10 2 2,354 18 9	2. s. d. 18,871 2 5 1,039 11 3	£. s. d. 65, 128 4 51 9, 747 8 9 15 4 5
Cocos (Trinidad)		47,646 12 7	120,076 18 54	28,868 9 4	47, 407 8 44 164, 000 0 0
Cocoa (Venezuelan)	126 13 0 258 2 0 43 6 1		34, 612 17 4 955 6 81 109 1 0	11, 214 7 14 2, 273 2 8	71,857 6 2 7,267 9 21 567 3 0 48 6 2
Cocoanut oil	143 11 0 17 11 34	120 8 4 125 8 11 134 0 4	272 2 5	200 0 0 472 16 7	377 19 11 120 8 4 741 2 4 624 8 3
Limes Molasses Nutmegs Planta Returned American goods	60 8 5	111 9 51	1,080 9 7 52 16 11 2,057 9 4	76 9 4 <u>1</u>	243 7 11 2, 196 19 2 118 0 41 187 18 10 2, 281 10 8
Rhenish wine	19, 306 3 9	1,147 9 8 438 2 8		52 8 8 215, 410 6 31 1, 503 19 8	52 3 8
Venezuelan coffee			202 2 81	81 0 9	31 0 9

689, 400 16 2

#### TURKS ISLANDS.

		Quarter e	ending—		
Article.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.
COCKBURN HARBOB.	<b>\$</b> 5, 3 <b>2</b> 8. <b>6</b> 2	<b>\$9, 457. 32</b>	\$4, 362. 06	\$15, 103. 83	<b>\$34, 251. 85</b>
Salt in bulk	4, 136. 25	3, 151. 46	358. 39	5, 778. 50	18, 424. 60
TURKS ISLAND.  SaltShells	2, 681. 53	8, 883. 51 5. 00		2, 223. 40	13, 288. 44 5. 00
Sisal grass	3, 553. 99 613. 07	2, 239. 48 839. 90	5, 244. 21 492. 26	3, 318. 43 1, 106. 50 615. 38	14, 856. 11 1, 106. 50 2, 590. 61
Total	6, 848. 59	11, 467. 89	5, 736. 47	7, 263, 71	31, 316. 00

# DANISH WEST INDIES.

# ST. THOMAS.

The United States leads in the aggregate imports at this port, although in dry goods and hardware, the great exporting nations of Europe far surpass us—the logical result of their efforts. In provisions, the merchant of the Danish West Indies have been sought by those interested in American trade, and the great bulk of this trade comes from America. It would be the same with dry goods and hardware, if energy were displayed and an attempt made to obtain the trade. English, French, and German houses have their commercial representatives on the ground to show samples and take orders. The United States is at least ten days nearer to the Danish West Indies than Europe, and with goods equal, and in most cases superior, to those sent here from Europe, the United States ought to lead.

All that is needed to bring about this change is:

First. For the American manufacturer to acquaint himself with what is needed for this climate. It has been said that certain makes of cotton, silk and worsted or woolen goods have been asked from America by merchants here, but could not be obtained. Either the goods were not manufactured, or the merchant here did not know where to send for them.

Second. The American merchant should make arrangements to allow dry goods and hardware samples to be examined and orders taken. With this system, I feel sure that the merchants of the United States would lead those of all others combined in dry goods and hardware, as they now do in provisions; but the market must be sought, and it will be the seeker who will find. Let the United States merchant display his own goods. There is a demand for anything American on the part of masses of the people.

The value of the importations coming into the three ports of entry, St. Thomas, Christiansted, and Fredericksted, during the last year, was \$1,142,038, which shows clearly the importance of these islands to

the dealers in the United States.

MAHLON VAN HORNE, Consul.

ST. THOMAS, October 12, 1898.

Importations into the port of St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, from April 1, 1897, to March 31, 1898.

	Lin	Linens.	Cottons.	one.	Woolens.	lens.	Silks		Mixed materials	Ted	Clothing.	- Section	Wheat flour.	flour.	Rye flour.	lour.	Corn meal.	meal.
	Quan-	Value.	Out tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quen.	Value.	Quan-	Value.	Quan-	Value.	Guan.	Value.	Quan-	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.
Tan and and and and and and and and and a	Pkgs.		Plegs.	\$	8	3	Phys.	3	Plegs.		Phys.	1					Bble.	
Germany Great Britain	~ <b>%</b>	8, 177	188	4.8 28 28	-==	., Så	142	ب شگ	64.00	\$116 881	ន្តន	5,647						
France	-	8	'ដ	1,75	•	1,482	2	2,077			8-	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 20						
I telly	-	23	<b>.</b>	<b>4</b> 88	eo -	173	<b>∞</b>	8			167							
ited States			190	6, 188		9	F	7			- 53	2	18, 472	962, 649	1, 333	98, 800	8,808	<b>86</b> , 002
Itish Fossesions, North			80	848		•	<u>«</u>	٤			- 1	25	22	828			=	2
Danish West Indies	-				• [		1	•						8				
Dutch West Indies	69	<b>§</b>	ce	12	69	4	·				₩.4	<u>E</u>						
Total		8,808		80,883		10,069		4,884		68		14, 511		62, 973		3,800		6, 116
						-			-					1	1	_	_	_

b Oleomargarine.

Importations into the port of St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, from April 1, 1897, to March 31, 1898—Continued.

	Beef,	Beef, salted and smoked.	Tongues a	Tongues and	Pork, salted and smoked	salted soked.	Hame.		Butter and oleomargarine.	r and garine.	Cheese.	ġ	Lard.		Refined	Refined sugar.	Fish, salted.	salted.
	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.
Deamark	Bble.	\$18	Oasks. 172	<b>\$1,294</b>	Courte.		Casks.	\$2	Oasks. 118	\$4, 482	Cases.	28	Oasks.		Oasks.		Cases.	
Germany			S	325	:		-	83		1, 881 881	<b>2</b> 411	3,262	i				22	8804
Great Britain				:		i	22	33		262		13	-	2				
Holland											00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	88						
Italy South American States	' i			8							ю.	87						
United States	253	1,864	18	406 770		<b>86,2</b> 41	188	8, 730	\$ 243 \$ 568	.4 557	819	1,488	789	5,177 860 45,028 1 6	98	\$5,028	-	•
British Possessions, North	:					i	7	13	1,690	7,346	202	1, 018	i		28	839	4, 187	4, 485
Spanish West Indies  Spanish West Indies  Dutch West Indies		8					63	2	7	24 1 6							8-6	<b>0 4</b> ⊢1
Total		1,883		2, 122		6,241		4, 278	21, 572	21, 572	8	6,244		5, 186		5,867		6, 173

Importations into the port of St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, from April 1, 1897, to March 31, 1898—Continued.

Quan. Value. Quan. Value.  Bbis. \$2 886 890  0 736 42  8 86 890  1, 292 2, 682 7 85
\$2 October \$2 \$65 736 \$65 736 \$2 8 \$
24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25
2,633
2, 632 7
2, 632 7
43 184
5.724 8.562 1.665

a Ears.

Importations into the port of St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, from April 1, 1897, to March 31, 1898—Continued.

	Corks	#	Copper.	<b>79</b> 67.	Lead	į	Iron.	ű	Castings	1 <b>678</b> .	Nails	ls.	Bicycles	cles.	Tin 8	Tin sheets.	Hardware.	Ware.
	Guan.	Value.	dan.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Onen- tity.	Value.	Quan tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.
	Bage.	\$	Pkgs.		Pkgs.		Pkge.	1	Pkgs.		Kegs.		Pkgs.		Cases.		Plege.	3
Germany Great Britain		283	cc	38.44	7874 66	7878	27.0	125	5, 588 #975		នុខ	878 816			5	50	108	1.307
France	2.	Ž.			İ		i								Ť		12	200
United States							7	8			977	3	9	<b>\$1,725</b> 21 189	ផ	180	83	2, 593
American											•	=======================================						
British West Indies  Danish West Indies							92	156									~	10 12
Spanish West Indies									Ť				-	88			Ī	1 :5
Haiti													-	ଛ	8		•	:
Total		555		205		\$		4, 187		818	1	92	1	1,843	1	352		11,064
			-		-	-	-		-		-	-					-	

Importations into the port of St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, from April 1, 1897, to March 31, 1898—Continued.

	Earthen ware and percelain.	rare and dain.	Shoe ware.	.ere	Saddlery.	lery.	Leather and skine.	r and	Glassware.	Ware.	Paper.	j.	Lumber.	ber.	Shingles.	rles.
	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan-	Value.	afty.	Value.	Quan.	Value.	Onen- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.
Jenmenk	Pkys.	\$	Pkg		Pkgs.	710	Pkgs.	8	Pkgs.		Phys.	1014	Pieces.	•	No.	
Germany Great Britain	.38	1,078	88	6 6 6 6 6			100 001	32	12.5		188.	8 % 2 %	120	38		
rolland France falv	14	78	4-	4. 8.	•				•	302	12.	, <u>\$</u> «	တ	æ		
United States		116	358	8, 701	22	3	3	1, 674	22	910	\$		a233, 760	6, 470	28, 000 28, 000	<b>₩</b>
British Possessions, North			•	92				i			Í		2	z	817, 750	202
British West Indies	07	23	1	9	-	10	Ħ		22	83	N9 6	2 .				
rench West Indies				·	1	•	87	15					*			
Initi	e)	7	1	9	9											
Total		2, 133	2, 138	21, 435		8		1,977	1,977	3,451		5, 106	5, 106	6,624		꾫
			a Feet.						₽₽.	b Packages.						

Importations into the port of St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, from April 1, 1887, to March 31, 1898—Continued.

	H	Line	<b>3</b>	Cement.	Hard	Hard-wood posts.	posta.	Brioks.	į,	<b>A</b>	Marble.		Tapestry.	tī.		Kete	
	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Ouen.		Value.	ditt.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.		Quan- tity.	Value.	ouen.		Value.
Germany Great Britain	Barrele.	90	Barrele.	<b>£1,171</b>	Please.	ž		Pisoss. 40.000	9088	Phys. 10	- 1	P1	Pkge.	\$174 10	Phys.	9 6	<b>8</b> 52
France Italy United States British Possessions, North											188	385	•	2	<u> </u>		
American Danish West Indies Spanish West Indies French West Indies							3	9,000	8		64	91					
Total			80	1,171	1	<del> </del>	3		968		L	98		196		<del>                                     </del>	Z
	Grindstones.	ones. M	Mineral water.	<u> </u>	Whisky.	Brandy	Brandy wine.	Cordage.	į.	Wine.	  -	Brandy.	-	Głn.	 	Spirite	<b>1</b> 25
	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan. Value.	Ouan-	Value.	Quan.	Value.	Quan.	Value.	Quan. V	Value.	Quan- tify. V.	Value.	Quan-	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.
Donmark Gernany Great Britain Holland	9	\$	8 \$208 15 15	Pkge.	1, 750	Phys. 80	#106 #3	Cotte. 141 86	1, 650 1, 650	Pkge. 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138	81.25 1.25 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.35 1.3	<del>                                     </del>	<del>!</del>	Phys. 3,858 5,204	8, 727 8, 140 111	Plags. 308	8, 366
Italy United States British Possessions, North			_ <del>-</del>		1,828			320 1 200 1	1,388	<u> </u>	813	* : : 8 : :	8	a	23		111
America British West Indies Danish West Indies Spanish West Indies French West Indies Dutch West Indies			16 52 80 106	8	8					4695	3322			8 6	\$ 8	6 12 1	<b>∞</b> 81
Total		-	969		3, 266		3		8, 328		8,245		6, 187		11, 748		8, 557

Importations into the port of St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, from April 1, 1897, to March 31, 1898—Continued.

	Liqu	Liqueur.	Cherry cordial	cordial.	<b>&amp;</b>	Beer.	Vin(	Vinegar.	Ra	Ram.	Coffee		Cacao	ġ.	Ä	Rice.	Tobacco, leaf.	o, loaf.
	Quan-	Value.	Quan-	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan-	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan-	Value.	Quan-	Value.	Quen- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.
	Phys.	į	Phys.	<del></del>	Cases.	8	Pkge.		Casks.		Bage.		Bags.		Phys.		Pounds.	
Germany	4,259	1,98	328	88	28	2, 52 4, 52 1, 52 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53 1, 53	3	\$501					_		1, 488	\$6,891		
Great Britain		8:	-		88	2,817		:	i	:		:		-	8	202	:	:
Trance		25					2	163										
h American States					•						a 180	<b>2</b>						
United States British Possessions, North	_	•	:	:	2	7, 863	8	8	:		-		:				188, 783 267	8 8 8
America Patrick West Traffee	8	787	:	:	-	-	•		870	200	61,	-	8	ě	i	:		
sh West Indies	5						•	1	2	280		•	3	2				
ish West Indies					-	-1			_		뚫	8			-	•		
ch West Indies	9	•	-	-			-			9	8	97	Ş	•				
The state of the s	2	18							•	97, 063	97.063	13, 229	38	0.00			3, 127	219
Santo Domingo		•			•	:	:	:		:	2.364		1,0 <b>6</b> €	8	-	:		
Total		8, 767		8		12, 773		775		8, 675		13, 659		8		500		8,885

a Pounds.

Importations into the port of St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, from April 1, 1897, to March 31, 1898—Continued.

	Tobacco, manufac- tured.	nanufac- od.	Cigars.	us.	Matches.	hes.	Spices	. 986.	Hides	. 88
	Quantity.	Value.	Value. Quantity.	Value.	Quantity. Value.		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Packages.		Number.		Packages.		Packages.			
Denmark	90	#311	10.00	8499						:
Germany	10	183	369, 150	3,082	8	\$1,884	R	#307		
Great Britain	6	833	10.000	150			16	179		
Holland	0	1,484	30.603	252						
France	60	37	80,000	398	٠	•	<b>-</b>	က		
United States	100	2,000	{ a 37 72,000	7,005	. 8	373	8	201	201	
Drittsh West Indice. British West Indice. Dantab West Indice.						er :	ea	69	69	9
Spanish West Indies.	H	R	140,490 a 1	8,807					' ! !	
Total		4, 600		20, 161		2,314	2,314	269		•

a Packages.

Importations into the port of St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, from April 1, 1897, to March 31, 1898—Continued.

	Cotton.	G	Sugar, raw.	raw.	Molasses.	3908	Fruits.		Steam coal.	1	Paints.	it.	Off, sweet.	reet.	Petroleum.	leum.
	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan-	Value.	Ouan.	Value.	Quan-	Value.	Onen.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan-	Value.	Quan.	Value.
Germany Great Britain	Pounds.	\$12	Pounds.		Oasks.				Tone. 14, 037	\$50°, 444	Pkgs. 47 1, 780	\$31 5,719	Phys. 12 51	\$270 761	Pkgs.	
Holand France Italy United States	> 1.08£1	1,123						#192	4 64 64	122, 510	7 2	65 Caba	-38 8	1,785 489 1,168	<b>2</b>	<b>\$3</b> , 586
British Possessions, North America British West Indies Danish West Indies Spanish West Indies	, <b>i</b> ii	4	28, 980 73, 025 989, 706	2, 191 21, 181	- N. 82	4107		20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2			eo -4	2 6	6 - 6	36 260		
Dutch West Indies			2, 183	8	7	7		98								
Total		1, 139	:	24, 050	:		<del>-</del>	2, 198	161, 954		i	6, 707	:	7,800	:	8, 536
	S.	Soap.		Candles.	St	Starch.	Raisins an	Raisins and currants.	Figs.	£.	Prunes.	į	Dates.	ą.	Almonde	opqe.
	Quan.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Ouen. tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	dan.	Value.	Out the state of t	Value.	Odan.	Value.	Quan-	Value.
Germany Great Britain	Cases. 414 5, 272	\$683 6, 279	Phys. 518	#1, 008	Pkgs.	#	Phys. 13	<b>£</b> 3	Phys.	28	Phys.	\$187	Phys.	2	Bags.	#16
France Duited States	ឌទ្ធ	82 859	323	200	1, 058	1,597	88	22	61	4	22	5 %	11	25	-	
America British West Indies French West Indies Dutch West Indies	8	19			142 123	714 3 138	15	7								
Total		8,054		2,094		2, 453		25		\$		818		106		12

Importations into the port of St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, from April 1, 1897, to March 31, 1898—Continued.

	No	Nuts.	NO	Olives.	Sago.	ą.	Se.	Saloop.	Vermioelli	toelli	Gunp	Gunpowder.	Straw hats.	hate.	Felt hate.	hate.	Drugs	
	Quen- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quen- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.
Donmark	Bags.		Boxes.		Pkge.		Pkge.				Oasks.		Phys.		Pkgs.	8	Pkgs.	184
Germany Great Britain	-	<b>ā</b>	F	10	88 64	#162 5				086		\$5,500	-8	2, 547	8 101	2,017	83	1,881
France Italy South American Street	<b>-</b>	<b>*</b>	01	•					<b>8</b> 3	151			N 40	\$ 25 E	55 80	12.00	<u> </u>	200
United States Britan Possessions, North	88	270	-	*	8	114					-	80	- 23	118	→	25	<b>3</b> 3	2, 347
British West Indies Danish West Indies	24	35					10	8					8.7	80	80	12	e .	-
French West Indies	:	N						: :					328	10				
Dutch West Indies		92 ×		10			2							2 22				
Total		381		8		188		12		\$		5,508		6, 707		8, 186		5, 757

Packages.

Importations into the port of St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, from April 1, 1897, to March 31, 1898—Continued.

	Jew	Jewelry.	Perfumery.	mery.	Toys.	ė	Pon	Poultry.		Horses.	Horned cattle.	osttle.	Donkeys.	teys.	Mules	į	Sheej	Sheep and goats.
	Quan-	Value.	Quan-	Value.	Quan-	Value.	Quen.	Value.	d F	Value.	Quan-	Value	Quan.	Value.	dien.	Value.	Quan.	Value.
	d		Pkgs.		Phys.	1	Pieces.		Pieces.		Pieces.		Pieces.		Pieces.		Pieces.	
Denmark Germany Great Britain	85.5	196	22.52	\$628 675	883	8 8 8 8 8 8												
Holland France Italy	[a	88	34	1,421	*82	1,167												
South American States United States		35	3	8	3	1,902			69	908			Ħ					
ries. ries. West Indies.	64	8	187	304	40	<b>25</b> Ca	64 88 es	728	mr-	85	1,418	818 848 88	-	*	-	\$15	1, 301	1. 3.58 2.28
Spanish West Indies French West Indies Dutch West Indies Haiti			8	92 1,777 4 100	•	81	<b>E</b> 32	. 186 37 2	•	4 196 203 5,196 18 179	<b>8</b> 81						843-	3.2.
Total		2, 788		5, 368	11, 688	1		282		8		8	İ	10		2		2, 108

a Bottles.

Importations into the port of St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, from April 1, 1897, to March 31, 1898—Continued.

Quan-	Nuts.	ю —	Olfves.	<b>3</b>	Sago.	3	Saloop.	Verm	Vermioelli.	Gunp	Gunpowder.	Straw hats.	hata.	Felt hate.	hate.	Ä	Drags.
	T. Value	e. duan-	Value.	Quan-	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quen- tity.	Value.
Bage.	95	Boxes		Plege.						Casts.		Plage.		Pkgs.	2	Plege.	19
Germany Great Britain	<b>3</b>		11 \$56	88	\$162 5			9		8	\$5,500	~ <b>3</b> ;	2,547	**8	25 28 25 28 25 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 26	,583	1,884,8
	1	2	•					33	352			440	883	3 60	38	g æ	12
United States States North	88 270	0	•	8	711					7		<b>~</b> §	* 811	*	87	245	2,347
America Prictal West Indian		÷		•				i	-		:	8	8	•	¥	70	27.
		16				10	<b>8</b>					8-	910	•	1	•	•
French West Indies	_	<u> </u>										228	10				
Dutch West Indies		38	i			2	1.7					-	63				
_			:		:			Ī			:	-	212	:			
Total	381	11	8		8		11		曩		5,508		6, 707		8, 186		5, 757

a Packages.

Importations into the port of St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, from April 1, 1897, to March 31, 1898—Continued.

Jewelry.
e. quan- tity. Value.
Pkgs.
13 \$328
7
16 45 1,421 10 4 119
\$
25. 29. 40
2,368
Quan. Value.  Pbgs. 964 0 15 165 20 567 1 1 180 1 150 86 701 86 701 86 701 86 701 86 701 86 701

a Bottles.

Importations into the port of 8t. Thomas, Danish West Indies, from April 1, 1897, to March 31, 1898—Continued.

Value.	den				Š	work.	•	Pitoh.	Ter.		Regin	j	Turpentine.	tine.
	erey.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan-	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan-	Value.
_	Phys.		Plege.	0074	Phys.		Bble.		Bble.		Bble.		Casks.	
			100	3								1	-	**
	8	<b>3</b>	867		8	\$196	3	<b>8</b>	10	**	67	*	8	722
•	-	<del>-</del>	-		61	364				i				
<b>\$2, 208</b>						81								
84			6	92	_									
168		_			-									
2, 396		81		3,092		8		8		7.		•		235
:: ˈarː   ar	202 203 168 20 203	208 239 208 289 380 88	567 42, 208 29 4831 1 4 4 42 168 81	208 \$831 { a.367 } 208 \$831 \$87 \$87 \$87 \$87 \$87 \$87 \$88 \$88 \$88 \$88	4 a 387 3 948 807 3 948 a 6 10	4 a 387 3 948 807 3 948 6 6 10	4 a 367 3 a 048 25 8196 367 2 864 a 6 10 100 3,092 600	4 a 367 3 a 048 25 8196 367 2 864 a 6 10 100 3,092 600	4 a 367 3 a 048 25 8196 367 2 864 a 6 10 100 3,092 600	4 a 367 3 a 048 25 8196 367 2 364 a 6 10 100	4 a 367 3 a 048 25 8196 367 2 364 a 6 10 100	4 a 367 3 a 048 25 8196 367 2 364 a 6 10 100	4 a 367 3 a 048 25 8196 367 2 364 a 6 10 100	4 a 367         2 b 48         2 b 48         42 b 490         6 b 14 b 2 b 48         2 b 46         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36         36

Importations into the port of St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, from April 1, 1897, to March 31, 1898—Continued.

	Ship m	Ship material.	S.	Salt.	¥	Woods.	Cpr	Charcoal.	I 09.	ė	o o	Onions.	Sundries.	ries.	
•	Class.	Value.	Quan-	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Valne.	Quan-	Value.	of impor-
	Pkgs.		Bbls.		Cords.		Bble.		Tons.		Phys.		Phys.	975	
T Denmark Germany I Great Britain			30	25 32 25 32							-	<b>3</b>	328	£ 28	
Holland													- a21	~	
Belgium.	-	#1#0									240	424	388	<b>₫</b>	
Spain Italy											8.0	311	•	64	
South American States. United States British Possessions, North				es 2					1,570	\$1,576			2 5 T	1,540	
America British West Indies	25	\$\$	8 8	8 %	œ	\$16	6, 281	<b>\$3</b> , 141	650	22 	ន	198	{ b571 { a6.121	~ ~	
Danish West Indies	92	8					និដ	721	0.1		38	8	9, 476	14.	
French West Indies	~	<b>∞</b>			i									750	
Dutch West Indies		-	285	158			52	<b>60</b>					8.826 8.826 8		
Haiti Santo Domingo	3	۲ -											( a1,500	~	
Total		702		878		16		3,384		1,628		88		4, 495	!
8	Pieces.			•	b Pounds.			o Pac	o Packages.			d Tone			

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### CHRISTIANSTED.

### Imports from April 1, 1897, to March 31, 1898.

Denmark	
Denmark, via St. Thomas	\$4,881 5,216
St. Thomas	\$4,881 5,216 73,656 220,914
Other countries.  Total.	112, 421 417 088

## Exports from April 1, 1897, to March 31, 1898.

	Sugar.		Ru	m.	Molasses.	
То—	Pounds.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
Denmark	61, 200 65, 960 8, 536, 597 9, 536, 948	\$1, 086, 30 1, 141, 53 67, 616, 46 180, 756, 04	2, 876 3, 960 4, 365 305	\$460. 11 633, 52 698. 36 48. 64	483 6, 916 8, 984	\$32, 28 470, 18 718, 72
Total	13, 200, 705	250, 600. 33	11, 506	1, 840, 63	16, 383	1, 221. 18

Total valuation of exports, \$253,662.14.

### FREDERICKSTED.

### Imports and exports of Fredericksted for the fiscal year 1897-98.

### IMPORTS.

From—	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Duty.
Denmark United States St. Thomas All other	219, 973 28, 957	\$34, 241 7, 097 16, 921	\$16, 687 254, 214 36, 954 96, 758	\$1,632 19,916 3,370 8,020
Total	845, 454	58, 259	403, 713	32, 938

### EXPORTS.

<b>-</b>	Sugar.		Ru	m.	Molasses.	
Exported to—	Value.	Daty.	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
Denmark United States Foreign American countries. St. Thomas and St. John	\$19, 095 224, 687 86, 469 186	\$955 11, 234 1, 824 9	\$7, 603 2, 730 20 531	\$228 82 1 16	\$1,020 4,356 23	\$32 180 1
Total	280, 437	14, 022	10, 884	327	5, 399	163

Total duty

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Forwarded from Consular Agent Blackwood through Consul Van Horne, of St. Thomas, under date of October 21, 1898.

<sup>2</sup> Forwarded from Consular Agent Moore through Consul Van Horne, of St. Thomas.

under date of October 31, 1898.

Vessels of 100 tons and upward entered and cleared at custom-house at Fredericksted from April 1, 1897, to March 31, 1898.

#### ENTERED.

	Steamers.		Sailing	vessels.	Total.	
Nationality.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
American Danish English	65	33, 078	6 9 4	1, 10 <u>4</u> 2, 234 870	6 9 69	1, 104 2, 234 33, 948
		CLEARED	•			
American Danish Ruglish Dutch	65	83, 078	9 7 2 1	1, 854 1, 718 410 178	9 7 67 1	1, 854 1, 718 33, 488 178

## DUTCH WEST INDIES.

Curação, having no interior country or dependencies, can not be counted of great value to our export trade, excepting for the food supply; nor can this be extended beyond the requirements of its population. Most of this supply comes from the United States, as well as carriages, bicycles, and the cheaper class of house furniture, sheetings, prints, and canvas for sailcloth. Fine goods for ladies' wear are chiefly imported from Europe, as is also cassimere for men's garments.

There is no demand for machinery here, as there are no factories,

mills, or railroads.

During the past year, an electric light plant and steam bakery have been installed, the machinery being supplied from the United States.

The present year has been one of great financial distress for Curação. Smallpox in Venezuela has prevented steamers and sailing vessels touching here, with their usual passengers and freight for transshipment, and the two principal sources of income to the merchant and laborer, supplying ships and transferring cargo, have been cut off. The absence of the large number of passengers who usually call here has left all the hotels empty. All the profits resulting from this trade have been lost. Money that was in circulation at the first of the year has been sent away, mostly to pay obligations, and, since none has come in, commerce is in a deplorable condition. In addition to the trade depression, the season has been very dry, but little rain having fallen. The shallow surface wells have dried up; the crop of native corn has been a failure, and many cattle and goats have died on the estates for want of food and water. Had it not been for the many American windmills irrigating the grass fields, the loss would have been much more severe. These mills have been introduced within the past few years, and are doing much good to the dry soil of the island.

L. B. SMITH, Consul.

Curação, November 18, 1898.

#### DECLARED EXPORTS, DUTCH WEST INDIES.

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consular offices in the Dutch West Indies during the year ended June 30, 1898.

		Quarter ending—							
Article.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.				
BUEN AYRE.	i								
Salt	\$2, 915. 30	\$962. 65		\$1, 225. 30	\$5, 103. 2				
Brazileto wood		128.00			128, 0				
Cocoanuts		28. 02			28. 0				
Total					5, 259, 2				
10001					U, 200. 2				
CURAÇÃO.									
Aloes	4, 830, 85	1, 571, 81	8495, 30	7, 702, 46	14, 599, 9				
Bones				97. 29	141.7				
Cocoanuts		771.94			771.9				
Divi divi		3, 427. 50	3, 893. 73	488. 22	9, 992. 0				
Returned goods	193. 79	8. 90			202. 6				
Salt Skins and hides		900. 16 11, 342, 96		1, 284, 40 7, 414, 80	5, 152. 7				
Sundries		212. 76	6, 174. 86	13. 20	29, 947. 1 537. 3				
Wood		6, 193, 57	9, 802, 28	12, 301, 63	81, 730. 7				
Wool		33, 90		600.30	800. 7				
Charges		576. 98	461. 20	760. 24	2, 308. 1				
Total	20, 155, 45	25, 039, 98	20, 327, 37	30, 662, 54	96, 185. 3				

# FRENCH WEST INDIES.

### GUADELOUPE.

The fiscal year in this colony corresponds with the calendar year, beginning January 1 and ending December 31. The accompanying tables, which show, in tabular form, the movement of exports and imports for the year 1897, have just been published. It will be noticed at once that the two tables do not, apparently, correspond in the statement of the amount of native products exported, the detailed statement showing nearly \$300,000 more than the main table. The detailed table evidently contains the reexports, among which is an item of \$176,121.25 in coin.

The most important fact shown by these tables is that the imports are in excess of the exports by the very considerable sum of \$813,824.64. Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that the financial condi-

tion of the colony should be as bad as it is.

It will be noticed also that the great bulk of the exports goes to France or its colonies, the foreign export trade, which includes that with the neighboring English islands, amounting to the insignificant sum of \$6,496. On the other hand, the greater part of the imports comes from other countries than France. Thus, flour and alimentary grains, kerosene, animal products, live animals, and wood, amounting to over \$1,000,000, come chiefly from the United States, while France sends wines, fish, textiles, etc.

From the detailed table, it will be seen that France pays about double the price for coffee, here, that is paid in the other colonies. Sugar is

also heavily protected by bounties.

The sugar crop of this year, just finished, was larger than that of

last year, but no accurate statistics are available.

It is probable that next year will disclose a still greater disproportion between the imports and exports, to the disadvantage of the colony.

Louis H. Aymé, Consul.

GUADELOUPE, August 4, 1898.

# Imports and exports of Guadeloupe for the year 1897.

		Imports.	٠	
Article.	Mercha	ndise.		
	French.	Foreign.	Total.	
Alimentary grains and flour	\$115, 621. 21	<b>\$587, 453. 33</b>	\$703, 074. 54	
Live	63, 33	52, 976, 21	53, 039, 54	
Products	25, 180, 78	252, 520, 00	277, 700, 78	
Arms and ammunition	1, 413, 15		1, 413, 1	
Chemical products	63, 343. 03	69, 910, 60	133, 253. 63	
Clothing	37, 043. 78	387.72	37, 431. 50	
Coal, kerosene, etc	6, 058. 78	115, 543. 03	121, 608. 81	
Colonial products	<b>52, 265.</b> 70	13, 961. 33	66, 227. 0	
Colors	6, 717. 12	504.00	7, 221. 13	
Fish	143, 915. 33	7, 090. 30	<b>151</b> , 005. <b>6</b>	
Fruits and seeds	3, 354. 09	703. 03	4, 057. 1	
Furniture	18, 526. 20	<b>15, 810. 00</b>	34, 336, 20	
Gold, silver, and copper	64, 775. 00	40.00	64, 815. 0	
Hides and leather	45, 422, 57	2, 018, 00	47, 440. 5	
Jewelry, clocks, etc	83, 324. 00	10, 195, 50	93, 519. 5	
Liquors, wines, etc	270, 283. 78	10, 027. 87	280, 311, 6	
Motals	26, 070. 75	1, 958. 00	28, 028. 7	
Miscellaneous	29, 902. 40	3, 526. 66	33, 429. 0	
Musical instruments	2, 246. 35	557. 15	2, 804. 5	
Oils and vegetable juices	59, 110. 75	54, 734, 09	113, 844. 8	
Painte, etc.	65, 624. 09	23, 636. 50	89, 260. 5	
Paper	11,500.00	160.00	11, 660, 0	
Pottery and glass	23, 646. 50	1, 651. 20	25, 297. 7	
Sails, cordage, etc	4, 751. 35	167. 75	4, 919. 1	
Ship chandlery	78, 402. 00	17, 514. 25	90, 916. 2	
Pextiles	108, 835, 00	46, 815. 00	155, 650. 0	
Chreada	20, 135, 60 114, 00	1, 146, 66 131, 742, 27	21, 282. 2 131. 856. 2	
Wood	116.00	131, 142. 21	151, 500. 2	
Total	1, 862, 246, 64	1, 422, 750, 45	3, 284, 997, 0	

		Expo	orts.	
Article.	Produced in	Merch		
	Guadeloupe.	French, re- exported.	Foreign, re- exported.	Total.
Alimentary grains and flour	<b>\$2</b> 3. <b>3</b> 5	<b>\$</b> 3, <b>94</b> 0. 00	\$4, 881.00	<b>\$</b> 8, 844. 35
Live	! !• • - • • • • • • • • • • • • •	212.00	180.00	392, 00
Products	146.00			1, 624. 25
Chemical products		204.70		
Clothing				470.00
Coal, kerosene, etc		323.00	3 <b>63</b> . 50	686, 50
Coin (gold and silver)	<b> </b>	176, 121. 25		176, 121, 25
Colonial products	2, 128, 552, 35	577.60	384. 25	2, 129, 514, 20
Dyestuffs		<b></b>		
Fish	l	12, 881, 85	146. 35	13, 028, 20
Fruits and seeds	7, 452. 60			7, 452. 60
Furniture			44.00	7, 118, 00
Hides and leather		41.00		41.00
Jewelry, clocks, etc	<b></b>	20.50	30.50	51,00
Liquors, wines, etc	81, 400.00	4, 404. 00		85, 804, 00
Medicinal preparations	823. 35	. <b></b>		
Metals	. <b></b>		l	7, 237, 15
Miscellaneous	1, 071. 85	480.10		1, 551, 95
Oils and vegetable juices		1, 669. 25	3.00	1, 672. 25
Paints, etc				1, 434. 00
Paper		37.00		71. 40
Politery and glass	l	1, 010, 00		1,010.00
Ship chandlery	1, 119, 25		29.00	1, 148, 25
Textiles		241.40	170.00	411.40
Threads		96. 25		96. 25
Wood	14, 195. 75	•••••	715. 15	14, 910. 90
Total	2, 244, 488, 00	218, 319. 30	8, 415. 15	2, 471, 172. 45
	l	1	1	

 Excess of imports over exports.
 \$1,040,559.00

 Excess of imports over total exports.
 813,824.64

### Detailed statement of colonial products exported.

			Ex	ports.		
Article.	Unit of quantity.	To F	rance.	To Fren	ch colonies.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	. Value.	
Anatto	. Kilogram	159, 231 1, 238, 009	\$9, 650. 50 11, 685, 7		\$3.50	
Campeche wood	do	410, 087	87, 516. 8	531		
Coffee		629, 539	611, 520. 0			
Pineapples	. Kilogram		6, 516. 8 77, 269. 0	5		
Sugar: Raw	1	1 ' '	1, 112, 9			
Raw Refined Vanilla	do	40, 050, 161	1, 112. 9 1, 636, 600. 0 3, 641. 0	34,54	1, 413. 25	
Total			2, 445, 512. 8	0	91, 076. 25	
		Exp	orta.	Total.		
Article.	Unit of quantity.	To foreign countries.		1000.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
AnattoCampeche wood	Kilogram			159, 289 1, 338, 009	\$9, 654. 00 11, 685, 75	
Cocoa: Ground	do	. 697	<b>\$347.00</b>	697	847.00	
Whole			43. 75	410, 624 674, 138	87, <b>63</b> 0. 80 <b>634. 492.</b> 75	
Molasses Pineapples	. Liter	.		4, 600, 708 43, 008	62, 787. 00 6, 516, 35	
Rum	Liter	4, 376	165. 75	2, 116, 606	80, 918. 10	
Sugar: Raw Refined			145.00	38, 382 40, 088, 257	1, 159, 90 1, 638, 158, 25	
Vanilla			5, 794. 50	6, 927	9, 790. 15	
Total			6, 496, 00		2, 543, 065. 06	

### SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

I inclose a tabular statement of the exports of products of this colony for the first six months of the current year, as compared with those of the corresponding period of 1897.

Louis H. Aymé, Consul.

GUADELOUPE, August 6, 1898.

Exports of products of Guadeloupe from January 1 to June 30, 1898.

		From Jan. 1 to June 30, 1898.				
Article.	Unit of quan- tity.	To France.	To French colonies.	To foreign countries.	Total.	
AnnottoCampeche wood	Poundsdo	233, 181 3, 092, 073			233, 181 3, 092, 073	
Cocton	do	899, 029 1, 052, 348	32, 117 1, 237	121	899, 029 1, 084, 586 1, 237	
Molasses	Pounds	68, 166 372, 145	671, 810 7, 630	368	671, 810 68, 166	
Rum Sugar, raw Sugar, refined	Poundsdo	90, 931 76, 531, 181	75, 790 71, 376	1, 301	380, 148 166, 721 76, 603, 858	
Sweetmeats Vanilla	do	55 3, 494	1, 761	6, 673	50 11 <b>, 92</b>	

Exports of products of Guadeloupe from January 1 to June 30, 1898-Continued.

		From Jan. 1 to June 30, 1897.					
Article.	Unit of quantity.	To France.	To French colonies.	To foreign countries.	Total.	Increase over 1897.	
Annotto	Poundsdodo	177, 823 2, 484, 428 623, 527 1, 121, 928	624 75, 060	187	177, 823 2, 484, 428 624, 151 1, 197, 175	55, 858 607, 645 274, 878	112, 580
Cotton Molasses Pineapples Rum	Gallons Pounds Gallons	8 22, 837 395, 150	781, 831 9, 002	487	781, 839 22, 337 404, 589	1, 287 45, 829	110, 020 24, 440
Sugar, raw	Pounds	42, 167 85, 178, 026 6, 572	55, 628 454	4, 654 8, 078	42, 167 85, 238, 308 15, 104	124, 554 55	8, 634, 456 3, 176

### FINANCES OF GUADELOUPE.

I submit a further report, in continuance of that of September 24,1

upon the financial conditions prevailing here.

As a basis for this report, I inclose a translation of a long letter of Senator Alexander Isaac, of this colony, addressed to the minister of finance, and which has been published in two numbers of "L'Indépendant," a newspaper published in this city. Senator Isaac rather exhaustively examines some phases of the situation, and his remarks are valuable as coming from one who has sat in the French Senate for nearly a score of years. He very clearly exposes the precarious position of the bank and of the finances of the colony in general.

As the object of the letter is, partly at least, political, a certain ingenuousness in his manner of stating apparent facts may be understood, but requires some comment and explanation. Thus he states that the bank is "in accord with the essential conditions of its fundamental charter." It is well knows that the bank bills are circulating

at a discount and are never redeemed at sight.

Again he draws a comparison, favorable to the bank, of its legal liability limit and actual liability. But the latest monthly statement of the bank shows that the liabilities, October 31, were 16,012,696.72

francs, or within 673,411.68 francs of the limit.

Again, he says that the "fractional currency enjoys the privilege of forced circulation." This is not strictly accurate. The fractional currency does circulate among the people, because it is the only money attainable since the copper coins have been practically withdrawn. But the post-office, the treasury, and all Government offices refuse to receive this fractional currency at all. Thus if a sum has to be paid, say of 8,196.50 francs, the extra 1½ half francs must be paid in copper coin, or in a 5-franc bank bill for which change may or may not be given at the option of the receiving Government officer.

The most interesting thing in the letter, however, is the frank acknowledgment that "the State has been speculating in exchange," and the expose of the deadly "endless chain," by which both the bank and the colony have been deprived, first, of all coin, and second, of large sums

of money.

It is impossible to study the financial question here without taking into serious account the political and sociological conditions prevailing. The race question is the most powerful factor in all the problems of the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Advance Sheets, No. 264, November 3; Consular Reports, No. 219, December, 1898.

colony. Both the whites and the blacks are torn by internal dissensions and divisions. Particularly of interest is the animosity existing between the partisans of the sugar manufacturers and their opponents. Each side accuses the other of being responsible for all of the evils which oppress the country, and the only thing certain is that both are selfish in their aims.

They resort to various expedients to hide the fact that they bankrupt. They always make their calculations, for example, in all budgets, estimates, and statements, in coin francs, while for the greater part, the actual transactions are in paper francs at widely varying discounts. Coin francs and paper at all sorts of discounts are added together, and the totals called coin francs.

I have been trying ever since my arrival here to get a plain statement of the actual debt of the colony, but in vain. A debt which is to-day acknowledged to exist you are told to-morrow has disappeared. After strenuous efforts, you will later discover that some resolution has been passed authorizing such and such a department at some future date to ask for a loan from some other quarter, and forthwith the whole transaction is carried from the debit to the credit side of the page. Actual assets and possible future profits are added together and the result treated as an asset in hand, while debts are diminished by hoped-for reductions, and the difference is set down as the extent of the liability. As is plainly to be seen in the senator's letter, there is no contingency so much to be dreaded as a settling up. How long that contingency can be averted is the main problem, and not how to get down to actual business. Meanwhile, certain classes are profiting to make great personal fortunes, and these fortunes are, I am convinced, the secret of the seeming vitality and elasticity of trade with outside countries.

Withal, all classes are dissatisfied. It is gravely questioned whether the bank's charter will be renewed next January for another year. One rumor has it that it will not and that the bank of Indo China will take its place. Others say that within three months, exchange will be as low as 15 per cent, while others predict 40 per cent. I think the lower

figure the more probable.

Louis H. Aymé, Consul,

GUADELOUPE, November 23, 1898.

[Extracts from letter of Senator Isaac, of Guadeloupe; to the minister of finance.]

The difficult position in which the Bank of Guadelcupe for the past three or four years has found itself may be due in a measure to bad administration, but it is above all to be attributed to economic perturbations and to natural circumstances impossible for anyone to have foreseen. This situation is beginning to improve, thanks to the efforts of a new administration, which is manifesting a firm desire to repair past faults. Thus the bank has lately lowered notably, from 35 per cent to 26 per cent, its premium on drafts on Paris. There is reason to hope that it will soon be able to do still better, on condition, always, that the privileges of which it has need shall not be refused it. If it is desired to help it and not to stop its revival, there should not be exacted from it, while it keeps level with its obligations, duties which are beyond its power to perform.

which are beyond its power to perform.

You know, Mr. Minister, the role of our colonial banks. It is they that aid commerce and agriculture in the countries in which they operate; through them long since has there been realized, in the colonies, that agricultural credit—"créditagricole"—which it has been so difficult to introduce in France; without them colonial production, which has no reserve capital, would soon fall to pieces. To enable them to render the services for which they were created the legislator has accorded them the privilege of emitting money, stipulating that their bills should be redeemable at sight to bearer, and in amount should never exceed three times their coin reserve. Up to the present, the Bank of Guadeloupe has been in accord with the essential conditions of its fundamental charter. It possesses actually a coin reserve of 3,081,658 francs. Total bills in circulation, 6,769,025 francs. For its

drafts it has a credit of 5,369,000 francs on the Comptoir National d'Escompte, guaranteed by 3 per cent redeemable bonds-"titres de rente 3 per cent amortissable"which are deposited with the comptoir, and which represent a capital of more than 7,000,000 francs. On June 30, 1898, this credit had been drawn on for 2,074,819.73 francs. The balances being regularly made, the sale of drafts, if nothing new occurs

to prevent, is not therefore menaced.

The law and regulations have fixed for the operations of the establishment a legal debt limit. This limit was, June 30, 1898, 16,686,108.40 francs, while the actual liabilities were 13,090,965.49 francs.

These are not symptoms of a desperate situation or such as should occasion extra-ordinary precautions. Nevertheless, any bank, however well situated, may fail, and it is natural that the State should have exacted guaranties. It exacted such guaranties when it limited to 1,500,000 francs the maximum balance in bills to be held by the treasury. And, on this subject, it may be asked if this credit limit of banks, proportioned, no doubt, to the initial importance of these establishments, is sufficiently in touch with the actual needs of the situation. A circular from the department of marine and colonies of November 24, 1882, thus defines the character and

origin of the limit in question:

"The department of finance considers that there should be chosen, in determining the balance of bank bills to be held by colonial treasuries, a more rational basis than the condition of the total balances of the local treasurers, which in no way depends upon or is connected with the guaranties which the banks should give, or with the amounts of the bills they are permitted to issue. The department believes that in the conditions of the banks themselves, there should be sought the basis for the quantum to be determined, and not in the amount of a continually varying balance, and proposes to fix this quantum at one-half of the capital of these

establishments of colonial credit."

Thus is explained the fixing for the three banks of Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Réunion, of which the social capital is 3,000,000 francs, a common maximum of 1,500,000 francs. But the real situation of a commercial establishment is not determined by its social capital; it seems more natural that it should be measured by its acquired capital represented by certain valuable assets. Now, this latter capital, represented by bonds—"titres de rente"—is not the same for the three colonies. It is 7,000,000 francs for Guadeloupe, 6,798,000 francs for Martinique, and 4,100,000 francs for Réunion. The uniformity sought for by the authors of the instructions is therefore reduced to great inequalities.

It should be added that the adoption of a fixed maximum common to various establishments presents this inconvenience, that it does not take into sufficient account circumstances which, without in any way affecting the solidity of a bank, may accidentally, as we have lately seen, cause its bills to flow into the treasury. It would surely be more reasonable that the capital in bonds should be taken as the basis on which to calculate the maximum in paper, as has heretofore been adopted, as witness the accounts of the committee of surveillance for the fixing of the legal limit of debts by application of the law of June 24, 1874, article 4, section 6, and of the decree of April 15, 1863. These remarks find place here naturally, and the existing facts do not make them untimely. There is nothing to indicate, in fact, that the guaranties of the State have in Guadeloupe undergone any diminution.

The law desires, no one denies it, that the holders of the bills should have the right to demand redemption thereof at eight, but it is also undeniable that bank institutions can not operate unless this right is exercised with the greatest of moderation. Should it happen that the bill holders, either being doubtful or with speculative views, should rush to the bank, demanding the redemption of their bills in coin, unless some limit was opposed to their demands, disastrous liquidation

would ensue in 48 hours

Such an event would be of the gravest danger in a small country, and because the Government understood this it created the fractional currency issue, the object of which is to protect the statutory coin reserve of the bank against redemption demands against it in times of financial crisis, when otherwise it would be utterly exhausted. This fractional currency enjoys the privilege of forced circulation, as was formally decided by a decirion of the court of Guadeloupe May 26, 1897, and

can be issued in redemption of bills.

\* \* All of the difficulties owe their origin, in great part, to the fact that the State has been drawn, probably by force of circumstances—I am not recriminat-

ing-into speculating on exchange.

Our colonies are not the only ones that have been touched by this crisis; the British possessions, to mention these only, have been equally hurt, and the English Government has seen the need of coming to their aid with powerful subsidies backed by important reorganization. Under the circumstances, it is intolerable that our colonies should be exposed through simple matters of bookkeeping to an aggravation, irreparable perhaps, of the difficulties through which they are struggling.

### IMPORTS INTO GUADELOUPE.

Through the kindness of the principal Government broker here I have been able to construct a comparative table of imports, from the United States for the past five years. From this table it can be seen that since 1894, and particularly during 1898, there has been a decline in imports of live animals, beef, biscuits, butter, corn, flour, hams, herring, lard, lumber, and pork. These diminutions in amounts are not due to competition by France or other countries, but represent an actual decline in amounts consumed, due to the impoverishment of the country. But three articles show an increase—beans, pease, and shooks. The first two articles were for years supplied by France, but the competition of the United States, furnishing better beans and pease, and at a lower price, transferred the whole trade to the United States. The increase in the imports of shooks is readily understood.

It is also to be noticed that nothing, practically, but food stuffs is imported; no textiles, machinery, or manufactures of any kind. All of this is due, as I have frequently reported, to the extraordinary political, social, and financial conditions prevailing here. Of late, these have

been still further emphasized for the worse.

The figures in the table are not, it is true, official, but I have no reason to doubt their accuracy. In view of the decided hostility to American goods, it is surprising that the decline has not been greater, and this is an additional proof of the high character of our goods.

LOUIS H. AYMÉ, Consul.

GUADELOUPE, January 14, 1899.

Comparative table of imports, by quantities, from the United States into Guadeloupe.

Art	icle.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Animals, live:						
		97		20		
		3	35	22	1	
		399	20	248	87	• • • • • • • • • • •
Sheep	hamala	93	60	110 204	80	
	(h 1	83	00	204		
Beans	lascks				3, 445	8, 34
	(11-	1, 791	878	1, 249	1,090	65
Beef	half barrels	1.867	1. 346	1, 850	1, 925	1,52
	(1	388	322	553	538	1,52
Beer, bottled	Cases	55	91	8	15	2
Beets		10				
Biacuita	(barrels	17, 492	12, 327	11, 222	7, 008	4.42
Discuits	·····lboxes	654	270	635	597	42
Bran	(sacks	350	105	160	135	
Drau	·····(half sacks			35		
Butter	firkins	605	53		15	
Duster	``````````````````````````````````````	2, 095	815	16, 787	1,087	1, 90
Cabbages	fcrates	967	914	3, 419	19	
, a o o a g o o	····· \sacks		90	110		
Canned goods	∫C8868	311	161	889	285	23
•	(Dackages					1
Cheese			••••••			
Clder	{C8868	12	44	10		
odfish	````\boxes	•••••		3		
Corn		16, 870	481 9, 860	13, 675	16, 845	
	(hamala	422	278	13, 075 284	10, 843	12, 83 50
Corn meal	half barrels	200	210	201	538	56
flour	horrele	57, 818	47, 798	50, 680	47, 130	42, 6
	(tioneon	267	146	304	182	17,0
Iams	Cases		140	- U-1	20	l ii
Herrings:	(omou				20	•
Salt	kegs		. <b></b>	29, 050		
	C8866	34, 760	34, 310	_0,000	30, 261	26, 15

Comparative table of imports, by quantities, from the United States into Guadeloupe— Continued.

Artic	nie.	1894.	1894. 1895.		1897.	1898.
Hogs' heads	barrels	765	480	513	150	190
lce`		792		<b></b>		
Kerosene	cases	22, 622	17, 285	25, 106	18, 785 15	23, 005
Lard		6, 607	5, 580 45	8, 408 138	5, 586 203	4, 536 55
Lumber:	(21222			1		-
	feet	1, 428, 102	840, 044	664, 728	1, 312, 799	409, 837
	do	2, 660, 147	1, 103, 615	2, 191, 948	1, 816, 215	1, 88, 733
Mackerel	half kita	10	2, 200, 020		1,010,210	-, 55, 164
Nitrates.					2, 605	
Oata				125	840	
Oil cake				200	50	
•	/L 1		1, 635	2,440	2, 379	2, 265
Oil, cotton-seed	Cases		300	770	1, 438	
	(C8468		4, 223	5, 063		1, 475
Oleomargarine	firkina	100	1, 220	3,003	1,620	497
<u>.</u> .	∫bags		15	194	ı	
Onions	(boxes				15	
_	(barrels			1	442	714
Pease	bags				58	26
	(barrels			İ	270	-
Potatoes	···· (bags		30		2.0	
	(L		1,070	1, 616	1, 899	1 206
Pork	half barrels	1.607	1, 596	2,063	2, 202	
Rice	hom	1, 150	1,380	2,000		1, 528
	(hamala	2, 100			600	
Salmon	half barrels	35	38	10	31	4
Saltpeter	(DRII ORITEIS	35	88	10	27	
					1, 214	
Sausages Shingles					2	17
		250, 000	90, 015	160,000	180,000	
Shooks:	bundles	1				
		9, 443	18, 951	7, 636	12, 332	7, 300
	do		6, 200	5, 916	2, 400	6, 369
	do		18, 833	22, 199	22, 633	37, 196
Scap					3	1, 824
	(batts		57	104	82	41
Tobacco	{half butts			99	132	148
	(cases		6			
Wine	fbarrels		20	44	20	
AL 1770	''''````` Свяся	1	I	23	1	

### DECLARED EXPORTS, GUADELOUPE.

Value of exports declared for the United States during the four quarters of the year ended June 30, 1898.

Article.		Total for the year.			
Arucie.	Sept. 30, 1897.				
Bay leaves		<b>\$99.</b> 10	\$196.40 161.35	<b>\$271. 13</b>	\$566, 63 161, 35
Bay oil Vanilla	<b>\$3, 329. 00</b>			562.00	20, 980, 99
Total					21, 708. 97

Louis H. Aymé, Consul.

## MARTINIQUE.

The trade movement of Martinique during 1897 was depressed in comparison with that of 1896. Statistics show a great diminution in both exports and imports, the latter far exceeding the former.

The demoralized condition of trade in general was brought about mainly by the poor prices obtained for sugar, the second principal export to rum, and the diminished demand for the latter. The first six months

<sup>1</sup> In response to circular of August 5.

presented an alarming state of affairs, the Bank of Martinique refusing to advance loans to the planters, as was previously done, with a lien upon their first crops. This action might have resulted in a panic, but for the timely intervention of the authorities. As it was, many planters became insolvent. Upon the 7th of April, the French Government decided to pay a bounty upon sugar exported from Martinique, but it was some time before this measure had its effect, and the entire year of 1897 was marked by a deplorable condition of affairs.

The commercial intercourse between the United States and Martinique is confined almost entirely to food stuffs, which have the benefit of a special and exceptional tariff, brought about by the fact that this island is so far removed from its mother country and so near to the United States, that it looks to us for food to a great extent. The articles on which we are given the benefit of the minimum tariff are canned meats; fruits, fresh or in their natural state; common wood, rough, squared, cut; sawed woods (undressed), staves, coal, apples, pears, and mineral oils. The following articles, included under the head of food stuffs, are specially admitted: Salted and pickled pork and beef in barrels, smoked meats and tongues, flour, biscuits, meal, corn, lard, lumber, rice, pine, kerosene, coal, staves, fertilizers, rum and sugar shooks, and matches of wood or other substances.

Formerly, there were certain classes of dry goods, calicoes, drillings, long cloths, etc., imported from the United States, but they were not adapted to local tastes, and since no efforts were seemingly put forth by our manufacturers, this trade was transferred to the English and French, who paid particular attention to the local desires. The duty on this sort of goods imported here from the United States is extremely high, being 60 to 80 per cent of value based upon maximum tariff, while England pays but an average duty of 50 per cent based on minimum

privilege, and France but an octroi duty of 6 to 8 per cent.

The high rates of duty levied here on most goods from the United States, whether from a minimum or maximum standpoint, are not bene-

ficial to Martinique, which has no manufactures to protect.

Agricultural implements were, before the general tariff took effect, imported from the United States in considerable quantity, but at present, this line has greatly decreased, owing to the enormous duty. France and Belgium import them here, the latter country enjoying the minimum duty. Carriage fixings are almost wholly imported from the United States, even under the high duty. Sewing machines are imported to some extent, and the American machines are popular; yet of late there seems to have been a deviation, and the French machines worked by the hand are more employed. Bicycles are used but little, the roads being too rugged. American wheels are preferred, but their importation suffers from the high duty, which is almost prohibitory.

There is no doubt but that American manufactures are handicapped by the high tariff levied upon most of our importations, and it seems that a broad commercial treaty between France and the United States, in which Martinique and the other French colonial possessions shall be included, is the only way for our manufacturers to gain a foothold here. When such a treaty is made, it behooves our manufacturers to follow closely the methods of Europeans, who take pains to please and to make their presence felt. The American manufacturers who have done business in this island have no doubt been lax about some things—their agents in most cases not being able to speak French and the circulars being in English, which is not understood to any great extent here. On the other hand, foreign manufacturers send agents who speak the language, and their circulars are printed in French.

#### CURRENCY.

The currency in use here is very poor, the paper money being flimsy and poorly printed, while the metal money (outside the small amount of gold in circulation) is of copper and nickel, 600,000 francs of the latter being introduced in November, 1897. This money is purely colonial, and will not pass in Guadeloupe, the nearest French island colony. United States gold calls for a premium, ranging from 10 to 17 per cent, plus the par value of \$1 at 5 francs 25 centimes.

#### PORT REGULATIONS.

In port charges, there is no discrimination as to nationality, and they are about the same for both the ports of Fort de France, the capital, and St. Pierre, the commercial center. The rate is:

Stamp on inward manifest.  Permit to load and unload  Passport.  Sanitary dues, per ton  Moorage dues, taking lines ashore (optional)  Water tax, per ton	\$0.05 .95 1.15 .03 4.80 .02
- Navigation dues.	
Pilotage for vessels inward and outward:  150 or under 200 tons.  200 or under 250 tons.  250 or under 300 tons.  300 or under 350 tons.  350 tons and upward.  Lighterage dues, per vessel  Buoy dues, per ton.  On pilotage or lighterage dues and buoy, 10 per cent additional charged, called navigation dues.  Stamp for outward manifest and clearance, per vessel.	19. 05 22. 48 25. 68 29. 15 3. 80 . 02
Interpreter's fees.	
150 or under 200 tons	\$7.64 9.55 11.48 13.32 15.24

The rules of the principal ports of Fort de France and St. Pierre are about the same as are those of the minor ports of Francois, Trinity, Simon, and St. Marie. The entering and departing vessels are under the supervision of the harbor master. Pilotage is obligatory when the vessel comes from a foreign port, but not when going from colonial port to port.

Quarantine is strict when vessels come from an infected port and lasts from fifteen to twenty-three days, providing no new cases appear. When the case is serious, the vessel is sent to the "lazaretto" at Pointe de Bonte, at the south of the island, across the bay from Fort de France, where the cargo is discharged, fumigated, and the passengers, if any,

placed under supervision.

The harbor of Fort de France is

The harbor of Fort de France is better than that of St. Pierre, being almost landlocked. There is a dry dock 393 feet in length and 419 feet at the exterior groove, with a width of 111½ feet. Length of blocks, 360½ feet; draft of water above the line of the tub, 24½ feet. There is a movement on foot by the authorities to enlarge the dock.

#### COMMUNICATION.

There is a telephone system on the island, the principal line being from St. Pierre to Fort de France. Two cable lines have stations here, the West India and Panama Telegraph Company, Limited, and the Compagnie Francaise des Cables Telegraphiques; the former reaching New York via St. Croix, Jamaica, Bermuda, and Halifax, while the latter's connection with New York is via Haiti.

Regarding transportation conditions, the steamers of the Quebec Steamship Company, the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, and the Royal Mail Packet Company call twice every month at Martinique, while small vessels visit the different ports of the island, carrying commodities. Between Fort de France and St. Pierre the small steamers of the Steam Yacht Company make daily trips, carrying passengers and commodities. Merchandise to be transported to the interior is carried by small carts, donkeys, and upon the heads of men and women. There are no railways in Martinique, with the exception of a small tramway at St. Pierre.

Passports are not required from persons coming to the island, and they are not molested. Goods coming from foreign countries are not required to show country of origin.

GEO. L. DARTE. Consul.

ST. PIERRE, October 1, 1898.

### SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

Mr. Testart, acting vice-consul at St. Pierre, writes under date of December 26, 1898:

I transmit statistics for the first six months of 1898, which reached this consulate only a few days ago; also those for the last six months of 1897.

The imports from the United States for January 1, 1898, to June 30, 1898, show more favorable results than those for the last six months of 1897, the cause of which may be assigned not only to the opening of the sugar-crop season, when stores and shops on the large sugar estates have to be replenished, but also on account of the consumption being more active than during the latter part of the year, when exports are reduced to a minimum.

The statistics alluded to show the principal items imported from the United States, with their quantities and values, as well as the total imports and exports from this island, and the shipping for the last six months of 1897 and first six months of 1898.

I may add that the course adopted by the new director of the Martinique Bank has caused, in an indirect way, a certain impetus to trade. Previous to his arrival, drafts were sold bimonthly, and limited amounts drawn on each occasion. Fifteen per cent premium was paid by purchasers of 90 day sight drafts; the consequence was a restriction of the imports. The new director immediately put the premium at 10 per cent, and subsequently at 8 per cent. In my opinion, there will be a further decline in premium when the sugar crop commences.

Another change has been brought about by the same manager, since the early part of December, by the emission of checks for large and small amounts to suit the wants of the people, and a proportionate premium is paid as follows:

	~~~
For 60-day sight checks	. 81
For 30-day sight checks	9
For sight checks	91
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Ninety-day sight drafts are issued, as before mentioned, at 8 per cent. These checks are drawn, according to the desire of the purchaser, on the "Comptoir National d'Escompte," at Paris, and on its various branches in all the departments of France.

These checks could formerly be obtained only from the national treasury, in the form of post-office money orders on the chief department of the post-office, at Paris, and commanded 3 per cent above the bank rate

on 90-day sight drafts.

On January 4, 1899, Mr. Testart adds that the Bank of Martinique has reduced the rate of premium on 90-day sight drafts, on Paris, from 8 to 6 per cent. The rate of discount, on the other hand, has been increased from 6 to 7 per cent.

Imports for the last six months of 1897.

Description.	Fra	nce.	French	colonies.	cluding t	ports, in- he United ites.	То	tal.
French goods Foreign goods from foreign ports: By French	France. 4, 199, 821 200, 654	\$799, 966 38, 219	Francs. 643, 086 13, 815	\$122, 492 2, 632	France.		Francs. 4, 842, 907 214, 469	\$922, 458 40, 851
ships	<b></b>				486, 682	<b>\$92, 702</b>	486, 682	92, 702
By foreign ships				<b></b>	4, 241, 199	807, 847	4, 241, 199	807, 847
Total	4, 400, 475	838, 185	656, 901	125, 124	4, 727, 881	900, 549	9, 785, 257	1, 863, 858

### Principal imports from the United States for the last six months of 1897.

Articles.	Quant	ities.	Values.	
Pork	194, 766 147, 665 24, 000 3, 723, 288 790, 194 200, 000 78, 374 22, 290, 400 a 336, 481 228, 000 1, 541, 975	Pounds. 553, 486 428, 484 324, 862 52, 802 8, 191, 232 1, 738, 420 220, 000 172, 362 b 11, 145 c 57, 000	Franes. 117, 912 112, 100 80, 725 29, 436 1, 231, 887 100, 357 64, 000 70, 889 452, 116 87, 825 95, 760 139, 744 159, 596	\$22, 459 21, 352 15, 376 5, 607 234, 645 19, 116 12, 190 18, 503 86, 117 16, 729 18, 240 26, 618 30, 399
Total			2, 742, 347	522, 851

a Liters.

b Tons.

e Gallons.

### Exports for the last-six months of 1897.

Description.	To F	rance.	To Frenci	n colonies.	To foreig	n ports.	Total	value.
Island staple goods Imports:		\$831, 975	Francs. 89, 585	\$17, 084	Francs. 7, 113		Francs. 4, 464, 571	\$850, 3 <b>94</b>
French goods Foreign goods.	459, 880 270, 510	87, 597 51, 525	168, 291 24, 845	32, 055 4, 732	110, 715 364, 890	21, 089 <b>69</b> , 502	738, 886 660, 245	140, 741 1 <b>25</b> , 759
Total	5, 098, 263	971, 097	282, 721	53, 851	482, 718	91, 946	5, 8 <b>43</b> , 702	1, 116, 894

NOTE.—The last two items, under the head of "French goods" and "foreign goods," mean reexportation to France and foreign countries.

# Comparative values of exports for the last six months of the years 1897 and 1896.

	Native goods.		Reexpo	orted.	Total.	
Last six months of 1897 Last six months of 1896	Francs. 4, 464, 571 4, 393, 684	\$850, 394 83 <b>6</b> , 892	Francs. 1, 399, 131 1, 610, 601	\$266, 500 306, 781	Francs. 5, 863, 702 6, 004, 285	\$1, 116, 894 1, 148, 673
Increase	70, 887	13, 502	211, 470	40, 281	140, 583	26, 778

# Exports of the principal native products for the last six months of 1897 and 1896.

Articles.	Last six n 189		Last six m		Increase.		Decrease.	
Sugar: Crystallized.	Kilos. 3, 222, 611	Pounds. 3, 544, 871	Kilos. 2, 637, 068	Pounds. 2, 900, 774	Kilos. 585, 543	Pounds. 644, 097	Külos.	Pounds.
Muscovado Molasses Coffee	74, 353 a 38, 074 109	81, 788 b 10, 470 119	48, 894 a 43, 364 878. 5	b 11, 925		28, 805	a 5, 290 769, 5	b 1, 455
Cocoa beans Logwood	184, 934 519, 075	203, 427 570, 982	172, 177. 5		12,756.475			400, 570
Cassia Indigo	56, 151 491	61, 766 540	1, 040. 7	1, 144	13, 047	14, 352	549.7	604
Rum and tafla	a 8, 603, 679	b 2, 150, 920	a 8,763,683	b 2,190,921			a 160, 004	b 40, 001

## a Liters.

## b Gallons.

# Shipping entered and cleared during last six months of 1897.

### ENTERED.

Description.	Num- ber.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Value of	cargo.
French ships coming from— France French islands, including Newfoundland Foreign ports	30 52 30	36, 448 7, 500 35, 779	1, 521 852 1, 749	Francs. 8, 547, 846 288, 107 350, 775	\$675, 780 54, 878 66, 814
Total	112	79, 722	4, 122	4, 186, 728	797, 472
Coasters coming from— French islands and possessions Foreign ports	30 10	1, 610 842	240 89	368, 794 185, 907	70, 246 25, 887
Total	40	2, 452	829	504, 701	96, 183
Foreign ships and coasters from— France United States Foreign ports	7 40 59	2, 546 47, 825 20, 797	69 1, 135 753	852, 639 3, 388, 283 852, 916	162, 406 645, 387 162, 460
Total	106	71, 168	1, 957	5, 093, 828	970, 253
Grand total	258	153, 342	6, 408	9, 785, 257	1, 868, 858

### CLEARED.

French ships sailed for— France French islands and possessions Foreign ports	36 44 29	36, 174 6, 000 36, 865	1, 529 779 1, 829	3, 517, 424 147, 741 895, 842	669, 986 28, 140 75, 398
Total	109	79, 039	4, 137	4, 061, 007	778, 524
Coasters sailed for— French islands and possessions Foreign ports	32 8	1, 796 665	266 69	134, 980 13, 333	25, 710 2, 540
Total	40	2, 461	335	148, 313	28, 250
Ships and coasters sailed for— France United States Foreign ports	12 10 82	4, 285 7, 227 60, 794	117 148 1,696	1, 580, 839 5, 188 68, 356	301, 112 968 13, 020
Total	104	72, 306	1,961	1, 654, 382	815, 120
Grand total	253	153, 806	6, 433	5, 863, 702	1, 116, 894
			I	1 1	

## Imports for the first six months of 1898.

Description.	Fra	nce.	French	colonies.	Foreign, United	including States.	To	tal.
French goods Foreign goods Foreign goods from foreign porte: By French	Francs. 4, 996, 919 288, 707	\$951, 794 54, 991	Francs. 940, 470 37, 863	\$179, 137 7, 212	France.		Francs. 5, 937, 389 326, 570	\$1, 130, 931 62, 203
ships By foreign					229, 012	\$43, 622	229, 012	48, 623
ships	<b></b>				5, 041. 779	960, 338	5, 041, 779	900, 338
Total	5, 285, 626	1, 006, 785	978, 333	186, 349	5, 270, 791	1, 003, 960	11, 534, 750	2, 197, 094

# Principal imports from the United States for the first six months of 1898.

Description.	Quan	tities.	Values.	
Pork.  Beef . Lard. Butter . Flour . Corn . Pease and beans . Tobacco . Coal . Kerosene oil . Lumber . Casks (unmounted) . Staves .	208, 357 184, 650 69, 423 3, 184, 650 474, 350 412, 760 85, 993 17, 363, 222 5 418, 724 5 198, 000 3, 075, 296 310, 232 1, 179, 075		France. 131, 585 132, 891 106, 401 101, 100 1, 395, 718 65, 784 132, 922 78, 573 465, 680 96, 050 118, 800 247, 764 40, 861 186, 521 3, 300, 600	\$25, 084 25, 313 20, 207 19, 257 265, 851 12, 530 25, 318 14, 966 88, 701 18, 295 22, 629 47, 193 35, 528

a Tons.

b Liters.

c Gallons.

# Exports for the first six months of 1898.

Description.	To Fr	rance.	To Fren	ch colo- es.	To foreig	gn p <b>orts</b> .	Total v	alues.
Native products From imports:	Francs. 12, 868, 791	\$2, <b>4</b> 51, <b>198</b>	France. 106, 128	\$20, 215	Francs. 6, 399	\$1,219	France. 12, 981, 318	\$2, <b>472, 632</b>
French goods Foreign goods	355, 024 323, 328	67, 624 61, 586	137, 656 35, 350		138, 788 380, 264	25, 483 72, 431	<b>626, 468</b> 738, 9 <b>4</b> 2	119, 327 140, 751
Total	13, 547, 143	2, 580, 408	279, 184	53, 169	520, 451	99, 133	14, 346, 728	2, 732, 710

# Comparative values of exports for the first six months of 1898 and 1897.

	Native products.		Reex	ports.	Total.	
First six months 1898	Francs. 12, 981, 318 12,074, 146	\$2, 472, 682 2, 299, 837	France. 1, 365, 410 1, 378, 755	\$260, 078 262, 620	Francs. 14, 846, 728 13, 452, 901	\$2, 732, 710 2, 562, 457
Increase	907, 172	172, 794	13, 345	2, 542	893, 827	170, 252

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# Exports of the principal native products for the first six months of 1898 and 1897.

Articles.		First six months of First 1898.		x months of Increase.		Decrease.
Sugar:					[	
Crystal-	Kilos.	Pounds.	Kilos.	Pounds.	Kilos. Pound	
lized	27, 649, 959	30, 414, 955	31, 377, 086	84, 514, 795		. 3, 727, 127 4, 099, 840
Musco-		·			1 1	1
vada	118, 920	130, 811	59, 839	65, 822	59, 081   64, 989	·
Molasses	a 5, 909	b 6, 500	a.7.860	b 8, 646		. a1,951 b2,144
Coffee	913	1,004	1, 010, 6	1, 111		97.6
Cocoa beans .	873, 012	410, 313	313, 706	345, 076	59, 306   65, 237	
Logwood	558, 476	614, 323	1, 026, 107	1, 128, 717	,	. 467, 681 514, 39
Cassia	82, 730	91, 003	63, 405	69, 745	19, 325 21, 258	
Indigo	15	16	185	203	,  ,	. 170 189
Vanilla	64	70			64 70	
Rum and tafla		61, 824, 351	a 8.816.251	b 2, 204, 063	l	. a 1.518.849 b 379.71

a Liters.

b Gallons.

# Shipping entered and cleared during the first six months of 1898.

## ENTERED.

Description.	Num- ber.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Value of	cargo,
French ships coming from— France	84 69 27	37, 208 11, 082 32, 499	1, 952 995 2, 048	Francs. 4, 145, 144 523, 429 110, 488	\$789, 551 99, 701 21, 047
Total	130	80, 739	4, 995	4, 779, 071	910, 299
Coasters coming from— French islands and possessions Foreign ports	32 7	1, 931 353	273 61	454, 904 118, 514	86, 648 22, 574
Total	39	2, 284	384	573, 418	109, 222
Foreign ships and coasters from— France United States Foreign ports	18 37 <b>6</b> 3	6, 384 84, 368 29, 064	147 803 789	1, 140, 482 8, 474, 125 1, 567, 654	217, 234 061, 788 298, 601
Total	113	69, 816	1, 689	6, 182, 261	1, 177, 573
Grand total	282	152, 839	7, 018	11, 534, 750	2, 197, 094

### CLEARED.

French ships sailed for— France French islands and possessions Foreign ports	53 52 29	40, 178 6, 012 85, 889	1, 790 831 2, 206	6, 922, 134 199, 626 436, 755	1, 318, 502 38, 024 83, 191
Total	134	82, 074	4, 827	7, 558, 515	1, 439, 717
Coasters sailed for— French islands and possessions Foreign ports	38 7	2, 349 837	325 58	79, 508 6, 706	15, 144 1, 278
Total	45	2, 686	383	86, 213	16, 422
Ships and coasters sailed for— France United States Foreign ports	35 10 73	5, 086 6, 175 50, 089	865 111 1, 355	6, 625, 009 1, 881 75, 110	1, 261, 906 358 14, 307
Total	118	61, 350	1, 831	6, 702, 000	1, 276, 571
Grand total	297	146, 110	7, 041	14, 846, 728	2, 782, 710

### TRADE OF MARTINIQUE IN 1898.

I forward statistics on the exports and imports of Martinique for the

year ended December 31, 1898.

In the first table will be seen a decrease in the native staple export, that of sugar, to an extent of 3,264,834 kilos (7,182,636 pounds). The decrease of the past year is attributed to the diminution in cane cultivation, occasioned by the continued low prices upon the European markets during the year of 1897. The same conditions have existed at Guadeloupe, the sister island.

The total general imports have also suffered a decrease, as well as

the total general exports.

The commercial movement (inward) of the island shows an increase in value of imports and an increase for 1898 over 1897 of imports from the United States, amounting to 882,594 francs, or \$168,113; the commercial movement outward shows an increased aggregate of exports for 1898 to foreign countries other than the United States, but a decrease in the exports to the United States equivalent to 3,028,257 francs, or over half a million of dollars.

Regarding the maritime movement (inward) for 1898, a decrease is

shown in the total number of vessels.

The last table, showing exports from the United States to Martinique of food stuffs, is for the city of St. Pierre only. The total of the island I have been unable to obtain up to the present time.

The council general has restored the export duty on rum to one and

one-tenth centimes per liter.

GEO. L. DARTE, Consul.

ST. PIERRE, March 7, 1899.

No. 1.—Total exports of native products from January 1 to Lecember 31, 1898.

	To F	To France.		To French colonies.  To foreign ports.		То	tal.	
Usine sugar Raw sugar Molasses Rum and tafia Coffee Cocoa beans Cossia Logwood Indigo Vanilla	Rilos. 31, 070, 134 111 108 14, 927, 221 1372 635, 254 134, 342 982, 182 376 973	Pounds. 68, 354, 294 29 3, 731, 805 3, 018 1, 397, 558 295, 552 2, 050, 800 826 2, 140		Pounds. 540, 752 329, 296 3, 488 17, 423 156 48			### ### ##############################	Pounds. 68, 900, 750 331, 168 3, 515 3, 751, 762 3, 191 1, 397, 558 295, 600 2, 050, 800 826 2, 140

Exports of sugar, 1898 and 1897.

	189	8.	189	7.
Usine sugar	Kilos. 31, 318, 524 150, 531	Pounds. 68, 900, 750 331, 168	Kilos. 34, 599, 097 134, 792	Pounds. 76, 118, 012 296, 542
Total	31, 469, 055 3, 264, 834	69, 231, 918 7, 182, 636	34, 733, 889	76, 414, 554

No. 2.—Statement of total general imports from January 1 to December 31, 1898.

Nationality and the countries whence goods are imported.	Number of ships.	Tonnage.	Goods.	Amount	f cargoes.
French vessels and coasters coming from—				Francs.	
France	68	75, 504	Foreign	707, 402 9, 761, 567	\$134, 748 1, 859, 346
French colonies and fisheries	183	<b>23</b> , 310	French	67, 179 1, 568, 488	12.796 298.760
From the United States and other foreign countries.	83	68, 431		804, 601	153, 257
Total	834	167, 245		12, 909, 237	2, 458, 902
Foreign vessels and coasters coming from—					
France	21	9, 785	Foreign	28, 747 1, 812, 743	5, 47 <b>6</b> 345, 284
The United StatesOther foreign countries	82 116	86, 339 52, 897	(Prodot	7, 199, 726 2, 418, 345	1, 871, 876 460, <b>6</b> 37
Total	219	148, 971		11, 459, 561	2, 182, 778
General total: For 1898 For 1897	553 631	316, 216 351, 538		24, 368, 798 21, 488, 238	4, 641, 675 4, 092, 997
1898: Increase				2, 880, 560	548, 678
Decrease	78	35, 322			

No. 3.—Statement of total general exports, from January 1 to December 31, 1898.

Nationality, and the countries where goods are shipped to.	Number of ships.	Tonnage.	Goods.	Amount of	cargoes.
French ships and coasters going to-			(Foreign	Francs. 577, 364	\$109, 974
France	90	75, 600	French	787, 727 10, 196, 582	150, 042 1, 942, 200
French colonies and fisheries	171	18, 136	Foreign	104, 263 348, 862 201, 280	19, 860 66, 450 88, 330
The United States	2	1, 812	(Foreign		
Other foreign countries	91	74, 758	Foreign	779, 499 181, 745 6, 775	148, 476 34, 618 1, 290
Total	354	169, 806		13, 184, 097	2, 511, 250
Foreign ships and coasters going to—					
France	47	19, 804	Foreign	33, 754 15, 907 8, 776, 021	6, 425 3, 030 1, 671, 623
The United States	22	14, 099	Foreign	4, 064 1, 140 210	774 217
Other foreign countries	153	115, 936	Foreign French Native products	196, 631 123, 918 7, 118	37, 834 23, 603 1, 356
	222	149, 839		9, 160, 763	1, 744, 900
General total— For 1598For 1897	576 <b>62</b> 1	319, 645 348, 914		22, 344, 860 19, 316, 603	4, 256, 163 3, 679, 853
1898 :					
Increase	45	29, 269		3, 028, 257	<b>576</b> , 810

## No. 4.—Commercial movement (inward).

	Value of cargoes.		
Aggregate value of imports: 1898	Francs. 24, 368, 798 21, 488, 238	\$4, 641, 67: 4, 092, 99:	
Increase for 1898	2, 880, 560	548, 676	
Excess in 1898: French goods imported	2, 185, 351 695, 209	416, 25 182, 42	
Total	2, 880, 560	548, 67	
Increase in imports: From France From Prench colonies From the United States	2, 292, 085 157, 112 882, 594	436, 58° 29, 92 168, 111	
Total	3, 381, 791 451, 231	634, 62 85, 94	
Equivalent to	2, 880, 560	548, 67	

# No. 5.—Commercial movement (outward).

	Value of cargoes.		
Aggregate value of exports: 1898	Francs. 22, 344, 860 19, 316, 603	\$4, 256, 163 8, 679, 853	
Increase for 1898.	3, 028, 257	576, 810	
Excess in 1898: Native products exported. French goods exported. Foreign goods exported.	2, 649, 269 125, 667 258, 321	504, <b>622</b> <b>23</b> , 937 48, 251	
Total	3, 028, 257	576, 810	
Increase in exports : To France. To French colonies To foreign countries other than the United States	2, 807, 074 64, 988 249, 685	584, 690 12, 878 47, 559	
Decrease in exports to the United States	3, 121, 747 98, 490	594, 617 17, 807	
Equivalent to	3, 028, 257	576, 810	

# No. 6.—Maritime movement (inward).

	Ships.	Tonnage.
Total arrivals: 1896	553 631	316, 216 351, 538
Decrease in 1898	78	35, 322
Decrease in arrivals: From France From the United States From other foreign countries.	1 11 84	621 15, 381 22, 738
Total Increase in arrivals from French colonies	96 18	38, 785 8, 413
Resultant decrease	78	35, 822

### No. 7.—Maritime movement (outward).

	Ships.	Tonnage.
Total departures: 1898	576 621	319, 645 348, 914
Decrease in 1898	45	29, 269
Decrease in departures: To France. To the United States. To other foreign countries	12 18 88	9, 117 12, 539 9, 716
Total Increase in departures to French colonies	<b>63</b> 18	81, 872 2, 103
Resultant decrease	45	29, 269

## Imports at St. Pierre of food stuffs from the United States.

Denomination.	Quantity.	Value.	Denomination.	Quantity.	Value.
Porkbarrels Beefdo	4, 286 3, 273	\$25, 716 18, 001	Hamstierces Cornbags	318 22, 005	\$6, 36 21, 12
Flour	56, 192	224, 768	Kerosene oilcases	17. 550	30, 71
Corn mealdo	490	980	Cotton-seed oilcasks	5, 185	77,77
Beans	3, 761	28, 207	Herringsboxes	20, 410	2, 04
(Dags	443	886	Tobaccohhds	171	23, 08
Pease barrels.	282	1,551	Coaltons	8, 511	7,02
(Dags	251	502	Stavespieces	1, 132, 120	22, 64
Biscuits	3, 075 286	6, 150 243	Lumber—	£07 0#0	
Butter	2, 584	25, 840	White pine {meters	597, 869 1, 793, 607	53,80
Oleomargarinedo	2, 689	18. 823	2	1. 689, 318	
Larddo	4, 840	29, 040	Pitch pine feet	5.067.964	202,71

### SANITARY DUES AT MARTINIQUE.

I send translation of the changes that have occurred in the collection of sanitary dues in this island, in virtue of the decree of June 16, 1898, as follows:

The council general of Martinique, acting in virtue of the powers conferred by article 93 of the decree of March 31, 1897, makes the following decision:

ART. 1. From and after January 1, 1898, the sanitary dues will be collected in the

island as follows:

a. Recognition dues, on arrival, without distinction of nationality: Ships plying coastwise, per net ton register	<b>20.009</b>
Ships plying between the islands	
Ships or seagoing vessels	
Steamers calling at different ports of the island:	
For each passenger embarking or disembarking	. 193
Per ton of goods landed	. 028
Horses, mules, oxen, etc., will be counted at the rate of 2 tons per	
head; 2-wheel carriages at 3 tons; 4-wheel carriages at 4 tons.	
b. Harbor dues payable by ships in quarantine, per day and per ton	. 005
Ohine which against the conitant condition of the island discharge their	

Ships which, owing to the sanitary condition of the island, discharge their cargo without communicating with the shore, and ask for sanitary guards, so as to obtain a certificate of noncommunication, will have to pay, in excess of the aforementioned dues, the wages of the sanitary guard stationed alongside the ships.

c. Maintenance in sanitary stations and lazarettos, per day and per person: First class	<b>\$</b> 0.386
Second class	. 193
Third class	^^~

<ul> <li>d. Disinfecting dues:         <ul> <li>(1) Disinfection of dirty clothes, wearing apparel, ship's bedclothes,</li> <li>and all other articles of luggage considered as contaminated:</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
Per first-class passenger	\$.193
Per second-class passenger	.096
Per third and fourth class passenger	. 048
Per sailor (officers included)	. 048
(2) Disinfection of merchandise:	
Disinfection applied on board ships, per ton register	. 009
Goods landed for disinfection:	
Merchandise packed, per 100 kilos	. 096
Dry hides, per 100 pieces.	. 193
Small hides, unpacked, per 100 pieces	. 096
(3) Disinfection of rags and drills, per 100 kilos	. 096
(4) Ship's disinfection, for the entire ship, per registered ton	. 003

If disinfection is only for the contaminated portion of the ship, the charges are reduced to half. The charges for disinfection, as stated in paragraphs 1, 2, and 4, hereabove mentioned, can be reduced to half if the ship, having on board a sanitary officer appointed and accepted by the government of the country to which the ship belongs, and a disinfecting apparatus the security and efficiency of which have been proved, can prove that all sanitary and disinfecting measures have been regularly applied during the voyage, according to paragraphs of Title V of the decree of March

31, 1897, on marine sanitary police.

All sanitary charges have to be borne by the shipowners. Charges made either for handling and transportation or for the application of chemical disinfectants are also to be borne by the shipowners; in case of rags and drills, the charges, according

to custom, are borne by the owners of the merchandise.

ART. 2. Ships plying around the island, mail steamers of the Compagnie Transatlantique, of the Royal Mail, and other steamers which may in future be recognized as mail carriers by the French Government, are exempt from the charge of recognition.

ART. 3. Ships that have paid the charge of recognition in one of the ports of the

island are exempt from any further charges, on entering other ports during the course

of the same trip.

ART. 4. Soldiers and sailors, children under 7 years of age, indigents sent off at Governmennt expense or through orders from consuls, are exempt from sanitary dues.

ART. 5. Ships that call in the same port more than once a month may enter into

contract, so as to pay a subscription fee of 50 francs (\$9.65) per month.

ART. 6. Are exempt from all sanitary charges mentioned in the preceding paragraphs:

(1) Men of war and ships belonging to the several services of the State.
(2) Ships in distress, provided no sanitary regulations are applied and they do not

effect any commercial transaction while in the harbor.

ART. 7. The payment of the sanitary dues mentioned in Article I, under headings A and B, is confided to the care of the customs authorities

The other sanitary dues are collected as provided in Chapter VII of the local decree of July 6, 1897.

A. TESTART, Vice-Consul.

MARTINIQUE, October 25, 1898.

# HAITI.

### GENERAL REPORT.

I transmit herewith my annual report for the year 1897-98, with reports from Aux Cayes, Jacmel, and St. Marc.

### COMMERCE.

I can add but little to what has already been reported on the subject of United States trade with this country, its possibilities and drawbacks. I think, however, that the greatest obstacle to the development of the trade between the two countries lies in the indifference shown by our manufacturers to the desires of the people of this country. The tastes

of the Haitien people differ from those of the South Americans and inhabitants of the other West Indies, even from those of Martinique and Guadeloupe, although the same language is spoken. Our manufacturers should not fail to note the preference for certain colors and patterns of cotton goods, and the manner of putting them up for greater facility in handling by the retailer. Another fact that is often overlooked is that the French language is the one in common use here; therefore all catalogues, descriptive circulars, etc., should be in that language.

The total value of importations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1897, was \$5,475,138.49, divided among the different nations. of

which the United States leads, as follows:

United States.	<b>\$3, 489, 988. 86</b>
France	942, 683, 47
Germany	<b>529, 259. 27</b>
England	309, 230. 00
Other countries	203, 976, 89

It is to be observed that while the importations from France for the past year have fallen lower than during any period since 1890, those from England and Germany have gained notably.

The American trade in the hardware line is being slowly supplanted

by the German trade.

Our provision trade holds its own. I note with satisfaction a new departure made by a New York house in catering to the taste of this market, in the line of table butter. The day may not be far distant when the American article will supplant the Danish, to which it is much superior.

The accompanying table will show the quantity of the principal pro-

visions imported here during the year ending June 30, 1898.

Coffee.—Uoffee being the principal article of export, it is but natural that the heavy decline in the price during the past two or three years in the European market should be felt here, notwithstanding the fact that the crop of 1896-97 was excellent, yielding about 75,000,000 pounds. To this decline may be attributed the severe financial distress, that has for the past few years produced such disastrous effects on the trade. A severe drought also has visited several sections of the country during the past two or three years.

Of the 75,000,000 pounds of coffee exported, 9,322,427 pounds have been shipped to the United States, representing a value of \$1,005,397, nearly equaling the importation from that country during the same

period, which amounted to \$1,276,684.

The coffee crop of 1897-98, it is estimated, will give 60,000,000 pounds, of which there had been exported up to June 30, 1898, but 14,990,734 pounds. The very low prices (falling at one time as low as 36 francs and averaging 46 francs per 100 pounds) has caused exporters to hold back, hoping for a rise.

#### INDUSTRIES.

This is essentially an agricultural country, but cultivation is carried on in a very primitive and imperfect manner. The commonest of our improved agricultural implements are unknown. There is a wide field here for extension of agriculture and stock breeding.

There is also an excellent opening for American capital in the proposed railways. German capitalists have succeeded in supplanting,

more or less, the French and English, and are striving hard to monopolize the field.

The working of the various mines of coal, copper, and iron with improved machinery would, I think, yield good returns to capital invested.

JOHN B. TERRES, Vice-Consul-General.

PORT AU PRINCE, December 16, 1898.

Imports from the United States to Port au Prince, Haiti, from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898.

Article.	Quantity.	Article.	Quantity.
Pork:  Mess barrels  Heads do Beef, sait do Herrings: Pickled do Smoked boxes Codfish drums Flour barrels Scap boxes Lard do	3,548 1,081 4,690 44,905 4,626 66 46,632	Butter boxes Biscuits do. Kerosene oil do. Hams pounds Tobacco do. Cheese (Young America) do. Lumber: White pine thousand Pitch pine do. Shingles, pine Bricks dozen	28, 518 52, 606 316, 324 12, 668 976, 474 424, 328

### DECLARED EXPORTS-HAITI.

Declared value of exports from the consular district of Port au Prince, Haiti, to the United States during the four quarters of the year ended June 30, 1898.

A -41-1-		Total for the			
Article.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	year.
Bark				\$7.00	87.00
Beeswax		\$320.86	\$77.50	1, 370. 12	7,96
Bones				1.35	1.2
Brass (old)			106, 27	748.10	854. 3
Cocoa		2, 546, 50			2, 546, 5
Coffee		3, 252. 00	3, 912, 27	764, 68	10, 911. 3
Citrons				6, 50	6, 50
Ginger			76, 00	75.00	151.00
Goatakins	6, 661. 53	6, 144, 06	4, 707, 22	9, 359, 95	26, 872, 7
Gum guarasum		254, 76	468, 45	698.79	1, 663, 5
Hides		3, 020, 29	2, 733, 53	3, 768, 64	13, 932, 0
Honey Hoofs:		35. 31	987.54	976.00	2, 268. 0
Ox			Ì	3,65	3.6
Horses				. 50	.5
Horns, ox				75.00	75.0
Logwood	7, 899, 86	944, 48	4, 675, 48	1, 838. 76	15, 358, 5
Sea shells	., .,	772.10	2,010.20	2.50	2.5
Spongee				109.64	109.5
Tamarinds				19, 15	19. 1
Tobacco				280.00	280.0
Turtle shell				102.50	102.5
Wool hats (returned)			741.00	l	741.0

## Produce exported from October 1, 1896, to September 30, 1897.

	Coffee.	Coc	08.	Log	gwood.	Cotton.	Mahog- any.
Port au Prince	Pounds 11, 202, 4 12, 931, 2 1, 163, 2 9, 061, 385, 1 7, 225, 3 1, 215, 5 5, 296, 2 1, 275, 2 7, 318, 1 14, 533, 1 73, 057, 3	59 20 09 38 09 23 65 1 85	1, 412 7, 972 5, 767 5, 666	2, 18, 13, 23, 10, 2, 1,	ounds. 922, 000 214, 700 425, 000 921, 250 633, 000 729, 150 241, 000 241, 000 217, 000	Pounds. 20, 289 659, 523 197, 477 1, 033 878, 322	Feet. 9, 305 125 2, 000
	Turtle shell.	Fustic.	Hide	<b>xs</b> .	Gum.	Lignum- vitæ.	Rum.
Port au Prince	43		36,	078 536 012 282 900 460		7,900	
	Honey.	Orange peel.	Goa skin		Logwoo roota.	d Ginger.	Bees wax.
Port au Prince			2,	402 250 399 452		5	

## a Packages.

b Number.

## Government revenues from October 1, 1896, to September 30, 1897.

Localities.	On exporta- tions (gold).	On importa- tions (Haitian currency).
Port au Prince Cape Haitien Jacmel Jeremie Gonaives Aux Cayes St. Marc Port de Paix Petit Goåve Miragoane. Aquin	\$478, 912. 19 645, 979. 54 657, 279. 46 261, 646, 63 432, 709. 77 292, 724. 34 84, 095. 72 106, 128. 79 292, 107. 87 55, 981. 92 73, 250. 52	\$486, 981, 86 660, 459, 71 407, 847, 382 205, 585, 35 226, 418, 38 375, 372, 62 116, 715, 22 141, 371, 61 145, 308, 125, 65 40, 901, 72
Total	3, 280, 816. 03	3, 914, 668. 50

Navigation at the port of Port au Prince, Haiti, for the year ending June 30, 1898.

ł		Entered.				Cleared.			
Flag. From or to-	From or to-	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
American British	United States	7	8, 702	14	3, 983	.7	8, 702	14	3, 983
DutchFrench	do Burope	25 46 24	30, 309 44, 649 51, 600	;-	1, 254	25 46 24	30, 309 44, 649 51, 600		1, 254 392
German Haitian	United States	46	75, 498	2	300	46	. 75, 498	2	300
Italian	Europe United States	8	3, 676 5, 550	;	428	8	3, 676 5, 550	<u>-</u> -	428
Spanish	West Indies	25	21, 974			25	21, 974		

## AUX CAYES.

I give below a detailed statement, showing the imports from the United States to this port, and a detailed statement of the exports

from this port.

Business in this island during the past year has suffered a great deal owing to the financial crisis which has now been existing for nearly two years. Imports and exports have greatly decreased with the violent fluctuations of exchange. The value of the staple articles of export—coffee and logwood—have depreciated in the European and American markets, and this has also been one of the chief causes of the continuation of the crisis in the country.

The law re judicial liquidation passed two years ago has been greatly misinterpreted, and a great deal of harm has thereby been done to the credit of the country, and European and American firms have had

severe losses to sustain through its execution.

Exports from Aux Cayes from July 1, 1897, to July 1, 1898, were as follows: Coffee, 55,232 bags, weighing 7,935,554 pounds; logwood, 5,056,000 pounds; hides, 80 bundles, weighing 12,687 pounds; copper, 13,590 pounds; wax, 806 pounds; and tortoise shell, 127 pounds.

With the exception of some of the coffee, exports have gone to the United States, where the market was better than in other countries.

Goods imported into Aux Cayes from the United States from July 1, 1897, to July 1, 1898.

Article.	Quantity.	<b>∆</b> rtiole.	Quantity.
Apples barrels Anchors Anvil Alewives barrels Axes dozen Grass rings do Butter pounds Beet roots barrels Beer (in bottles) dozen Silliard Blacking (boxes) gross Blacking (boxes) gross Blacking (boxes) barrels Blocks: Galvanized dozen Wooden do Box Dairs	7 1 2, 786 3 30 34, 300 4 60 9, 725 71 31 152 19, 501	Beans (red) quarter barrels Cradle Cradle Chairs Chairs Chairs Chairs Chairs Chairs Coment barrels Corn starch pounds Collars (for horses) dozen Copper (wire and sheets) pounds Chairs (rocking) Cheese pounds drums cases s Corn (indian) barrels Cheeks yards Crowbars dozen Crackers gross Coats (india rubber) dozen dozen cases dozen d	1
Branbarrels	l ii l	Canepounds	25
Bolts		Denimsyards	382, 712

a Of 25 pounds.

b Of 50 pounds.

Goods imported into Aux Cayes from the United States, etc.—Continued.

Article.	Quantity.	Article.	Quantity
Drill (cotton)yards	12,000	Pitch-pine boardsfeet	5, 40
Drugs (estimated)	\$1,502	Pepperpounds.	4, 10
Frames (picture)	\$2,00 <u>2</u>	Peanutsdo	2, 10
Florida waterdozen		Potatoesbarrels.	10
Fans (paper)gross	7	Poison (for hides)	10
Flourbarrels	7, 632	Paperreams.	
	524		8
Fishing tacklepounds	\$495	Press (copying)	
Furniture (honsehold)		Paintpounds	27
Fruits (preserved)dozen tins	51	Phonophore	
garlicpounds	1,560	Pigs' headsbarrels	2
Gluedo	235	Railingspounds	2, 29
Gum lacdo	59	Rama	
Glasswaredozen	664	Rosinbarrels	5
Glass panes	<b>\$</b> 6	Ropespounds	12, 05
Hinges:		Raisinsdo	73
Small, brass and irondozen	76	Ricedo	139, 72
Largedo	27	Scales (small)	
Hooks (iron)do	44	Sweetspounds	83
Haybales	12	Safe	
Hatchetsdozen	2	Shirts (wool and cotton)dozen	15
Hammocks	1 4	Shirtingsyards	87, 47
Harnessessets	2	Screw jacks	0., 2.
Hops	2	Spirits of winegallons	4
Hamspounds	11, 225	Specie (gold)	\$106,00
Hardware	\$326	Stamin yards	12
Hidesdosen	13	Stringpounds.	85
	5		
Ink (in bottles)do		Stationery	\$22
Incensepounds	219	Spyglass	
Jewelry (false)	\$40	Spectaclesdozen	
Kerosene oilgallons	81, 190	Shovels (wood and iron)do	
Lamp shade	1	Soapcases a	38, 13
Lamps	7	Sugarpounds	72, 87
Ladders	3	Serviettesdozen	10
Larders	2	Sailclothyards	2, 79
Lactometersdozen	3	Screws:	
Lampblackpounds	56	Largegross	6
Lamp chimneysdozen	56	Smallpounds	10
Lardpounds	214, 900	Tarbarrels	4
Matchesgross	2,765	Toys	\$1
Mustard	2	Tongues:	
Mackerelbarrels	3	Smokedpounds	20
Machine (coffee-cleaning)	1	Ox and pigs'barrels	2
Needles (sail)dozen	25	Telephone material	\$10
Nails pounds	22,900	Tools (carpenters')dozen	7.0
Dars	127	Taps (wood)do	
Oatebarrels	27	Traps (rat)do	
Oakumpounds	5, 250	Tobaccopounds.	158. 91
	3, 230	Tallowdo	
Oil:			3, 45
Rapescedgallons	60	Tables	_
Linseeddo	195	Turpentinegallons	6
Castordo	20	Upholstery (for carriages)	<b>\$449.</b> 6
Dilclothyards	1, 571	Vise	
Ochercases	12	Varnishcases	
Onionsbarrels	98	Whipsdozen	
Padlocksdozen	26	Wicksgross	
Printingsyards	55,004	Window blindspairs	1
Porkbarrels	4,993	Wire (barb)rolls	1
Pine boardsfeet	204, 117		_

a Of 14 pounds.

H. E. ROBERTS, Consular Agent.

AUX CAYES, August 17, 1898.

#### JACMEL.

I give below statement of exports and imports of the port of Jacmel during the year ending June 30, 1898. This report shows that, whereas the quantity and value of produce exported has not varied much during the past two years, the imports of goods of all sorts has decreased as much as \$230,000. This is chiefly owing to the difficulty in obtaining credit abroad, on account of the prevailing commercial crisis. In

addition to this, the gradual fall in value of coffee and logwood shows that an early improvement in the affairs of the country is hardly to be expected.

The imports of dry goods amounted to \$103,665.21; provisions from

the States, \$218,434.94; a total of \$322,100.15.

The exports were: Coffee, 12,918,309 pounds; logwood, 1,000,000 pounds; goat hides, 3,802 pounds; orange peel, cotton seeds, 29,630 pounds, and shells, 327 pounds, of the value of \$1,708,150.60.

## Shipping.

Nationality.	No.	Tonnage of ships.	Tons landed.
English		105, 000 5, 500 67, 500 75, 000 13, 000 1, 000 9, 500	} 1, 445. 85 1, 611. 12 802. 81 121. 97 958. 77 83. 34
Total	197	276, 500	4, 973, 86

J. B. VITAL, Consular Agent.

JACMEL, December 21, 1898.

## ST. MARC.

There has been no notable change in commerce during the past year.

Conditions, instead of improving, have grown worse.

Last year at this time, the principal exports were quoted at a good price on the European markets, and it was hoped that the withdrawal of paper money would bring confidence and benefit trade, but owing to the low prices of coffee and the high duties imposed upon it, the difficulties of the withdrawal of paper money would be felt.

The crop in my district is abundant this year, and the quality is good.

The greater part of business here is done with the United States,

and provisions are the principal goods imported.

This year, all the logwood and roots have been shipped to Europe, where the prices are much higher than in the United States. Since the month of January, there has not been one sailing ship under the American flag taking logwood or roots. The Haitian brig *Union* has been the only ship that cleared for the United States, in January and June, with less than 500 tons of wood for the two trips together.

Cotton and coffee are generally shipped to Europe.

CHARLES MIOT, Consular Agent.

ST. MARC, August 2, 1898.

## CAPE HAITIEN.

Replying to Department circular dated August 5, 1898, I submit the following report, with the accompanying statement of exports and imports for the consular district of Cape Haitien, including the consular agencies of Port de Paix and Gonaives. As bearing upon this report and embracing matter called for in the circular referred to, I beg to call

attention to reports from this consulate, dated respectively July 16,

1898, and August 20, 1898.1

The general course of trade here and the needs of the market have been so well stated in the reports from Port au Prince and from this district, published in Commercial Relations of the United States, 1896 and 1897, Vol. I, pages 747-760, that I do not deem it worth while to recapitulate. There are, however, a few facts omitted and some new features arising from later conditions, that may be both interesting and useful.

#### CURRENCY.

Probably, the greatest disturbing element in the business world here, and in many respects the most serious problem the merchants and indeed the Government of Haiti have had to grapple with, has been the wonderful elasticity of the currency. The fluctuations began about March, 1896, with the death of President Hyppolite. The premium on gold varied from 20 per cent to 27 per cent until May 12 of that year, when it rose to 30 per cent. On June 1, it was 40 per cent. In July, it rose as high as 58 per cent, but in December declined to 43 per cent. It steadily advanced during the early months of the year 1897, rising as high as 83 per cent in June, declining again until November, at the end of which month it was 88 per cent. It rose to 92 per cent by the end of December; during January, 1898, it varied between 89 and 110 per cent, falling to 95 per cent by the end of the month. Now began a steady and rapid rise. On February 9, it was 105 per cent, but by March 12, it had bounded to 175 per cent, reaching the high-water mark of 205 per cent at the end of April. By the end of May, it had declined to 190 per cent, and was down to 145 per cent at the end of June. A law passed in September of the present year, authorizing the negotiation of a loan for the purpose of retiring the paper currency, and the belief in the ultimate success of the undertaking, have caused a gradual decline in the premium to about 100 per cent, where it is practically stationary at this writing.

#### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The chief articles imported into this district from the United States are flour, pork, codfish, bloaters, butter, alewives, cheese, onions, lard, tobacco, kerosene, blue denims, checks, and cotton. The American denim has proven its superiority to all others, and has almost exclusive command of the market. American axes are preferred by the logwood cutters in the vicinity of Port de Paix. Better prices in Europe stimulated, to a considerable extent, the cultivation of cotton in the plains about Gonaives. In addition to the articles mentioned in the accompanying statement, small quantities of wax, molasses, goatskins, and tanned leather are exported. The apparent discrepancies in the figures referring to logwood and logwood roots may be due to the greater or smaller quantities of straight wood reported from the agencies, which is not only more valuable than the roots, but carries a heavier duty. Both the logwood and the coffee obtained in the vicinity of Gonaives are said to be of superior quality, and command better prices than those exported from other parts of the district.

LEMUEL W. LIVINGSTON, Consul.

CAPE HAITIEN, November 20, 1898.

Printed in Advance Sheets Nos. 184 and 231 (Aug. 4 and Sept. 28). Consular Reports Nos. 216 (September, 1898,) and 218 (November, 1898.)

Merchandise exported from and imported into the consular district of Cape Haitien, including the consular agencies of Port de Paix and Gonaives, for the six months ended June 30, 1898.

#### EXPORTS.

	To Unite	ed States.	To Europe.		
Article.	Pounds.	Value in United States gold.	Pounds.	Value in United States gold.	
Coffee Logwood and logwood roots Cocoa Hides. Fustic Cotton Guafacum Tortoise shells.	8, 131 18, 160, 525 3, 150 12, 291 1, 147, 000 475 68	\$1, 036, 60 105, 923, 48 238, 73 921, 82 3, 785, 10 183, 55 180, 51	12, 177, 665 21, 565, 650 387, 670 35, 483 14, 000 226, 159	\$1, 172, 093, 32 187, 101, 82 42, 644, 28 2, 657, 47 46, 20 24, 235, 01	

#### IMPORTS.

	Value in United States gold.	
From United States.	\$865, 605. 87 87, 884. 92	
From Europe.	87, 884. 92	

# SANTO DOMINGO (DOMINICAN REPUBLIC).1

## COMMERCE.

The exports of the four leading articles from this consular district for the six months ended June 30, 1898, exclusive of exports to the United States, and also for the six months ended June 30, 1897, were:

	Sugar.	Tobacco.	Cacao.	Coffee.	Value of exports.
Santo Domingo	Pounds. 12, 890	Pounds. 3,500 15,800	Pounds. 288, 464 1, 789, 473	Pounds. 498, 295 240, 848	\$101, 088. 40 855, 454. 00
Total	12, 890	19, 300	2, 027, 937	789, 143	456, 542. 40
Santo Domingo	11, 460	3, 000 329, 900	105, 874 1, 646, 719	691, 789 290, 980	140, 137, 68 253, 606, 82
Total	11, 460	332, 900	1, 752, 593	982, 769	393, 744. 00
Difference	1,430	313, 600	275, 344	243, 626	62, 798, 40

From an analysis of the above figures, it will be seen that in the first six months of 1898, the exports amounted to 2,799,270 pounds, valued at \$456,542.40, and for a like period of 1897, to 3,079,722 pounds, valued at \$393,744, a difference in weight in favor of 1897 of 280,452 pounds, with a difference in value in favor of 1898 of \$62,798.40. I have been unable to obtain the separate values of the above exports; but with 313,600 pounds of tobacco and 243,626 pounds of coffee in favor of 1897, and only 1,430 pounds of sugar and 275,344 pounds of

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In compliance with Department circular of August 5.

cacao in favor of 1898, it would seem that the latter article must considerably lead any other in value.

From Macoris and Azua, the other two ports of this consular district, there were no exports of the above articles for the periods covered in the foregoing except to the United States.

#### IMPORTS.

The following are the imports of the several ports of this Republic for the six months ended June 30, 1898, and also for the six months ended June 30, 1897, values only being given, and those from Europe and the United States compared:

	Europe.	United States.	Other countries.	Total.
1898.				
Santo Domingo	\$129, 880, 00	\$210, 404, 43	\$4, 978, 53	\$345, 262, 96
Puerto Plata	74, 484, 75	83, 639, 79	2, 805. 50	160, 930, 04
Monte Cristi	2, 547, 02	12, 413, 38	2, 787, 60	17,748,00
Sanchez	139, 170, 17	55, 126, 02		194, 296, 19
Samana	4, 737, 12	14, 689, 64	4, 616, 89	24, 043, 65
Macoris		164, 301, 78	8, 684, 22	191, 881, 05
Azua		46, 716. 11	·i	46, 716. 11
Total	869, 714. 11	587, 291. 15	23, 872. 74	980, 878. 00
18 <b>97.</b>				
Santo Domingo	12, 774, 71	186, 187, 30	31, 693. 30	230, 655, 81
Puerto Plata.		102, 949, 44	4, 288, 44	187, 722, 88
Monte Cristi		24, 172. 02	3,200.22	28, 379, 10
Sanchez		60, 741, 65	1, 081, 89	112,015,19
Samana		7, 563, 89	652.00	9, 605, 89
Macoris		200, 377, 16	4, 991, 03	234, 164, 02
Asua		18, 768. 82		18, 768. 82
Total	177, 934. 27	595, 760. 28	42, 706, 66	816, 401. 21

For the above figures, including those relating to exports, I am indebted to His Excellency, President Heureaux, and his courteous auditor general, Señor Don Hipolito Billini.

Adding the two half years together, we may make a fair estimate of the annual imports of the Republic for the year 1897-98, as follows:

	Europe.	United States.	Other countries.	Total.
1898 1897	\$369, 714, 11 177, 934, 27	\$587, 291. 15 595, 760. 28	\$23, 872. 74 42, 706. 66	\$980, 878, 00 816, 401, 21
Total	547, 648. 38	1, 133, 051. 43	66, 579. 40	1, 797, 279. 21

From the above figures, it will be seen that the United States leads all Europe in its annual exports to this Republic to the value of \$636,403.05, and all the world for more than half a million dollars. Its exports to this Republic for the year 1896-97 were \$1,098,635, which showed a gain of about \$30,000 over the previous year. If the above estimate for the year 1897-98 be correct, it will show a gain of \$84,416.43 over the preceding year.

This showing must be very gratifying to our merchants, especially when it is noted that the languages of the island are both continental, and but very few speak English; yet, I feel certain that by a little more energy and tact, the showing can be considerably bettered, even under present conditions. As might be supposed, large quantities of drills and cotton goods are used here, coming from England and the United States, but the greater part from England, mainly because of cheapness. The American grades, though better than their British rivals,

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are dearer; and cheapness, without regard to ultimate economy, seems to give to its possessor superior advantages in the struggle for the markets of tropical countries. Certainly, the shrewdness of our manufacturers will enable them, without stronger hint than is here given, to overcome the disadvantage against which their goods now contend in this market.

Wardrobes, chairs, and settees are the principal articles of household furnishings here, and in this line of goods, which now comes mostly from Europe, I am quite sure our manufacturers could, by a little effort, largely increase their sales. A very large majority of the provisions now come from the United States, and with Porto Rico in our possession, and our wholesale merchants well established there, it would seem an easy matter for them to control this branch of trade. The distance between the nearest coast lines of Santo Domingo and Porto Rico is only about 60 miles, while the distance from New York to Santo Domingo is about 1,200 miles. The same reasoning might apply to other branches of trade, especially general dry goods and hardware, as the habits and customs, likes and dislikes, wants and necessities of the Porto Ricans and Dominicans are very similar, and these can be better known and more readily supplied by our future wholesale Porto Rican merchants than they now can by New York dealers.

#### INDUSTRIES.

The production of sugar is the leading industry of the Dominican portion of this island. There are seventeen sugar estates in this consular district, and the cane of this year's crop is exceedingly good, which, together with an increased acreage, promises an increase of output over last year of from 8,000 to 10,000 tons. Last year's crop produced a little over 48,000 tons, and the crop now ripening is estimated to produce 58,000 tons. Eight of these sugar estates are owned by Americans, six by Italians, one by Germans, one by Porto Ricans, and one by Americans, Englishmen, and Italians.

Tobacco is grown quite extensively in this consular district, and it is said to be of a quality nearly equal to the celebrated Havana product. Nearly all of the tobacco is grown in the interior and formerly passed through this city but owing to competition of the railroad from Santiago to Puerto Plata, on the north coast, a large amount has been diverted to that port. Germany seems to be the chief market for this product.

The cacao crop, which has been rapidly increasing for the last ten years, has not failed this season in its annual augmentation, but promises to surpass former records. During the six months ended June 30, 1898, there were shipped from the port of Sanchez 18,887 bags of cacao, all for Europe, and 1,286 bags of coffee for the same market.

The banana industry is also a growing one. The Samana Bay Fruit Company, whose plantations are near Sanchez, is meeting with deserved success. Its steamers make from three to four trips per month, carrying each trip from 15,000 to 18,000 bunches of bananas to the States. These bananas are of superior quality and command the highest prices in our markets.

Mahogany, lignum-vitæ, logwood, honey, wax, hides, bananas, and sugar are exported chiefly to the United States, the latter two exclusively. Coffee, cacao, and tobacco find a market in Germany and other European countries.

Notwithstanding the instability of the currency and the high rate of exchange (now 200 per cent), the commerce and industries of this

Republic are in a fairly prosperous condition. It is believed that the rate of exchange will decline considerably when the sugar season opens, as a large amount of current money will then be required.

Nearly every mail from the United States brings to this office private letters of inquiry as to the size, population, government, climate, products, etc., of this island, hence the following general observations:

The island of Santo Domingo, which includes Haiti, has an area of 28,000 square miles, with a population of 1,200,000. It lies about 70 miles to the southeast of Cuba, with the Windward Passage between, while to the east is the Mono Passage. In area, the Dominican Republic comprises about two-thirds of the island, leaving to Haiti about one-third. In population these proportions are reversed.

Referring now to this Republic, the population is much mixed, Spaniards and those of mixed blood being largely in the majority, at least

in the cities and towns.

The government is republican in theory and is patterned somewhat after our own; but in practice differs materially in respect to the influence and power of the executive, which here seems to control rather than to advise or suggest legislation. Its laws conform, in the main, to the Code Napoleon. The people generally respect and obey the laws. High crimes, such as murder, arson, burglary, and the like, are seldom committed, and Judge Lynch has never held a session of his court here.

#### CLIMATE AND PRODUCTS.

The climate, though tropical and warm, is generally healthy; the soil of the mountain slopes and valleys is uniformly rich and productive. The natural resources of the country are vast and varied, and its products may be increased with scarcely any other limit than labor expended in that behalf. There is evidence of mineral wealth in various parts of the island. Iron ore is abundant and easy of access. A large quantity, recently taken from a mine near by, now lies at the wharf in this city, and from its appearance I would take it to be of the very best quality. Gold has been found in considerable quantity recently, and it is said that many years ago, the mines were extensively worked. From what I have seen of the samples recently taken from "washings," I believe that patient exploration by practical miners would yield a rich reward. Petroleum has been found near the port of Azua, and is believed by many to exist in paying quantity.

C. L. MAXWELL, Consul-General.

Santo Domingo, November 1, 1898.

#### DECLARED EXPORTS-SANTO DOMINGO.

## ANNUAL RETURN OF EXPORTS.

Exports declared for the United States at the several consular offices in the Dominican Republic during the four quarters of the year ended June 30, 1898.

4 -41-1-		Total for the			
Article.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	year.
AZUA.				<b>\$12. 25</b>	\$12.25
Copper			\$231.07 48.13	88. 25 97. 08 282. 00	319. 32 165 21 282. 00
Goatskins Gum guaiac		<b>\$340.04</b>	613. 75	1, 241. 96	3, 083. 35 1, 612. 75

Exports declared for the United States at the several consular offices in the Dominican Republic during the four quarters of the year ending June 30, 1898—Continued.

		Quarter	ending—		Total for t
Article.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 21.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	year.
AZUA—continued.					
Ioney	\$704. 79 13, 196. 71	\$166.00 11,444.60	\$1, 563. 74 1, 891. 06	\$84.50 6,300.00	\$2, 519. 32, 832.
dahogany Ox hides Ox horns	1, 100. 34	79. 27 1, 296. 10	107. 80 2, 753. 88	449. 20 2, 956. 57	636. 8, 106.
ox bornsbugar	40, 525. 79		68, 291. 98	13.50 127, 316.53	13. 236, 184.
ugar leturned goods Turtie shells		64, 25	200.00		200. 64.
Vax Vood (corazon de paloma)	962.77	205. 45	1, 412. 81	839. 55 25. 53	3, 420. 25.
Total					289, 427
MACORIS.				<del></del>	
edar wood			166, 50		166.
opper (old)			294.40		294
[1des	364.08	928. 28	470.95		1, 763
oneyignum-vite	192.00	736, 24 400, 00	703. 45		1, 632 2, 647
ignum-viee	2, 247. 05	445.00			445
ugar	75, 320. 29	65, 859, 08	927, 502. 21	548, 357. 38	1, 617, 032
lahoganyugar ortoise shell	637. 33	298. 50	583.00		1,518 3,240
	1, 648. 73	508.72	000 000 51	1, 082. 80	
Total	80, 409. 48	69, 875. 82	929, 020. 51	549, 440. 18	1, 628, 742
	0.047.00	0.005.00		100.00	4 481
eeswaxedar logs	2, 247. 00	2, 085. 00		129.00 2,250.00	4, 461 2, 250
offee	4, 109. 28	4, 336. 59			8, 445
ustic	2, 315.00	1,692.00		8, 631. 30	1 12,638
oatskins	1, 251.00	2, 251. 00	1, 034. 08	1, 128. 40	5, 664
ides erons' feathers	399. 26	745. 98 19. 50	110.26	147.60	1,408 83
ODAY	610.00	19. 50	14.00		610
ignum-vitæ ogwood Iahogany	010.00			684.00	684
ogwood	400.00	6, 247. 50		20, 639. 00	27, 286
lahogany	258.00	219. 48	150.00	5, 288. 00	5, 915 5, 599
atinwoodpecie (Mexican silver dollars).	2, 301. 00	865. 76 16, 005. 31	752. 88 1, 102. 00	1, 680. 00	17, 107
urtle shell	690.00	90.00	1, 102.00		780
Total					92, 879
PUERTO PLATA.					ĺ
abinet woodsoatekins	263, 94 8, 418, 73	4, 262, 48 6, 071, 86	113. 18 7, 138. 74	987. 22	4, 639 22, 616
og wood	11, 325, 75		10, 434. 45		21, 760
uger	2, 010. 57	8, 564. 42			5, 574
undriesobacco	13, 596. 84	180. 22 9, 692. 32	144.50 7,058.64		824 30, 347
Total	35, 615. 83	23, 771. 30	24, 889. 51	987. 22	85, 263
SANTO DOMINGO.					
eg <b>v</b> i	522. 50	100.00			622
oachocoa		500.00 2.740.22	909.05	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	500 3,038
offee	175. 70	2, 170. 22	280.00		175
mpty ammonia tanks	300.00				800
ustio				108.65	108
11005	1, 362. 92	8, 933. 65 1, 099. 25	8, 869, 62	2, 769. 22	8, 000 9, 851
loney	595.00	22,551.64	5, 982. 58 212. 25	2, 100.22	23, 358
ogwood			51. 25	24.05	75
Sachinery			850.00	352. 50	1, 202
Iahogany	1, 732. 00	2, 834. 00			4, 566
rinting types			1, 180. 00 1, 988. 70	252.00	1, 130 2, 240
					F01 C45
leturned American bags	30, 515, 50	1, 622, 50	418, 505. 62	141, 103.72	001.747
leturned American bags	30, 515. 50	1, 622, 50 626, 99	418, 505. 63	141, 103. 72	591, 747 626
	30, 515. 50		418, 505. 63	141, 103. 72	

# SOUTH AMERICA.

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

#### BUENOS AYRES.

I am in receipt of a circular from the Department of State, dated August 5, 1898, instructing me to report on the commerce and industries of my consular district, and herewith transmit the following statistics and the data therewith connected:

Import and export for 1897.

	Imports.	Exporte
rmany	\$11, 114, 102	\$14, 047, 1
est Indies		296, 8
gium		8, 934, 8
Ivia		852, 5
ile		1,977,8
ited States		8, 321, 6
ain	3, 245, 646	1, 271, 1
ly	10, 943, 038	3, 964, (
ince	11, 019, 576	2, 299, 0
lland	80, 055	33, 6
aguay	1, 457, 327	159, 0
rtugal	71,588	19, 5
ited Kingdom	36, 392, 057	12, 984, 6
nguay	505, 170	2, 586, 2
rious ports	] 199, 196	7, 369, 9
pments for order		7, 165, 9
idry imports	4, 761, 505	
Total	98, 288, 948	101, 169, 2

The imports and exports for first six months of 1898 were distributed as follows:

Countries.	Imports.	Exports.
Germany	\$5, 703, 859 15, 514	\$13, 159, 97- 95, 130
Belgium	4, 700, 491 26, 325 2, 493, 410	8, 719, 56, 351, 19 3, 057, 57
Chile	33, 873 1, 719, 396	1, 096, 494 142, 68
France	4, 949, 912 4, 431, 998 6, 424, 622	15, 859, 150 2, 818, 98 2, 884, 94
Holland Portugal	50, 454 29, 805	296, 93 11, 59
Paraguay	875, 047 17, 800, 187	80, 27 11, 784, 25 2, 244, 37
Uruguay	257, 961 41, 801	3, 969, 00 14, 061, 60
Total	49, 558, 375	81, 632, 82

The foregoing figures show an increase in the export for 1898 over that of 1897, of some \$17,000,000 gold. This is accounted for, in part, by the large increase in the tonnage of wheat in 1898 over that of 1897, demonstrating that the commission appointed by the Government for the purpose of exterminating the locusts was successful in a large degree in its efforts and that the money appropriated for that purpose (some \$2,000,000) was well invested. It is the firm intention to continue the work of the commission until the dreaded locusts are exterminated.

The large increase in the value of grain exports also confirms the above, and with the locusts exterminated and the return to agricultural pursuits of those who during the last six months have been called to perform military duty in the field, the volume of grain exports may reasonably be expected to show still further and larger increase during the first six months of 1899.

Generally speaking, there is no doubt that in estimating crop results in the Argentine Republic, the weather of the particular season is much more to be considered than any differences of soil or of agriculture. Improved systems of plowing and sowing will do much to guard against total failure of crops, and it is likely that the scarcity of labor at harvest, will be every year lessened by an increased influx of Italian laborers from Brazil, after the coffee crop has been gathered.

## Value of grain exported.

First six months of year—	Gold.
1897	\$13,600,000
1898	
	20, 202, 020

## Grain exported first six months, 1897 and 1898.

Article.	1897.	1898.
Wheat. Maize Linseed	286,000	Tons. 607, 354 152, 403 150, 938

The following are the principal exports for the first six months of the years 1897 and 1898:

		897.	1898.	
Article.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
Hides Flour Wool Live sheep Live steers Sheepskins	144, 000	\$7, 300, 000 1, 602, 127 2, 600, 000 902, 906 2, 724, 420 1, 588, 500	26, 782 13, 584 146, 190 851, 059 286, 860 15, 173	\$5, 928, 953 604, 752 2, 840, 639 1, 053, 647 4, 489, 120 1, 978, 948

The cereal exports for 1898, up to October 24, are:

	Tons.
Wheat	671, 000
Maize	
Linseed	

Calculating the flour exports as wheat, the latter would amount to about 700,000 tons, as against 100,000 tons last year, a difference of nearly \$20,000,000.

#### UNITED STATES TRADE.

Comparing official figures for the two half years, in the first half of 1897 the imports were \$4,985,746, and in the first half of 1898, \$4,431,998. In the first half of 1897, exports were \$5,227,765; in 1898, \$2,818,987.

United States manufacturers have not yet begun to realize the value of this country as a market for their goods, or to heed the suggestions made by my predecessor as to the methods to be followed in securing the trade.

In my judgment, United States manufacturers, by establishing branch houses here carrying sufficient stock and prepared to give reasonable credit, could eventually secure a large part of the trade which is now held by other countries, it being a well-known fact that they can compete with any others so far as workmanship, style, finish, durability, and prices are concerned.

The excellence of our labor-saving machines and apparatus of all kinds, their attractive finish, durability, etc., have made some impression, but still more may be made if the suggestions in this and former reports were heeded. Buying from samples has in many cases in the past proved unsatisfactory to the purchaser, as also has the custom of paying for goods before receiving. The banking facilities are deficient, but should and no doubt will be improved by the establishment of American banks here in the near future.

American manufacturers are now manifesting a willingness to manufacture certain patterns and quantities of goods to meet local peculiarities and customs, and when this is done universally, trade with this country will increase rapidly. As long, however, as the agents sent here to represent them speak English only they will not succeed. No one can do satisfactory business in this country who does not speak Spanish, English, and French. The European merchants have long since known this, and hence they do the business. This suggestion, if heeded, will materially increase our trade.

#### SHEEP AND WOOL INDUSTRIES.

The following statistics, compiled as far back as 1830, may be interesting:

_		Woo	ol.		G1	Wo	ol.
Year.	Sheep.	Aggregate.	Per sheep.	Year.	Sheep.	Aggregate.	Per sheep.
1830 1840 1850 1860 1870 1880	2, 500, 000 5, 000, 000 7, 000, 000 14, 000, 000 41, 000, 000 61, 000, 000 78, 000, 000	Pounds. 6, 000, 000 13, 000, 000 21, 000, 000 45, 000, 000 187, 000, 000 215, 000, 000 310, 000, 000	Pounds. 2.3 2.6 3.2 8.3 3.5 4	1892 1893 1894 1896 1896	81, 120, 000 83, 800, 000 85, 300, 000 91, 700, 000 97, 500, 000 105, 000, 000	Pounds. 358, 500, 000 369, 600, 000 376, 580, 000 383, 500, 000 429, 000, 000 472, 500, 000	P unds. 4.08 4.14 4.25 4.82 4.40 4.50

This shows that while the number of sheep has increased elevenfold in the last forty years, the wool clip has grown fifteenfold, three sheep now yielding more than four did in the year 1850, on account of improvement in the breeds. Argentine wool has a ready market in Europe, chiefly in France, Belgium, Germany, and United States. The manufacturers of these countries send buyers to Buenos Ayres. The merino

wools of Argentina can successfully compete in fineness, staple, and elasticity with those of any part of the world. In the annual output of the country can scarcely rival Australia, but this will be merely a matter of time. So far, a certain amount of carelessness has marred the product, so that the proportion of rubbish is still too great. Breeders in general will no doubt learn to adopt the methods of Australia. In the introduction of sires, some very fine samples of the Merino have come from the United States. At an auction some two years ago, one Californian Merino was sold for over \$2,000 in gold. Those who take care of the Merino breeds have established a reputation for fine wool.

There is a splendid cross between Lincoln and Merino to be found at present in this country. This provides such an excellent fleece that at the last Paris exhibition, Argentina took no less than 102 prizes, of which 23 were gold medals, exceeding by far any other country of the world. The medium-sized carcass of this cross is also very acceptable

in Europe.

Judicious crossing and knowledge of each separate property are gradually producing excellent results. For instance, the Romney Marsh, quite equal in size to the Lincoln and farchardier and less liable to scab, is bound to take great prominence among importers of sires as soon as the present craze for Lincolns becomes a bit modified; an event which common sense should dictate. The Romney Marsh gives a fleece almost if not quite as good as that of the Lincoln, crosses quite as well with the Merino as does the latter, with the advantage that the progeny is not so delicate, and the meat of the "capones" is even better for export. In Entre Rios, a most useful cross between the Romneys and the blackface has been arrived at, with a very fair fleece and excellent carcass. The lest of these, in point of wool, is the Shropshire Down. It has naturally a longer and better quality of wool than the Oxfords or Hampshires; and although rather inferior in size of carcass to these two latter, wethers of this cross obtain a high price for export, either alive or frozen. The same remark may be made of the original South Down, although since this is the smallest of all the Downs, and since exporters buy almost solely by weight, the South Down cross may be considered somewhat of a disadvantage. Oxfords are greatly in demand by exporters of live stock, owing to their size and the consequent price they fetch in the British Isles. The same is even more true of the Hampshire Down. The only defects this latter has are that he has the closest and shortest stapled wool of them all, and also that for crossing purposes he is dangerously large in the bone, and unless ewes are carefully selected, many deaths may occur in lambing. Nevertheless, he possesses one great advantage for the breeder, and that is the marvelous rapidity with which the lambs develop, a year-old Hampshire wether being equal or superior in size to an 18-months Lincoln. Another very useful sheep, producing a very fine cross with the Merinos, is the Leicester, the result being a fine fleece and a good carcass. Now that the export trade is assuming such large proportions, the breeder should bear in mind that nowadays it is not wool alone that brings profits, and this remark applies particularly to those situated within fairly easy reach of a railroad station.

The sheep census of the Republic was taken in the year 1893, and the following table may be interesting, as comparing the producing capabilities of each province:

State or province.	Pastoral area.	Number of sheep.	Average number per square mile.
•	Sq. miles.		
Buenos Ayres		65, 363, 000	592
Intre Rios		4, 900, 000	163
lorrientee	22, 000	610,000	28
Santa Fe (north)		2, 400, 000	104
ianta Fe (south)		520,000	19
lordoba	45,000	1, 886, 000	31
lan Luis	20,000	240,000	12
Santiago del Estero	25,000	780,000	81
Pampa Central	65,000	6, 000, 000	92
salta	36,000	160,000	) 5
Rio Negro	85,000	2, 520, 000	30
Nenquen	45,000	115,000	) s
Chabut	240	17,000	72
santa Cruz	48,000	26,500	1
Fallegos	10, 350	116,000	11
Total	591, 875	85, 153, 500	1, 194

The enormous preponderance of proportion in Buenos Ayres is chiefly due to the fact that this province has been worked much longer than the others. There are certain districts to the north of this province where conditions are now so propitious that from 20,000 to 25,000 sheep per square league can be raised and nurtured. The districts of Pergamino, San Pedro, Arrecifes, Carmen de Areco, San Antonio de Areco, and Mercedes are the principal ones; but since there is now a desire for lands in the south and west, represented by the last six names in the table, it is only natural to suppose that in course of time, they may rival the famous Buenos Ayres province in production.

Here is a return averaged on three years' working of the woolproducing properties of the various classes of sheep, on one of the first estancias of this province:

•	Pounds per head.
Negretti stud ewes	10.48
Rambouillet ewes	8. 70
Rambouillet general flocks	6.94
Leicester ewes	7.81
Leicester general flocks	6. 29
Lincoln ewes	
First-class Leicester and Rambouillet	
General return from 35,000 head	

It will be observed from this table that the little Negretti, although half the weight of the Lincoln, has surpassed the latter in weight of wool. The same comparison may be made between Rambouillet and Leicester. But this may, to some extent, be accounted for by the fact that Merino wool, owing to its greasy nature, must exceed in weight that of the longer class. All the classes have given a good result, and, comparing this table with the former one, I am bound to note the improvement that can be made by care and perseverance.

As a concluding remark it may be stated that, counting the consumption at 8½ per cent and the annual increase at something like 16 per cent, and presuming that the proportion will remain the same, the number of Argentine sheep, soon after the end of the present century, should be about 150,000,000, with every prospect of a still greater improvement in classes in general.

#### THE FROZEN-MEAT TRADE OF BUENOS AYRES.

The first company started in 1882 with British capital, the chairman being then, as now, the foremost British financier of the River Plate, George Wilkinson Drabble. It was styled the "River Plate Fresh Meat Company, Limited." Its works are still situated at Campana, where they first started. This company started freezing under the Haslam system, a most expensive one as regards consumption of coal. Subsequent inventions have considerably economized freezing cost, and

the company, which lost heavily at first, is now doing well.

The second concern started and set going with private capital was that of S. G. Sansinena & Co., which converted the greatest portion of its grease and tallow rendering establishment into a freezing one. The managers also lost some money at first, owing to their Hall machines not doing as much work as was expected. But with the energy that distinguishes the Basque people, they increased their capital, laid down more machines, extended their premises, and increased their operations to such an extent that it is now estimated that the "Compauia Sansinena de Carnes Congeladas" is the most important, as regards frozen mutton, in the whole world. Later on the Hall system, like the Haslam, proving too expensive, the Lavergne system was adopted. is a combination of forced dry air, aided by pipes containing ammonia and brine, the result of the substitution of machinery being a reduction of coal consumption from 15 tons to 3½ tons daily. In 1886, a third concern was started at San Nicolas, on the River Parana, about 25 miles below Rosario, and a fourth was started in the same year at Lima Station, close to Zarate, on the Rosario line.

In 1885, an industry had started under the auspices of the Argentine Rural Society, the shareholders being chiefly cattle farmers desirous of finding an outlet for their production. Two shipments were made, resulting in heavy loss, the carcasses being those of animals from five to six years old and unsuited to British taste. Besides, the freezing was effected on board ship, thoroughly proving the error of freezing anywhere but on shore. This concern liquidated. Another firm is now

seeking capital to operate in the province of Buenos Ayres.

The total capital of the four concerns now working is estimated at nearly \$6,000,000 gold. All are working as companies, three with English and one with native capital. The total number of machines now in use, principally of the Lavergne-Stern system, may be stated at over 60, of which the Sansinena has four main engines and a total of 35 of various classes, the combined horsepower of all four concerns being nearly 1,700.

The workmen employed number some 1,300 or over, being classified as foremen, earning \$4 to \$6 paper currency daily; slaughtermen, skinners, skin-dressers, and general workmen receiving on an average

\$3 paper currency per day.

The supply of sheep is mostly from the Province of Buenos Ayres, although a certain number comes from still farther south, and some,

also, from Entre Rios.

As to the most desired class of sheep, the first to be mentioned is the pure Hampshire Down; but all the Down classes are in demand. Lincolns are also highly esteemed. There is a mestizo, a cross between Merino and Shropshire black face, which is likewise popular in both British and French markets. Steers are obtained from the Provinces of Buenos Ayres, Cordoba, Entre Rios, and San Juan, but the trade is limited, owing to the difficulty of obtaining the necessary class of animal in sufficient numbers.

The average weight of the "wether en pie" is about 50 kilos (110 pounds), although there have been notable exceptions; for instance, one 18-month black-faced wether produced a trimmed carcass of over 120 pounds. The steer, alive, in good condition, may be reckoned at something over 700 kilos (1,543 pounds), with a carcass of 350 kilos (771 pounds). In both cases, there is about 50 per cent difference.

The cost of a wether may be reckoned at from \$6 to \$8, paper cur-

rency; that of a steer of good weight, at about \$60.

After extraction of heart, kidueys, tongue, etc., the bare carcass is subjected to the freezing process, from 15° to 20° (F.) below zero being applied. When quite hard, the carcass is sewn up in thin cotton cloth and transferred to place of deposit and thence aboard ship. At Campana and San Nicolas, the steamers receive alongside wharf; in the port of Buenos Ayres two small steamers transship, and at Zarate, trolleys or refrigerated cars are used. The system of chilling beeves, instead of freezing, is being tried. It requires far less work, but more care, and great difficulty with this system has been encountered on crossing the equator. It will take some time and experience before the Argentine Republic can successfully compete with the United States in the chilling process.

Rates of freight vary. Two of the companies ship in steamers belonging to their agents in Liverpool; the others charter from two or three lines. In the former case, 2 shillings (48 cents) per pound is paid, in the latter about 4 shillings (97 cents). Great Britain does by far the greatest amount of the carrying trade; but one French line carries a large quantity of the Sansinena meat to France and England. Stowage is an important matter, careful stevedores fitting the carcasses into one another so as to economize one-third of the space. On arrival at port of destination, if the market is slack, the meat is dispatched to the different towns in the British Isles or France, where there are freezing

deposits, and it is retailed, thus avoiding loss.

The residue is utilized as follows: Entrails are sold here to be boiled down for tallow and grease. The long gut is salted by German and Italian firms for sausage skins and strings of instruments, and sold under the name of catgut. Shinbones form knife handles, buttons, combs, and the like. Kidneys and hearts are frozen, tongues salted or frozen, sheepskins dried and baled for export, horns and piths exported, and hoofs boiled down for glue or grease.

The present rate of slaughter is set down at about 2,500,000 sheep

vearly, having greatly increased of late.

The following is a table of the exportation up to January 1, 1898:

	Frozen	wethers.	Frozen steers.	
Year.	Weight.	Value, in gold.	Weight.	Value, in gold.
1890	Rilos. 20, 500, 000 23, 500, 000 25, 500, 000 25, 040, 000 36, 500, 000 42, 000, 000 45, 000, 000 47, 000, 000	\$1, 650, 000 1, 965, 000 2, 004, 000 2, 003, 000 1, 650, 000 1, 804, 000 2, 000, 000	Kiloz. 663, 000 74, 000 284, 000 2, 800, 000 27, 000 159, 000 300, 000 373, 750	\$53, 000 6, 000 23, 000 222, 500 12, 500 63, 000 120, 000 121, 890

The profits of the industry have naturally varied greatly, according to the price paid for the meat in England, one company earning a

dividend of 13 per cent in 1895, and in 1897, nothing. It is generally supposed that 13 per cent is the highest dividend ever gained in this business, but it is known in certain circles that the Barracas establishment when a private firm gained between 25 and 28 per cent. Last year was almost without profit for all, the very best of the concerns having to content itself with a meager 5 per cent.

There is now some talk of a new company which will construct a factory in South Barracas, near the Boca. This would tend to show that the industry in general is progressing and remunerative.

The following table gives details as to the firms now working:

Locality.	forma- tion.	Ground and buildings.	Machinery.	Total.	Staff.
Campana. Barracas al Sud	1882 1884 1886 1886	\$1,500,000 1,450,000 540,000 1,075,000	\$304, 280 425, 000 420, 000 220, 000	\$1,604,280 1,875,100 1,260,000 1,195,000	846 391 110 878
Total		4, 565, 900	1, 369, 280	5, 984, 380	1, 225

During the year 1896, a marked increase took place both at Campana and Barracas, the former exporting 11,000,000 kilos (24,250,600 pounds) of frozen meat; 250,000 kilos (551,150 pounds) of preserved meat; 1,125,000 kilos (2,480,175 pounds) of tallow and grease, and 3,012,000 kilos (6,640,255 pounds) of other products, with a total value of \$1,035,000 gold; the latter (Barracas) exported 19,497,076 kilos (42,983,254 pounds) of frozen meat, produced 4,293,896 kilos (9,466,323 pounds) of tallow and grease, and 2,130,552 kilos (5,303,210 pounds) of other products, of a total value of \$2,709,000 gold.

Other articles of consumption are exported, such as ducks, turkeys, game, and fish, which go both to England and France, principally the

latter country, and find a ready sale.

There exists some difficulty in obtaining reliable information regarding the actual working results of three of the companies, as their reports and balance sheets are published in England, but considering that the industry, started fifteen years ago, is on the increase, it is natural to

suppose that it must have proved remunerative.

It is reported that the present rate of slaughter, owing to improved prices in Europe and economy of expense, has increased to the annual number of 600,000 at Zarate, 800,000 at Campana, and nearly 1,000,000 at Barracas. Although the four companies of the River Plate have not yet equaled in quantity the exportation of Australia and New Zealand, with twelve or fourteen companies in each, it is to be doubted whether either of these latter colonies can show individual concerns of such magnitude as exist on the River Plate.

In view of the pastoral area of the River Plate, the quality of grasses, cheapness of land, influx of capital, improvement of breeds, steady immigration, and extension of railways, there is every reason to believe that Argentina is destined to attain preeminence as a meat producer

for European markets.

## LUMBER.

The import of lumber for the first six months of 1897 was 135,137 cubic meters, and for the first six months of 1898, 155,953. The new duty of 10 per cent on valuation added to spruce and white and pitch

pine lumber is \$3.50 a thousand, making the duty \$9.35 a thousand. The tariff on black walnut is increased to \$56 paper a thousand, which is practically prohibitive. White ash and white oak are increased to \$10 a thousand. This duty must cause a serious reduction in the amount of lumber imported next year, and a lumber famine is among the possibilities.

It is hard to explain the motives prompting this large increase in the tariff on lumber, for large quantities are necessary to continue the

improvements projected and in progress.

This tariff, virtually a prohibitive one, will decrease rather than increase the revenue, and paralyze the importation of lumber.

#### WOOD.

The export of Quebracho wood in 1897 amounted to 114,000 tons, and for the first six months of 1898, to 81,186 tons. This trade is increasing, and a good quantity of this wood finds its way to the United States.

#### COTTON TEXTILES.

There are in the Argentine Republic four different woolen factories, making also the coarser cotton textiles. They receive the cotton prepared for the weaver's loom from the United States and England. The goods are usually woven sixty threads to the inch, 65 centimeters (25.6 inches) in width, 144 to 146 grams (5 to 5.1 ounces) per meter (1.09 yards), and sold from 48 to 50 cents paper (18 to 19 cents, gold), per meter.

A small quantity of coarser cotton textiles is imported from Italy. Dry goods and clothing are imported largely from England and

France.

## CENTRAL PRODUCE MARKET.

This market, situated in this city, is said to be the largest in the world. It is certainly the largest under one roof without partitions. It is of an irregular form, measuring at its greatest width 378 by 180 meters. It is built mostly of iron, except the flooring and stairs. The brick walls are not meant to support anything, and merely form, as it were, the shell. The building really tests on some 2,500 iron columns. The roof is of galvanized iron and of ribbed glass, which style is known as "the weaver's roof." This is so built that, while allowing plenty of light, the sun does not penetrate. The building is traversed by eight roads, four of these being for railway trucks and the others for loading and discharging carts. There are three floors, measuring a total of 119,000 square meters, with a total capacity of 160,000 tons. There are 6,800 meters of railway sidings, which give standing room sufficient for 750 trucks. The quay is 500 meters long, and is fitted with hydraulic cranes, etc. The company possesses two six-wheeled coupled engines. These are used for ordinary shunting in the yard, but all other work, such as placing trucks in berth ready to be discharged, hoisting bales of wool or bags of grain, etc., is done by hydraulic power. There are four 40-horsepower engines and accumulators, seventy-four 3 ton cranes, forty-four capstans, and forty-six hydrants, the working pressure being 750 pounds to the square inch.

For protection against fire, there is a powerful pump connected with the Riachuelo River by means of a 12-inch pipe, which throws 3 tons of water per minute. Specially chosen men are drilled once a week in

the use of the various fire apparatus, while for night service, there is a staff of twenty-four men, composed of an inspector, an engineer, two firemen, and twenty watchmen. The total area occupied by the build-

ing and railway sidings is 111,775 square meters.

It is now twelve years since the company was formed to carry on the business of a central produce market, but the first train of goods did not enter its doors till May 20, 1890. The largest number of bags of cereals in stock at one time was 856,000, or about 69,000 tons. In regard to wool, the greatest amount on hand has been 16,000 tons, average value \$11,500,000 paper currency. Since the 1st of October of last year to this date, the wool received here has amounted to 124,000 tons. The number of employees during the aforementioned period averages 514 men daily, all told.

#### NAVIGATION.

There are in this consular district eleven ports of entry, which I describe as follows:

(1) Buenos Ayres.—Ships of over 21 feet draft have often to wait many days for sufficient water to enter or leave. There are projects before the Government to improve these channels, which some day may be carried out. Dredging alone can not effect it. The deepening of the channel is much to be desired, so that full advantage of the fine docks may be obtained by the shipowners, the docks having a depth of 23 feet; the channels should have a similar depth. These docks are said to be the finest in the world.

The following table will show the arrivals and departures of steamers and sailing vessels for the year 1897 at this port:

Maria.	Arrivals.		Departures.	
Class.		Tons.	No.	Tons.
Steamers	6, 827 3, 586	5, 5 <b>22</b> , 978 541, 091	7, 283 7, 259	596, 313 5, 945, 255

The following table will show the arrivals and departures of steamers and sailing vessels for the first six months of 1898 at this port:

Class.	Arrivals.		Departures.	
Class.		Tons.	No.	Tons.
Steamers	3, <b>297</b> 1, 661	2, 845, 674 341, 519	3, 682 1, 582	3, 426, 336 3, 240, 008

(2) La Plata.—This is the port of the capital of the province of Buenos Ayres. It is in a direct line 25 miles east-southeast of Buenos Ayres, but following the channels the distance is over 30 miles. The depth of water at the entrance of the moles is about 23 feet, and in the Grand Dock, 22 feet at ordinary low river. The distance from the mole head to the entrance of the dock is 3½ miles in a direct line. The dock is without gates, and a steamer can proceed direct to her berth or to the head of the dock, where it is much wider, for the purpose of turning. Various English coal companies have their depots here.

The mail steamers now make their run here instead of to Buenos Ayres, owing to having the advantage in La Plata of 3 feet more water. Passengers embark and disembark with ease, the railway station being

on the dock side, but as the majority are bound to Buenos Ayres, much inconvenience would be avoided if the ships landed their passengers here.

The following are the trade returns of the port:

In 1897, there entered and cleared 259 steamers with 556,310 tons,

and 822 sailing vessels with 63,843 tons.

In 1896, there were 523 steamers of 965,687 tons, and 1,049 sailing vessels with 148,788 tons. Difference in favor of 1896, 264 steamers of 409,307 tons, and 227 sailers of 84,945 tons. This shows the shrinkage of trade, due to bad harvests, to have amounted to over 40 per cent in tonnage.

(3) San Nicolas.—This is a small port, at which ocean-going vessels of 20 feet draft can load or discharge. Two important industries are

a large distillery and a freezing establishment.

(4) Bahia Blanca.—This port is 515 miles from Buenos Ayres; it has a bar harbor of 10 feet at low water, at spring tides, and a rise and fall of 12 feet. It is rapidly rising in importance, and shipping facilities are short of the requirements, as two ocean steamers only can be accommodated at its wharf. Large shipments of wool and grain are made here.

(5) Mar del Plata.—This port has its custom-house. A large quantity of fish is sent to Buenos Ayres daily, and the potatoes grown in the

district are of the best to be had in this country.

(6) Port of Campana.—This port is 70 miles from Buenos Ayres. The Rosario and Buenos Ayres Railway Company has its principal shops here, and an excellent wharf for loading and discharging. The River Plate Frozen Meat Company has a large establishment for freezing, and a wharf on which it receives stores direct from England and ships its productions. Here is also a large distillery of alcohol, which has its own wharf, and is connected with the railway. The principal exports are beef and mutton, tongues, sheep, skins, and tallow. Grain is also shipped. Coal, iron, rails, and railway stores are imported.

(7) Zarate.—At this port is the only paper manufactory in the Republic; the coarser kinds of paper are made. The water is deep, but the wharf for merchant vessels is very small and inconvenient. There

is a custom-house.

(8) Las Palmas.—At this port is a large meat freezing company, which, in 1897, exported over 650,000 carcasses. The custom-house business of this port is transacted at Zarate.

(9) Baradero.—This port has a custom-house, and its exports are

principally cereals.

(10) San Pedro.—This is a beautiful little town, and large quantities of grain are shipped from here, but ocean-going vessels have to anchor outside.

(11) Villa Constitucion.—New wharfs 800 meters in length have lately been completed; there is an elevator for the clearing and classifying of grain, with an endless belt to convey the grain direct from the elevator to the ship. Depth of water at the wharves at ordinary low river is 18 feet. Principal shipments are cereals.

#### PORT DUES.

Steamers or sailing vessels pay 15 cents gold per ton, register, for tonnage; 10 cents gold per day for ton, wharfage; 7 cents gold per ton, light dues, and the sanitary charges are 1 cent gold per ton, and 3 cents if the steamer or vessel come from an unhealthy port; the half is charged if in ballast.

Pilotage is compulsory, or if the vessel arrives without pilot, one-half pilotage has to be paid to the custom-house. The rates of pilotage are from \$75 to \$100 gold, from Buenos Ayres roads to the docks.

The slingage and port laborage charges have been changed as follows:

	Storage.	Slingage.
Per 100 kilos powder and explosives	Oents. 15 5 3 25	Cents. 30 10 6 50

All these charges are per month, and no direct dispatch is permitted.

#### TARIFF.

There has been an increase in the tariff on imports into the Argentine Republic, amounting, in most cases, to an addition of 10 per cent on the custom-house valuation of the merchandise.

On exports, 4 per cent is levied on custom-house valuation of the following: Tallow, feathers, wool, hides, horse hair, bones, horns, and mare's oil. All other exports are free of duty, having only to pay a stamp tax of 1 per cent on weight declared.

## ELECTRICITY AND MACHINERY.

There is an opening here for electric appliances of all kinds and for bicycles, to which machine the natives have taken a great liking. They prefer the American machine. Hundreds of devices of United States origin, not known in this market, would undoubtedly be well received.

There are five electrical companies in this city, with a capital of

\$6,000,000, and electric tramways are being built.

#### RAILWAYS.

Buenos Ayres and Rosario Railway.—The present title of the Buenos Ayres and Rosario Railway is somewhat of a misnomer, for it has long outgrown its name, and is now the direct line from Buenos Ayres to the north of the Republic. The line has a total length of 950 miles, and employs 4,300 men; owns 109 engines, 173 passenger carriages, and has a carrying capacity of 46,263 tons and 4,409 wagons. There are 110 stations on this line, and 2,579,306 passengers and 892,030 tons of goods were carried during the year 1897.

Buenos Ayres and Pacific Railway.—This line runs in an east to west direction, the total length being 426 miles. Sleeping and restaurant coaches run from Buenos Ayres to Mendoza. The road employs 600

men.

Buenos Ayres and Transandine Railway Company, Limited.—This line is not yet finished, but when completed will be very popular, as it is the only road from this city to the Pacific, and it would be difficult to overestimate its political importance, as by providing rapid intercommunication, it tends to produce a better understanding between the countries concerned.

Buenos Ayres and Ensenada Port Railway Company.—The total length of this road is 211 kilometers. The service is excellent. This line has the reputation of running the fastest trains in the Republic. There are

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several very large saladeros, or cattle-killing establishments. Their products are shipped in Spanish vessels, which in turn bring salt for local use.

There are also in my district four other railway companies, as follows: Central Argentine Railway Company.—This line has a total length of 834 miles.

Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway Company.—Total length of line, 1,479 miles.

Bahia Blanca and South Western Railway Company.—Total length of line, 234 miles.

Argentine Great Western Railway Company.—Total length of line, 319 miles.

The increase in the number of miles of railway open over the year 1896 is 282 miles. No new lines have been constructed, but many are projected.

## TRAMWAYS.

There are 10 companies, and the lines extend 393 kilometers; 1815 cars and 10,592 horses are used, and 4,889 persons employed. There is also the Buenos Ayres Electric Tramway Company, operating from Buenos Ayres, to Belgrano, about 10 miles from this city. This line is equipped in the best and most substantial manner, and it is to be noted in this connection that this is the first line in which all of the cars are controlled by means of electric brakes. I am glad to say that all the equipment is of United States manufacture. The power is supplied by a 750-horsepower triple-expansion engine.

#### CITIZENSHIP.

Foreigners can become naturalized citizens after two years' residence in the Republic, and are exempt from military service for ten years. All public offices are open to them except those of President and Vice-President.

## AREA AND POPULATION.

The area of the Republic is the same as last year. The population of Buenos Ayres, on January 1, 1898, amounted to 730,484. The increase of population is due to immigration and the decrease in mortality, owing to improvements in sanitary regulations.

#### WAGES AND PRICES.

The usual wages paid in the port of Buenos Ayres for loading and unloading ships are as follows (paper) per day:

Wharf hands	\$4,00
Second foremen	5.00
First foremen	

After 6 o'clock p. m. the rate is doubled. The foremen are paid from the beginning to the end of the work.

The value of most commodities remains stationary, the rise or fall in gold, strange as it may seem, not affecting prices. Goods are sold, retail and wholesale, for paper money.

## POST AND TELEGRAPH.

The postal circulation for 1897 was 191,895,742, an excess over that of 1896 of 30,062,952.

The length of telegraph wire throughout the Republic on July 1, 1898, was 18,531 kilometers; 38 new offices were opened and 2 offices

closed during 1897.

The receipts at the post-office amounted to \$3,032,970 in 1897. receipts of the postal telegraph amounted to \$1,133,598 during 1897, an increase of \$214,971, or 6 per cent on the postal receipts and 31 per cent on those of the telegraph over the preceding year.

For postal rates, see annual report of last year (Commercial Relations, 1896-97, Vol. I, p. 780).

The telegraphic messages which are sent by national lines are subject

to the following tariff:

A fixed duty of 30 cents for every message which does not exceed 100 words and 3 cents for every text word, to which will be added 1 cent for the construction of new telegraphic lines.

For telegrams with acknowledgment of receipt, the fixed duty will be 70 cents. Urgent telegrams, three times the tariff for each text word.

Telegrams dictated in languages agreed upon, or letters, or secret ciphers, and which are admissible according to law of 1875, will pay a fixed duty of 20 cents for each word, or lot of five words or ciphers in the text. In legible language, as well as in secret language, double will be counted for every underlined word. When a cipher or number is followed by a letter, it will be considered as separate.

## RATES OF FREIGHT.

The rates of freight for the United States are as follows: Dry hides,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cents per kilo (2.2046 pounds); bones, \$3.50 per ton.

For Europe: Live animals, from \$20 to \$25 per head; frozen meat, about one-half cent per kilo, according to contract; maize, \$4 per ton.

#### LICENSES.

Commercial travelers have to pay a National Government license of \$100 paper 1 a year, counting from January to December, or \$50 paper more than last year. Commercial houses pay licenses according to classification.

### REVENUE.

The gold revenue for the year 1897 was \$31,226,100, and for the first six months of 1898 was \$16,673,354.

The internal revenue for the year 1897 was \$19,650,000, and for the

first six months of 1898 was \$8,879,655.

The expenditure of the Argentine Republic in 1897 was \$156,019,899 paper; revenue, \$162,311,500 paper.

#### PATENT LAWS.

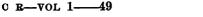
The patent laws of the Argentine Republic at present in force were

promulgated October 11, 1864.

Subjects for patents.—New discoveries and inventions of industrial application, embracing new products, new methods, and new application of any generally known means of reaching certain results or manufacturing new products.

Term.—Patents are granted for five, ten, or fifteen years, according to the merit of the invention, or as the applicant may desire. The ratifi-

¹ The value of the paper currency is stated in a subsequent report at \$2.50 paper,



cation of foreign patents is limited to ten years, but can in no case exceed the term of the original foreign patent, with which it concur-

rently lapses.

When the term of application for an ordinary patent exceeds ten years and it is considered equitable by the commissioner, the papers are forwarded to the minister of the interior, who will either accord or limit the term. From his decision there is no appeal.

Precautional patents are granted for one year, this term being

renewable.

Government fees.—For new patents, \$82.66, \$206.66, and \$361.66 (paper currency), must be paid, according to the term granted, of five, ten, or fifteen years, respectively. In the case of additions or improvements, one quarter and a half of these respective sums must be paid, the first amount if the applicant is the grantee of the original patent and the second if it is some other person.

#### TRADE-MARKS.

The trade-mark laws of the Argentine Republic bear date of August

19, 1876.

Duration.—The term accorded for the exclusive enjoyment of the rights conferred by registration is ten years, renewable indefinitely for similar terms on payment of the prescribed duty and compliance with the usual prescriptions.

Government fees.—Registration and certificate of renewal of a trademark, \$41.33; registration and transfer of a trade-mark, \$20.67; dupli-

cate copies of certificates, \$4.13 and cost of stamps employed.

#### RATES OF EXCHANGE.

During the first half of 1898, the highest rate was in the first fortnight of January, namely, 48§d. on England, and the lowest rate during the first half of May, namely, 47,6d.

Bank rates to day are as follows: On England, 48d. at 90 days; on France, 5 francs at 90 days; on New York, \$1.06 at sight; on Antwerp,

5.06 francs at 90 days; on Hamburg, 4.10 marks at 90 days.

Bank discount rates stand  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent for paper and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent for gold.

#### MINING INDUSTRY.

Nothing new or interesting can be said in regard to mines and mining in this country. There is as yet nothing to report for the amount of money which of late years has been invested in mining machinery. The different gold-mining companies are periodically publishing exaggerated reports of what they are doing and of the prospects of soon finding the precious metal. This is done, I suppose, either to keep up the drooping spirits of stockholders, or in order that those who are carrying heavily may unload on others, who may be induced to try their fortunes in an industry which has never yet paid anything on the capital invested. I am glad to say that but few Americans have been caught in this trap.

## SANITARY CONDITION.

The sanitary conditions at this port and in all the ports in my district, as well as in this city, are excellent. No epidemic has made its appearance, and the Government spares no money in keeping the streets clean. The water supply is abundant and free from organic matter.

#### GENERAL.

It seems necessary that some reference should be made to the constantly increasing number of letters of which this consulate is the the recipient. Every mail that reaches here from the United States brings its large quota. Not infrequently, the number received by a single mail reaches 70, and is scarcely ever less than 30. A large proportion of them ask for reports about the trade, etc., of this country. A good many desire information for the purpose of coming here with their families; others are from young men who wish to find employment here. The first prerequisite for obtaining business employment here is a knowledge of the Spanish language. It is the medium of all transactions and interchange of thought, and it is money thrown away to venture here without such knowledge. I may add that if any Americans persist in coming here in the hope of bettering their condition, they should bring enough money with them to get back home again. In nine cases out of ten, as I know by actual experience, it will only require a short sojourn here, where labor is cheap and paid in depreciated currency, to impress them with the blessings they have left behind them.

There seems to be an impression in the United States that there is a large American colony in this country, composed of families permanently residing here for the purposes of trade and commerce. This is altogether a mistake. There are a few permanent merchants in Buenos Ayres who are engaged in the export or import trade with the United States, but the greater number may be said to be here only temporarily. There are not, perhaps, 150 Americans in the whole country, and these are so scattered that they can hardly be called a colony.

D. MAYER, Consul.

BUENOS AYRES, October 29, 1898.

#### FINANCES OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Consul Mayer writes from Buenos Ayres December 29, 1898:

The budget committee of the chamber of deputies appears to have done its work conscientiously, in preparing the budget of national revenue and expenditure for 1899. It disregarded the budget presented by the ex-minister of finance in September last, which was based upon the conversion of gold receipts at 270 per cent, while the committee has adopted the rate of 200 per cent. It is proposed to retain the impost directed by a law of September last, of 10 per cent additional upon the value of the bulk of all imported merchandise, and of 5, 4, and 2½ per cent respectively upon the remainder, the rates varying according to the existing duties. The tax is inequitable, because it varies between 20 per cent and 100 or more per cent upon the duties previously paid, but its imposition was justified last year by the necessity of providing for the defense of the country, and its continuance is defended by the necessity of covering a deficit.

The amount of the floating debt on November 5, including treasury bills, was \$15,826,539 national money and \$22,891,763 gold, against which there was a balance in cash of \$5,040,622 national money and \$1,020,432 gold, leaving a balance to be paid of \$10,185,917 national money and \$21,873,331 gold, to which has to be added the amount due by the Government, which had not then fulfilled the formalities necessary for making it demandable. The committee properly advises that this demandable debt should be got rid of, and proposes that a loan of

\$30,000,000 gold should be obtained gradually and at short dates, applying to the interest and amortization the annual sum of \$4,000,000 gold.

The estimated expenditure is \$26,920,632 gold and \$98,946,052 national money, being (if gold be converted at 200 per cent) about \$1,300,000 national money less than the revenue. The ordinary expenditure is \$1,318,350 more than that of this year, while the service for the payment of the floating debt and of the popular loan involves an addition of \$2,120,468 gold and \$4,564,247 national money. The marine department will spend \$2,169,897 more in keeping the new ships in proper condition, and the new ministry of agriculture, the new special office for the alcohol tax, and the pensions will add to the budget \$1,6.9,683.

On the other hand, the expenses of the ministry of the interior are reduced by \$503,080, principally in the post-office and department of hygiene; the minister of education spends \$700,118 less in subventions, scholarships, and the administration of the national council, which is to pay its expenses out of its funds; the ministry of war saves \$338,524 national money and \$25,000 gold, although four more corps have been created, by reducing the administrative expenses and the number of employees; the ministry of public works will save \$665,000 in public works passed to the extraordinary budget, and \$549,760 in salaries and expenses. The public debt absorbs \$21,308,331 gold and \$10,831,218 national money; salaries are about \$44,000,000 national money; general expenses, \$36,750,000 national money, and public works, \$18,050,140 national money. The committee advocates further reductions, as follows: Two million dollars in the naval department, by disarming the ships of the third and fourth classes and half disarming those of the second class; \$200,000 in the ministry of war, by reducing the army by 2,000 men; \$2,300,000 gold on Belgrano military port and the Martin Garcia canalization, by giving in payment for the works the bonds authorized by law. It is also suggested that the general expenses of the administration might be reduced by \$3,500,000 more. It is, however, quite safe to assume that congress will not agree to any reduction of expenditure which involves the dismissal of employees, the reduction of the army, the disarming of the fleet, or the suppression of subventions or of public works. Indeed, it will be surprising if the estimates are not largely increased by special laws passed during next session. The revenue is estimated at \$41,870,867 gold and \$69,822,000 national money, being \$7,111,721 gold and \$16,904,000 national money more than that of this year. The committee advocates the suppression of the additional duties on imports and of all the duties on exports, showing that this might be done by obtaining a loan for the execution of the necessary public works, estimated at \$30,000,000 gold, and by obtaining \$500,000 gold from the increase of duties on certain articles which are not prime necessaries of life.

#### CORDOBA.

There are no statistics published as to the commerce and industry of this State. I receive constantly, and have distributed, quantities of circulars from business houses, but it is hopeless to expect results from them. Nine-tenths of the wholesale houses purchase in Buenos Ayres, because the larger merchants there can control prices. Long credits are the rule. The foreign houses here (Spanish, Italian, French, and

German, in order of importance) have the business, simply because they grant credits, and are supported by parent establishments in Buenos Ayres or abroad; there is no reason why a United States house should not do equally well under the same rule. On account of the results of the war, United States stock is rising in the eyes of this people, and the opportunities for trade would seem to be good, especially in Buenos Ayres and Rosario, whence it could be rapidly extended, if conducted on principles of fair profits and good qualities. This is a favorable time, also, for the Chilean boundary question has been settled, and this country will soon develop.

JOHN M. THOME, Vice-Consul.

CORDOBA, October 2, 1898.

#### ROSARIO.1

This district comprises the provinces of Santa Fe, Entre Rios, Corrientes, and the eastern (pampas) portion of Cordoba. The port of Rosario is the one through which passes all the exports and almost all the imports for all of the Argentine Republic to the north and west, though a portion of this domain is, theoretically, in the vice-consular district of Cordoba.

Nature has done much for this port, and man but little. The volume and momentum of the Parana River are such that, with little or no help from dredging, there is the whole year round good anchorage within 20 feet of the banks for vessels drawing 22 feet of water. On these banks, bluffs of tenacious clay, 60 to 70 feet above the river, are built the barraccas or warehouses, in which the hides, wool, hair, grain, etc., are baled or bagged, and from which, through smooth covered chutes, or often in suspended troughs, the bags, bales, or cases of export material are rapidly slid directly into the holds of the vessels, which convey them to their foreign destination. In many places, the railways have switches running alongside platforms on these high banks, from which the bagged grain is shot direct from the estancias with incredible rapidity into the hulls of the waiting steamers, over the slender-looking, swaying troughs. Of the volume of this traffic, I must very reluctantly report, I am unable to give any statistical data. The officials of the port either do not keep in shape for separate compilation a record of their export trade (which I think is probable), or have an indisposition to furnish it for our official information. I have, after the most strenuous and persistent effort, failed utterly to obtain any data whatever to assist me in this report.

## PORT ACCOMMODATIONS.

There have been no recent changes in the customs rules, port regulations, quarantine regulations, or wharfage dues. The little that can be accomplished by two steam dredges that are constantly employed in loosening the rapidly accumulating sand and silt of the river bed, to allow it to be carried on by the current, is about all that is being done for the improvement of that port, many permanent improvements being projected but not accomplished, which is probably due in part to the financial condition of the country, and also to the natural disposition of the Hispano-Latin race to not do anything to-day that can be put off till to-morrow.

#### TARIFF CHANGES.

Of changes in tariff rates on imports, there have been recently made

the following:

Goods formerly paying 2½ per cent ad valorem now pay 5 per cent; goods formerly paying 4 per cent ad valorem now pay 8 per cent; goods formerly paying 5 per cent ad valorem now pay 10 per cent; goods formerly paying 10 per cent ad valorem now pay 20 per cent; goods formerly paying 25 per cent ad valorem now pay 35 per cent; goods formerly paying 50 per cent ad valorem now pay 60 per cent; and on goods paying specific duties there is an advance of 10 per cent.

#### TAXES.

For commercial travelers there is a tax of \$50 per month of national money (about \$20 of United States gold) and this same rate is charged to any commercial house, with its head in a foreign country. Insurance agents pay \$200 per annum, and what we know as curbstone brokers the same. The owners of thrashing machines pay, for the privilege of operating them, as follows:

Fer an	
10 to 12 horsepower	\$250
6 to 8 horsepower	200
4 horsepower or less.	150

In none of the imposts or taxes do I find any discrimination whatever against the United States.

#### FREIGHT RATES.

Freight rates vary here, as everywhere, according to the demand. For instance, two months ago they were firm at 22s. (\$5.35) for Liverpool; they have since dropped to 12s. (\$2.92) and are now firmer at 15s. to 17s. (\$3.65 to \$4.14).

#### TRADE.

Of the exports to the United States for the year ending June 30, 1898, I am able, from the records of this office, to report the following:

[Values in United States gold.]

# Bones \$75, 984, 68 Calfakins 21, 517, 89 Cuttings, hide 1, 441, 15 Feathers (ostrich) 64, 64 Goatskins 638, 891, 13 Hair 165, 614, 11 Hides 1, 742, 696, 24 Kid skins 2, 272, 91 Maca skins 229, 30 Nutria skins 3, 899, 87

 Nutria skins
 3, 899. 87

 Sheepskins
 1, 575. 63

 Wool
 871, 147. 91

I have also been able to compile, from unofficial sources, a statement of the principal exports of the entire Argentine Republic for the first nine months of the current year, which is hereto appended.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Replaced by a statement of exports for the entire year, sent by Consul Ayers under date of January 23, 1899.



Of the imports into this district, I can learn nothing with positive or even approximate exactness, as even the records of this office only show what has been landed at this port from the United States, whereas much of the supply is landed at Buenos Ayres, and from there distributed through the provinces. From personal observation and persistent inquiries, I am enabled to report that the volume of trade with our country in the matter both of exports and imports, is increasing, not probably with great rapidity, but with a healthy growth. There seems to be, on every hand, an awakening to the advantage to the consumer of the nearness of the markets of the United States, no less than of the general superiority of the products it offers for sale. It is the universal verdict of traveling representatives of American firms, in all lines, that if they had a little more time to work up their trade, or fuller samples, or could give a little better terms as to time, etc., there would be scarcely a limit to the amount of goods they could sell There is no question of the fact that our goods, machinery, implements, hardware, fancy groceries; railway, telegraph, and electric supplies, and last but not least our coal, are in the front rank of popular estimation, and with a proper business attention to the wants and requirements of this peculiar people, the United States can stand forth as a stalwart competitor with the other producing nations of the world in this rich market.

Many of our dealers and exporters make the grievous mistake of sending good articles on orders for the first few shipments, until they think the trade is secured, and then allowing the quality to become deteriorated, which results not alone in the loss of trade in that article, but also in loss of confidence as to the reliability of our goods in general. In the matter of packing, also, there is frequently too much laxness. A short time since, a large shipment of railway supplies (car material). in all 327 packages, came to a railway company here so badly cased as not to stand their own weight in being lifted out of the ship, resulting in the wreck and loss, not alone of the goods, but of the reputation for care and thoroughness of American manufacturers and shippers. Such things militate against our country, and if I could only impress upon our manufacturers the absolute necessity of practical business judgment in packing for shipment to this or any other foreign country, where they are to come in competition with the careful, painstaking methods of European houses, I think this report would not have been written in vain. As to the necessity of a closer financial relation, that business transactions may be consummated with our own banks direct and not through the medium of English banking houses, as at present; of direct lines of steamers for the regular and rapid transmission of our mails and goods, with sufficient subsidies by our Government to justify perfect regularity of service; of the establishment, at a central distributive point, of warehouses for our manufactured goods, with resident agents, who would grow to learn the people, their customs, their language, and their financial standing, and with a system of credits that would enable us to compete also in that regard with the established European houses, I need not reiterate what has been often and better said before, and what is, presumably, the chronic cry of consuls in all the Latin American ports. These matters must all be met intelligently and with determination, if we really desire, as a commercial nation, to have our rightful share in the business of these our near and wealthy neighbors.

#### MAILS.

The time of transit of mail between Rosario and New York is now about thirty days by slow freight steamer direct, or thirty-five days by trans-Atlantic lines via England. With such improved service as might advantageously be inaugurated, this time could be reduced at least 40 per cent, with corresponding advantage to American trade and interests.

#### INDUSTRIES.

The principal industries of this district may be enumerated in the order of importance, as follows: Agriculture, sheep raising, cattle breeding, railways, distilleries, breweries, tobacco factories, sugar refineries, machine shops, and wood-working establishments. All but the first three are for the benefit of the country, and their products are strictly for home consumption. By reference to the tabular statements submitted herewith, it may be seen what of the products of the farm, the fold, or the pasture reach the United States, and what are sent to other Within the scope of a report of this character countries of the earth. it would not be possible to give even an approximate idea of my impressions of the possibilities of production in agriculture and its collateral branches of sheep and cattle breeding. I am moved, nevertheless, to remark that this fertile district, extending over an area from north to south of 750 miles, and from east to west of almost 200, as level as any of our Western prairies and as free from stick or stone, tree or shrub, watered by occasional streams; with a soil composed of a layer of black vegetable loam from 6 to 36 inches deep, next this being a subsoil of a sandy-clayey character, and under this still a hard clay, ordained by nature for holding the rainfall and keeping the moisture accessible to the grain roots; with a climate ranging from 57° F. in winter to 74° in summer on an average, where stock does not require housing, where there are no inclemencies to attack the comforts of man or beast the whole year round, where roads are easily made and kept and free from grades, so that the foreign buyer at the barrancas on the river bank can easily reach a market place for the crops of all kinds of grain the farmer may elect to cultivate, offers a home for many of the patient, overworked, and underfed toilers of our great cities, who, with only health, strength, and energy, and the skill of a farmer, may even without capital make for themselves homes and a competence, and help to develop this at present almost wholly uncultivated Eden. Here grow, with no care or attention after the crop is once started, four to six crops annually of the magnificent lucerne (alfalfa). The very ease with which crops are raised seems to beget a lazy lack of thrift, and the denizens seem to lapse into an indifference, which I am convinced, would not overtake American farmers in the face of such opportunities. The larger proportion by far of the farmers of the Argentines are Italians, with little practical knowledge and little real thoroughness or method in their tilling of the soil, yet with their rude appliances and slovenly tillage these fertile fields, of whose surface not a tithe has been touched, have yielded in the past year enough wheat to furnish bread for the millions of the Republic and, as the table of exports shows, shipments of nearly 700,000 tons to help feed the balance of the world. What this one industry would arrive at under careful, intelligent fostering can only be surmised. The crop now ripening is greater in acreage by fully 20 per cent in this district, and although it has been somewhat injured in the northern portions by recent frosts, yet by reason of comparative

freedom from invasion by the locust pest, the yield is variously estimated at from 25 to 35 per cent greater than that of 1897. Regarding the locusts, their genus, habits, and treatment, I have pleasure in appending hereto an article from the Standard, of Buenos Ayres, which is an intelligent and exhaustive, though brief, treatise on this interest-

ing but destructive insect.

As to the sheep-breeding industry, which is next in importance of those of this district, the table of exports shows that the Argentines are forging to the front as amongst the most extensive and successful sheep breeders in the world. Among the sheep products exported in the last year were tallow, over 21,000,000 kilos (46,296,600 pounds); wool, over 151,000,000 kilos (332,894,600 pounds); skins, over 17,000,000 kilos (37,478,200 pounds), and nearly 2,000,000 frozen wethers as mutton. But little of all this goes to the United States. The coarse Cordoba wool, which is mostly sought by our carpet manufacturers, is being rapidly bred out of the market, and is supplanted by the longer and finer wooled Lincoln and Merino, of which there are many large and very fine flocks in the Argentines. It is not possible to dilate as fully as I should like on the unparalleled progress that has been made in sheep farming here within the last twelve or fifteen years. A writer fully conversant with the subject, after an exhaustive review of all its phases of development, says in his peroration:

In a word, this vast smiling pampa is the home-elect of the sheep, and its numerous natural advantages place it far in the van of all sheep-breeding countries.

In the breeding of cattle for export, also, wonderful progress has been made. Where the wild, sinewy, and useless animals formerly roamed these plains, now, under intelligent care, herd upon herd of cattle of fine blood browse, useful for every utilitarian purpose and a mine of wealth to their owners. While constant and valuable additions are being made to the great herds of blooded stock, much is being exported, as the following exhibit will show:

Exports of live stock, first nine months of 1898.

	European continent.	England.	Brazil.	Саре.	Total.
Steers	760	77, 404	7, 089	90	85, 343
Wethers	81, 752	451, 222	902	3, 711	537, 587

An adjunct of the cattle industry is that of dairy farming, which, as may be seen by reference to Major James's paper, hereto appended, is becoming of constantly increasing importance, for reasons succinctly stated.

In Rosario, there are six railways, extending to the north, south, and west. They are owned almost entirely by English capitalists and operated by imported employees. The shops of two of these roads are located here and are important and extensive plants. One of them, that of the Central Argentine, occupies a space of about 2 square miles, and is thoroughly equipped for car and coach building and engine repairing, and has on its pay roll some 700 men. Almost all the machines are English made, though there are a few American lathes, punches, and shears, which can easily be picked out by their light build and better finish. Regarding our machinery in general, I have been told that American engines, though lighter, will do more work, making much more rapid revolutions than the English; but require, therefore,

more care in lubrication, etc., and intelligent attendance, in the absence of which the engine fails and is condemned, not through its own fault, but from lack of proper care. American thrashing machines, being but two-thirds as heavy and doing more and better work than the English, should be preferred, but for the same reason are more liable to get out of order than the more clumsy and cumbersome English machines. For this reason, they have failed as yet to supplant the English makes, notwithstanding the fact that the American machine is sold at about two-thirds the price of the English of the same thrashing capacity. If painstaking teachers were sent with our machinery to show its capabilities, exhibit it at fairs, etc. (men who can speak to these people in their own language), the demand for American machines for agricultural and all other purposes would greatly increase.

Of the other industries of this district, I will say that they are represented by many large and well-conducted establishments. In one of the cigar and cigarette manufactories, employing about 300 hands (many of them being girls), I found a large proportion of the machinery to be of American manufacture. This is a model plant. They consume a little more than 31 tons of tobacco monthly, using Bahia and Virginia leaf mostly, immense stocks of both being carried. There are several large distilleries in the district, besides many compounding and rectifying establishments; four breweries in Rosario, and many large machine shops for ship repair and such heavy work; flouring mills, with latest improved American machinery; furniture and general woodworking establishments, in all of which some of our machinery is in successful operation, with a prospect, so well is it liked, of its use increasing when business, which has had a two years' season of unprecedented dullness, begins to improve, as it now promises. There is also a very extensive sugar-refining plant here, the crude sugar being brought down the river from the northern provinces. Some 11,000 tons of Argentine sugar have been exported thus far this year.

#### COAL.

An instance of reward for persistent effort is afforded in the fact that, after many years, American coal is beginning to be used by the large consumers of the Plate and Parana rivers, and is giving such satisfaction that the handlers are establishing large places of storage and deposit and contemplate putting on a line of steamers to transport it to the various storage places on these rivers. An English railway official told me candidly a few days ago that, after a fair trial, he was convinced it was a better coal and would make steam more rapidly and economically than the best Cardiff.

#### GENERAL.

Since the inauguration of a new political administration, which seems to inspire the business community with confidence in the renewed prosperity and prolonged tranquillity of the country, the currency (paper) has very markedly and apparently permanently appreciated, and gold, which two months since was quoted at 275 to 285, has now fallen below 250, and, in fact, is to-day (October 26) quoted at 247.

Regarding the inquiries respecting cotton textiles, I will say that none are manufactured in this district, and the merchants, handlers of such as are here consumed, avow their inability to furnish the precise

technical information required by instructions.

As meager as I feel this report to be, it yet embodies all the information on the points touched that I have been able to obtain.

JAMES M. AYERS, Consul.

ROSARIO, October 26, 1898.

## Principal exports from Argentina for the calendar year 1898.

[Average weights: 1 bale wool=420 kilos (925 pounds); 1 bale sheepskins=450 kilos (992 pounds); 1 bale hair=450 kilos (992 pounds); 1 bale hair=450 kilos (992 pounds); 1 bale hay=50 kilos (110 pounds); 1 case butter=25 kilos (55 pounds); 1 pipe tallow=400 kilos (881 pounds); 1 hogshead tallow=200 kilos (440 pounds); 1 cask tallow=100 kilos (220 pounds)].

	D a-   Salt a		Dry Salt	Salt	0		Tallow.			
Destination.	Dry ox- hides.	Salt ox- hides.	horse- hides.	horse- hides.	Sheep- skins.	Hair.	Pip	es. Casks	Hogs- heads.	
United Kingdom United States France Germany Belgium Italy Cape Colony	82, 936 263, 270 155, 388 326, 966	Number. 49, 707 2, 150 163, 295 568, 888 442, 289 8, 901	100 122, 677 5, 210	Number. 586 116, 609 27, 947	Bales. 10, 910 86 48, 490 3, 481 404 8, 635	Bales. 292 1, 220 588 854 1, 723 756	10, 7 3, 5 1, 0 2 12, 8	512 510 67 30 50 66	9, 418 9, 455 1, 424 6, 300	
Brazil		31, 500 9, 201		5, 862	563	100 15	3, 9 5		18, 891	
Total	2, 076, 851	1, 275, 931	127, 987	151, 004	72, 559	5, 548	32, 9	92 26, 87	43, 968	
Destination.	Goat- skins.	WooL	Frozen wethers.	Wheat.	Maize	Line	eed.	Flour.	Bran.	
United Kingdom United States France Germany Belgium Italy Cape Colony Brasil To orders Total	30	24, 985 2 13, 240 2 230, 458 147, 259 86, 591 11, 602 1 1 144 514, 230 2	Number. 2, 458, 464 42, 298	Tons. 84, 898 34, 989 35, 900 125, 928 82, 406 73, 318 277, 815 16, 990 682, 244	Tons. 119, 46 125, 91 60, 95 98, 08 56, 71 27, 58 50, 80 201, 00 17, 76 758, 23	1 21, 4 12, 0 87, 1 4 9 8 44, 5 8, 6 154,	,700 ,395 ,815 ,116 ,850 ,731 ,590	70ns. 22 64 165 26, 207 168	Tons. 1, 127 5, 949 80, 348 1, 788 206 325 3, 405 5, 060 867 49, 075	
Destination.	Pollards.	Oilseed.	Birdseed.	Hay.	wood.		.000	Butter.	Sugar.	
United Kingdom United States France Germany Belgium Italy Cape Colony Brazil To orders Other countries	10, 691		49 5,873	8ales. 6, 199 63 6, 608 4, 700 118, 223 640, 310	5, 02 6, 42 85, 99 40, 24 5, 85 26, 59 27, 01	7	38 , 212 835	Cases. 26, 256	Tons. 13, 563 40 2, 231	
Total	149, 303	94, 190	5, 422	771, 184	147, 18	9 8	. 091	27, 647	15, 884	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> A similar statement has been received from Consul Mayer of Buenos Ayres.

#### LOCUSTS.

## [From the Buenos Ayres Standard.]

A law has been recently promulgated, defining the means to be adopted by the Government officials and citizens of the Republic for the destruction of locusts, and the entire question is of such moment in this agricultural country that it should be properly understood and not passed by with the careless mention and superficial observation that is meted out to many things.

First, let it be noted how little was thought about locusts, until some two years ago they appeared in the city and suburbs of Buenos Ayres, although they had ravaged parts of Santa Fe during several years, and must have been a periodical scourge in the country in earlier days, before agriculture was of importance.

Dwellers in town can not properly understand what destruction of crops means, and it is natural that they hear with indifference about what affects other people at a distance, but when myriads of locusts clouded the sky and alighted to disfigure local quintas, the object lesson was begun, and the newspapers were full of theories of the best methods of destruction, although most people had a sense of the impotency of human action. A few weeks previously, the leading merchants of Buenos Ayres had formed a committee and subscribed funds to obtain the best scientific advice on the subject, because it is no use to treat a disease till it has been properly diagnosed. There was at the time a prevailing idea that our locusts had some permanent breeding ground, from whence they emerged to maraud, although many people thought they came from distant lands, possibly from Mexico or Africe, and that it was useless to do anything. The best-informed people were quite at fault about the habits of locusts, until Professor Bruner's interesting and modestly written book appeared, giving the results of information gathered by the merchants, committee from many willing observers, who from all parts of the Republic answered the tabulated inquiries. Although further study is necessary, owing to the magnitude of the undertaking and the vastness of the country to be explored, Professor Bruner was able to establish on evidence some facts that are in the highest degree reassuring, and serve to save useless expenditure of money upon many impracticable methods.

The large migratory locust of the Argentine Republic was recognized as a separate species, and called "Schistocerca Paranensis" by Burmeister in 1861, and there is now no doubt that it is peculiar to the temperate regions of South America and is not a world-wide traveler. That being the case, it is of the greatest importance to know accurately its life history and to take advantage of habits that render it relatively easy of destruction, and possibly of annihilation. Most locusts of North America, like the "tucura" of the South, of this country, are, so to speak, grasshoppers and hard to catch, but the "Paranensis" species are migratory and gregarious, and from their habit of "bunching" comparatively easy to kill, especially during the earlier stages of existence. We will not attempt to define the methods of destruction, which are many, and it is very much a consideration of their most convenient and economical application; but, at any rate, we have very good authority for saying that the excellent work already done has had an appreciable effect, and that the swarms now appearing in the north of Santa Fe are fewer and smaller than last year.

The Government commission has recently published some revised "instruction" under this head, and, bearing in mind the excellent work done and the study of the question by many subcommissions, it is regrettable to find an erroneous statement to the effect that migratory locusts breed eight times or oftener every year. This statement can not have the authority of Professor d'Herculais, because it is an established entomological fact that our locust is normally single-brooded, although occasionally, there may be exceptions to this rule. Instead of inhabiting a permanent breeding ground, the Schistocerca Paranensis hibernates in the northwest and comes down in spring to lay eggs that develop into a fresh brood. This brood, after a period of continual hard eating, develops wings and ultimately flies away to remain in winter quarters about seven months and to become fully developed insects, thus completing the cycle of life in one year.

The region most frequented during winter seems to be northeast of Cordoba and Santiago del Estero and the north of Santa Fe and Entre Rios, but not the Chaco to any great extent. These regions are, so to speak, near at home, and if the energy already displayed in many quarters is continued and increased, there is little doubt that a terrible plague may be averted, or, at any rate, reduced to moderate proportions, by hard work and natural agencies, and without waiting for any heroic or sensational remedies. There is no doubt that many crops can be saved by using the methods of destruction now employed, and it will be a great pity if the work of destroying locusts is hindered by indifference or by neglect of an obvious duty, shown by people who are glad of any excuse to save themselves trouble and expense. Every locust killed may account for a possible brood of 70 to 120 in the following year, without reckoning the surprising amount of food required for its development.

#### THE DAIRY INDUSTRY.

#### [Paper by O. C. James.]

The dairy interests of the Province of Santa Fe are of very recent growth, and may be said to be in the transitory state from the purely pastoral. The incentive has not been so much an increased demand for butter, cheese, and milk, though this has been an important factor, as the more recent opening of the European markets for Argentine steers. A very little experience soon proved to the Argentine estanciero that he could not ship steers profitably to ports as distant as Liverpool, for instance, without taming the animals, and this necessitated tame dams, and the easiest mode of achieving this end was to divide the herds and allot a more or less greater number of cows to Italian or Basque families to be milked, the primary object being the speedy and healthy growth of steers for exportation. The cows were milked only in the morning and then sent to the pastures with their calves, the latter being separated from them in the evening and confined in small paddocks during the night. This system appears to attain the desired result The calves are continued on a milk diet much longer than if their dams were not milked by hand, and the mixed feed—milk and pasturage—keeps them in a thriving condition until the cows dry up, when they are prepared to continue their growth on grass alone.

At first, this milk was made up into cheese, but as the quality was not suitable for

At first, this milk was made up into cheese, but as the quality was not suitable for export the local market soon became overstocked and the attention of the producer was turned to butter making, English importing houses having their purchasing agents on the ground to instruct them in the matter of making, packing, and shipping. This system has not proved as profitable as would be supposed, on account of the isolated positions of the estancias, and the difficulty of making shipments of a uniform quality, a point of considerable importance to large dealers in England. The next step, obviously, was the establishment of great central factories, fitted with the most effective machinery and refrigerating installations known to science and mechanics, constructed and owned by the wealthy produce dealers of London. These were erected near the city of Buenos Ayres, and central skimming stations were established at various points on the railways—a great English company has seventeen of these stations on the Southern Railway alone—and from these, the cream is sent to the factory after having been reduced to the proper temperature, and is then made into butter for export. One factory is now making 4 tons of butter a day, and is establishing skimming stations wherever there promises to be a sufficient quantity of milk to justify the expense. One is now being erected in Las Rozas, in this Province, and doubtless, there will be many more springing up in every available or promising center on the railways running through the rich alfalfa districts of the province of Santa Fe.

The cows are rarely stall fed or given anything to eat besides the pasture of the rich fields of the pampas. Here, alfalfa grows more luxuriantly, perhaps, than in any part of the western continent. There are fields of alfalfa, leagues in extent—those of the Benitz Brothers, for instance, at estancia La California, near Las Rozas, which have been indiciously grazed for years, show no signs of deterioration.

which have been judiciously grazed for years, show no signs of deterioration. The establishment under my charge—the Carcaraña creamery—is rather exceptional in this country, from the fact that a high-class cheese is made, only Jersey cows and grades are kept, and they are milked morning and evening, the calves being orought up by hand. In fact, it is worked on the lines generally accepted by dairy farmers in the States, the only object being to get the greatest quantity of rich milk to be made into cheese, the raising of steers for export not being even a cellateral object. The cows are fed on ground feed—maize, bran, cured alfalfa, etc., to supplement the pasturage. Cheese is made to meet the home demand, though the export of the product has been tried and has promised success. The cheese made is that known as American cheddar.

## SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

Sugar.—The production of sugar in the provinces of Tucuman and Salta, from May to September of current year, amounted to 58,885 tons, of which 50,752 tons were produced in Tucuman, where sugar is the principal industry.

Freights.—Freight rates, though quiet on account of the descent of gold, are firm. The latest is now 21 shillings (\$5.10) in wheat charters

for February and March steamers.

Wool.—Wool stock accumulates quietly, with 9,000,000 kilos (19,841,400 pounds) on hand, of which 60 per cent is heavy cross. Market for all grades is steadily declining.

Cotton goods.—What are known as cotton (or canton) flannels all come from the United States. The other cotton goods of all grades

come almost exclusively from England and Germany.

Agricultural implements.—The most intelligent and thorough of the farmers of this district are the Swiss-Germans, and these obtain, as rapidly as they can afford to buy them, American agricultural implements, including threshers and engines. It needs only a season of tangible prosperity to increase this well-established demand, which our producers should be ready to meet here on the ground.

Immigration.—It is worthy of note that the Italian Steamship Company, controlling a line to the River Plate, is about to put on two additional steamers for the purpose of accommodating the increased

immigration that is expected here from Italy this year.

Outlook for crops.—Mr. H. B. Coffin, an American, and an eminent authority on agricultural matters, says, in speaking of the outlook for crops in his district (Carcaraña), "the condition of the crops is good, although late frosts would destroy from 10 to 15 per cent of wheat in flower. If locusts come now, they will be on the eve of depositing their eggs, and will do but little harm. The young take forty days to hatch and fifteen to twenty more to be able to do harm, and the wheat will then be beyond their reach. The maize in January will be more exposed." As Mr. Coffin is a member of the National Locust Commission, his statements are quite ex cathedra.

Coal.—Regarding the market for coal here, I have a note from the resident agent of the only United States coal that seems to have effected an entrance here in competition with the English (or Cardiff) coals, as

follows:

Pocahontas coal is at the disposal of our men-of-war at the following ports: Montevideo, La Plata, Buenos Ayres, Santos, and Rio de Janeiro, where a constant supply will be on hand from January 1, 1899. We have brought into the River Plate more than 15,000 tons for Argentine railways, and we now have 10,000 tons afloat for these markets.

This wedge has been inserted in the coal market by the company having sent a competent man here to travel and work up the trade. This has not been a matter of a few weeks or months, or an outlay of a few hundreds of dollars. Once in, on equal terms, the product will probably sell by its superior qualities. The same rule of striving for trade in many other lines would doubtless bring about like results.

Exchange.—The paper money of the country is rapidly appreciating in value, the fall in gold being quite sudden enough, under less favorable surroundings, to produce a financial panic. It has produced a quite

perceptible depression in business ventures.

JAMES M. AYERS, Consul.

Rosario, November 10, 1898.

## ARGENTINE AGRICULTURE IN 1898.

Consul Ayers writes from Rosario, January 23, 1899: I give below copy of a report made by Mr. William Goodwin to English correspondents, as to the relative condition of the wheat crop of this and former years. We agreed that a revised estimate of this season's crop would foot up an excess of 2,000,000 tons. Mr. Goodwin

Taken all around, 1898 has been a good year for Argentine agriculture, and there, have been no disasters. Prices of wheat and wool having been good and crops gen-

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erally satisfactory, it is considered that the losses of previous lean years have been to a great extent covered, so that a fair start is now made and a cycle of good seasons may be expected, the principal assets carried forward being a splendid crop of wheat, safe in stack, unless we have heavy rains in January, and a large increase in the flocks and herds, with prospect of good maize crops, as well as plentiful grasses.

The fall in the price of gold has therefore been tempered to all concerned, and with another year, new conditions of rental and credit will be settled to suit the

improved currency.

Locusts do not cause so much alarm, now that the possibility of keeping their ravages within bounds in the cultivated districts has been demonstrated, and since it is known that their habitat is confined to the Republic, so that when they can be followed to their hibernating quarters the process of extermination will not be impossible. At any rate, the locust plague has taught individuals to do some work for public good without relying altogether on the Government. This new departure resulted from the action of a few Buenos Ayres merchants, who subscribed a large sum of money for the expenses of thoroughly studying the life history of the Argentine locust.

So many disappointments have resulted from efforts to forecast the wheat crop that we are all very shy of saying much this year, and the consequence may be low estimates, but it is now probable that the export of 1899 will be as large as in 1894 (1,600,000 tons) and may reach 2,000,000 tons, because there are no failures of crop

in any district and quality will be generally good.

The feature of the year will be the crop of Buenos Ayres province, of which the most glowing accounts are received, and if the yield is up to appearance, this item in the balance sheet will be of importance in the present export as well as in future cultivation, and will hasten the southerly trend of wheat growing.

The fall in gold cuts down the paper price received by growers very severely, but there will be a saving in the price of bags, thrashing, and railway freight that makes a considerable difference on the other side; and, after all, it is the yield that most

affects the result of a crop to a farmer.

The inclosed table, which is really calculated backward from the exports because there are no reliable statistics of acreage, works out in accordance with what was generally thought to be the yield each year, showing very great difference in various 80280DB.

It is not likely that wheat growing can increase materially, unless the improved condition of the currency or some other obvious inducement attracts a large immigration; but, on the other hand, there is no reason to expect any falling off, because the class of Italians who till the soil are not fitted for any other work, and will go on at their present occupation as long as they get the necessary food, with hope of occasional good years. Land they always get on some terms, while their requirements of living are so small that they can get along. As long as cheap land and cheap living are obtainable, this will be a wheat growing and exporting country.

Maize will always be cultivated, but the export will depend more on the condition of the cattle trade—always supposing that there is no great drought and consequent failure of crop—than on prices, because stock feeding will increase very largely with the improvement of the class of animals and the advent of mixed farming, and it is more convenient to export maize in the form of meat; but the future of wheat export is beyond doubt, because home consumption can not increase with production.

## Calculation of Argentine wheat crops.

[Copied from official report of authorized grain inspector of River Plate.]

Year.	Wheat and flour exported.	Consump- tion of flour and seed wheat.	Total crop.	Estimated acreage.	Yield per acre.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		Bushels.
1890-91	405,000	440,000	845, 000	2, 700, 000	12
1891–92	495,000	485,000	980, 000	3, 300, 000	iī
1892-93	1,050,000	535, 000	1, 585, 000	4, 000, 000	144
1893-94	1, 655, 000	575,000	2, 240, 000	4, 600, 000	18
1894-95	1,055,000	590,000	1, 675, 000	5, 000, 000	12
1895-96		600,000	1, 223, 000	5, 000, 000	9
1896-97		600,000	736, 000	5,000,000	54
1897-98	770,000	630, 000	1, 400, 000	5, 000, 000	a 10
1898-99	b 1, 600, 000	650, 000	2, 250, 000	5, 500, 000	15

& Average eight years, 111 bushels.

b Estimated before thrashing.



# DECLARED EXPORTS, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Value of exports declared from the United States at the several consulates of the United States in the Argentine Republic during the year ended June 30, 1898.

Article.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.
BUENOS AYRES.	]				
Bones		\$7, 526. 25	\$26, 406, 42	\$13, 306, 00	\$83, 921. 36
Beeswax		1, 017. 60			1,017.60
Cedar logs				691. 63	1, 058. 97
Cotton cuttings				963. 31	963. 31
Essence of grain	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			405. 74	405.74
Hides, dry, ox and cow	418, 814. 11	806, 513. 48	850, 424. 30	405, 886, 22	2, 481, 638. 11
Hide cuttings	335.00	7, 938. 32	4, 988. 20	1, 586. 55	14, 848. 07
Hair	35, 617. 35	24, 149. 35	7, 370. 33	688.85	67, 825. 8
Newspapers		0 400 00	7 000 00	1, 006, 28	1, 006. 28
Ostrich feathers	0 800 00	2, 408. 00	7, 332. 66	307. 88	10, 048. 5
Quebracho extract	3,600.00	00 180 00	4, 166, 54		3, 600. 00
Quebracho wood	2, 296. 08 3, 649. 52	20, 173, 98		13, 431. 01	40, 067. 61
Salted tripes		3, 775. <b>9</b> 5 9, <b>2</b> 80. 01	7, 536. 36 12, 930, 08	1, 812, 31	16, 774. 14
Saited tripes	8,9/4.84	9, 280. 01	12, 930. 08	18, 693. 85	49, 878. 78
Bird	Į.		164, 10		164, 10
Calf	11, 489, 81	19, 482. 05		15, 306, 83	66, 903, 17
Deer		18, 462. 00	20,029.90	15, 500. 83	684. 51
Goat		9, 688, 11	45, 776. 80	12, 256, 76	81. 251. 76
Nutria	8, 032, 43	9, 034, 02	4, 639, 22	12, 200. (8	21, 705, 67
Chaon	0, 002. 40	415.46			415.46
SheepStag		1, 074. 80	1, 656. 46	1, 013. 35	3. 744. 61
Sheep casings		1,012.00	81.06		81.06
Kamniaa	1	1	•	1/5 00	145.00
Sinews Sugar Tails, ox and cow	9 034 04			140.00	2, 934, 94
Snoer	1 180 63		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1, 189, 63
Tails or and oow	1, 100.00	190 60			199.60
Tanning extract, dry		100.00	16, 506, 21	7, 630. 06	24, 136, 27
Tanning extract, dry Various		500.00	506.44	1, 000.00	1, 006, 44
Wool		111, 797. 63	250, 713. 15		375, 729. 90
Total					8, 853, 846, 51
			<del></del>		
ROSARIO.			ĺ		
Bones	28, 014. 29	19, 024. 01	21, 844, 87	7, 101, 51	75, 984, 68
Calfskins	3, 610, 33	<u>-</u>	17, 907, 56		21 517.89
Cuttings, hide	619 53	821.62			1, 441, 15
Feathers			64. 64		64. 64
Goatskins		198, 419, 09	149, 653. 47	147, 497. 94	638, 891. 13
Hair	60, 461, 45	52. <b>2</b> 03. 42		52, 949, 24	165, 614, 11
Hides		647, 932. 51	393, 442. 62	179, 612. 45	1, 742, 696. 24
Kid skins				2, 272. 91	2, 272 91
Maca skins		33.40	195. 90		<b>229</b> . 30
Nutria skins		738. 12	1, 284. 94	1, 926. 71	8, 899. 77
Sheepskins	907.46			668. 17	1, 575. 68
Wool	112, 976. 31	3 <b>2, 052</b> . 05	501, 795. 17	224, 324. 38	871, 147. 91
Total	871, 618. 66	951, 224. 22	1, 086, 139. 17	616, 353. 31	3, 525, 335. 36

# BOLIVIA.

In compliance with Department circular, I transmit report on the commerce of Bolivia for the first six months of 1898.

Receipts of the custom-house of Arica during the first six months of 1898.

[Values in bolivianos.]

Month.	Importa- tion duties.	35 per cent of Bolivia.		25 per cent of Chile.	Ware- house.	Total.
January February March April May June.	33, 350. 80 23, 153. 43	8, 457. 54 9, 547. 74 11, 672. 78 8, 103. 70 5, 232. 92 6, 926. 07	9, 665, 76 10, 911, 70 13, 340, 32 9, 261, 37 5, 980, 49 7, 915, 50	6, 041. 10 6, 819. 81 8, 337. 70 5, 788. 36 3, 737. 80 4, 947. 19	84. 16 340. 62 118. 22 117. 70 92. 28 125. 31	48, 412, 96 54, 899, 12 66, 819, 82 46, 424, 56 29, 994, 70 39, 702, 88
Total	142, 687. 85 \$59, 429	49, 940. 75 \$20, 800	57, 075. 14 \$23, 772	35, 671. 96 \$14, 857	878. 29 \$365	296, 253. 99 \$10, 935

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The importation of the custom house of La Paz during the first six months of 1898 was as follows:

	Bolivianos.		Bolivianos.
Ultramarine articles	149, 908, 03	Chilian brandy	4.80
Warehouse rent	5, 528. 18	Penalties	1, 058. 10
Local taxes	2, 263. 43	Foreign alcohol	27, 254. 40
Recognitions	58.50	Peruvian alcohol	1, 955. 20
Sugar and molasses	17, 146. 39	Policies and guides	520.00
Peruvian brandy	767.04		
Additional tax of 20 per cent.	29, 988. 63	Total	236, 452. 70
Value in United States curre	ncy		\$98, 483, 00

The exportation of the custom-house of La Paz during the first six months of 1898 was as follows:

	Bolivianos.	Bolivianos.
Silver, coined	1, 676, 56	Overcharges of policies and
		manifests
Rubber	19, 821, 16	Incomes of importation 236, 452.70
Gold	243. 17	•
Tin and bismuth	1, 088. 99	Total 260, 513. 61
		<b>*************************************</b>

Exports of Bolivian goods through the custom-house of Mollendo, Peru, during the first six months of 1898.

Articles.	Pack- ages.	Kilos.	Official value.	United States currency.
Gold Silver, coined Copper Tin Lead oree Antimony Quina Cocoa (leaves) Coffee Rubber Wools Hides Skins Several others	12 57, 039 5, 761 501 1, 235 1, 998 127 1, 336 3, 665 244 496 7	31, 288 204, 610 1, 311, 942 149, 410 12, 476 64, 199 89, 954 8, 905 82, 168 150, 385 16, 343 22, \$28 159	Bolivianos. 34, 155, 81 6, 742, 50 576, 103, 80 50, 841, 85 3, 770, 00 11, 513, 50 121, 133, 25 13, 050, 00 78, 747, 05 331, 159, 20 10, 614, 00 21, 474, 30 1, 829, 75 1, 921, 75	\$14, 226 2, 808 239, 947 21, 176 1, 570 4, 795 50, 452 5, 435 32, 798 137, 928 4, 421 8, 944 762
Total	72, 431	1, 910, 136. 898	1, 262. 156. 76	525, 688

Imports to Bolivia through the custom-house of Mollendo, Peru, during the first six months of 1898.

Articles.	Pack- ages.	Kilos.	Official value.	United States currency.
Cottons	93 177 2, 668 1, 695 4, 494	29, 532 31, 627 12, 920 526 8, 160 26, 815 138, 090 119, 469 342, 378 221, 648 7, 092	Bolivianos. 50, 252, 42 101, 475, 28 8, 970, 39 6, 509, 81 27, 792, 72 24, 029, 18 98, 842, 21 77, 265, 93 80, 510, 61 52, 503, 78 8, 082, 78	\$20, 930 42, 244 8, 786 2, 711 11, 576 10, 008 41, 168 32, 181 33, 533 21, 868 8, 369
Total	17, 860	938, 203	536, 235. 11	223, 342

The exchange in La Paz during the first six months of 1898 fluctuated as follows:

	Maxi mum.	Middle.	Mini- mum.
On London, 90 days' sight         pence           On Paris, 90 days' sight         franca           On New York premium         dollars           On Lima, 30 days' sight         per cent           On Valparaiso, 30 days' sight         do           On Antofagasta, 30 days' sight         do           On Santiago, 30 days' sight         do	182 1.87 2.50 43 6 9	171 1.84 2.47 40 6	16 <u>1</u> 1. 76 2. 47 40 3 3

GERARDO ZALLES, Vice-Consul.

LA PAZ, January 20, 1899.

# BRAZIL.

## REPORT FROM CONSULATE-GENERAL AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

On account of the absence of any official figures, it is impossible to give a detailed statement of the commercial movement of Rio de Janeiro for the first halt of the current year. A fairly correct approximation of the trade will demonstrate that, with the exception of one or two articles, imports have very considerably decreased in quantities. This fact is chiefly due to the severe financial crusis through which the United States of Brazil, or, more correctly, the coffee-producing States of Brazil, are now passing. The serious depreciation in the value of coffee, caused by overproduction, has reduced the purchasing power to such a degree that the utmost economy has been forced upon commerce in all its branches, and principally those which touch foreign markets.

A modification of the import duties stimulated the importation of some articles during the first quarter of the year, particularly cotton goods and Portuguese wines. But the alarming depreciation of the Brazilian currency embarrassed such of the dealers as had gold obligations maturing, and finally led to various failures, or suspensions, in which large sums were involved. In most cases these were compromised privately, and by this action, the actual amounts involved and the names of the parties interested were not allowed to be published.

Since last April, when the lowest point was touched (55d. per milreis), there has been a decided advance in the exchange value of the currency. This improvement is chiefly due to the "moratorium" obtained by the Brazilian Government in June from its (London) creditors, by which arrangement the payment of the interest on the foreign funded debt of Brazil and some other gold engagements has been postponed for three years. Speculation, ever on the alert, has further developed appreciation in the value of the milreis, which, on June 30, was quoted at 7½d. In other words, the gold value of the paper milreis advanced from 11½ to 15 cents. The injurious influence of these constant fluctuations in the currency upon commerce, and particularly upon the import trade, is self-evident, and the old experience repeats itself—the prices of the necessities of life are very slow to adapt themselves to the increased currency value. There is no change yet noticeable in the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In reply to Department circular of August 5, 1898.

prices of foodstuffs or clothing. It may be a long while before the benefits resulting from the appreciation of the currency will reach the

working classes.

It is probably due to recent bitter experiences that, notwithstanding the present advance in the gold value of the Brazilian currency, importers refrain from entering into large ventures. Many seem to fear a reaction, for which there is no lack of precedent in the later history of Brazil. While it must be acknowledged that there are earnest, and almost pathetic, efforts made on the part of Brazil's leading men to establish, or reestablish, this country on a sound economic basis, it can not be overlooked that they have to contend with grave difficulties, and the process of establishing a permanently sound and solid basis for commerce and trade must necessarily be slow.

Through an infatuation, similar to that which prevailed in our Southern States prior to the rebellion, when "cotton was king," the Brazilian planters in the great States of Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, and Minas Geraes, intoxicated by the extreme prices that were ruling in the coffee market up to the year 1896, virtually abandoned the production of all foodstuffs, and concentrated all their efforts upon coffee culture. Hence all the ordinary articles of consumption had to be imported—imported, not, as it was the case with our Southern States before 1861, from different sections of the same country (one part of the nation buying from the other) but from abroad, which required payment in gold.

When the coffee prices were at their height, affording large profits to the producers and dealers, a great financial "boom" set in, which strongly influenced the commercial and industrial life of the whole nation. Fictitious values were created, large responsibilities and expenditures incurred by the Government, as well as by private enterprises, and when coffee, the great Brazilian staple, received its first serious check in 1896, the trade of Brazil was unprepared.

The value of coffee has steadily declined since, and the balance due foreign markets has been but slowly reduced. During the months of March and April of the current year, a general suspension of payments.

seemed unpleasantly near the import trade of Brazil.

The above-mentioned financial arrangement of the Brazilian Government averted this disaster. It is apparent that the credit of this country has suffered badly, but also that the severe experience of the past years will not be thrown away upon the Brazilian people, and will serve as a lesson for the future. Whatever they may have lost recently, the leading men have not lost their great resources, their intense love of country, and their ardent desire to rehabilitate Brazil in the eyes of the civilized world, and restore to it the confidence this country has always inspired abroad almost from the first moment it entered upon its national existence.

As a matter of necessity, the importation of some articles has been very much reduced—for instance, indian corn, which Brazil has heretofore imported in enormous quantities from the River Plate, notwithstanding the fact that two crops per annum can generally be obtained on its own soil. As to the other articles, only the quantities required for immediate consumption appear to have been imported.

The present period is certainly not very favorable for an attempt to extend the trade of the United States with Brazil. Not that I wish to discourage intelligent and energetic efforts in this direction; on the contrary. Now is the time to sow the seeds for a harvest to be reaped when the times become better. I would advise, however, for the present, the utmost prudence in new transactions. The success of our trade in

Brazil now depends less on the acknowledged superiority of the goods with which we come to this market than on the ability of the pros-

pective Brazilian buyers to pay for them.

Owing to the precarious conditions of finance and trade prevailing at present in Brazil, the realization of the cherished project of establishing an American bank here and a new steamer line between the United States and the ports of Brazil must necessarily be retarded. A much reduced import trade and a steamer freight rate of 10 cents per bag of coffee (110 lbs.) from Rio to New York, are facts not calculated to stimulate new American-Brazilian steamship enterprises.

#### TARIFF.

As to the Brazilian tariff, the financial condition of the Government has forced upon it a change nearly every year for the last eight years. In every case, the duties have been increased. During the past year a mixed commission of Government officials, merchants, and manufacturers organized the tariff that went into effect on January 1, 1898, a translation of which was transmitted to the Department of State by Minister Conger immediately after its publication.

But even this tariff has not produced the requisite revenue, and another increase will probably take place in a very short time. The present Congress will undoubtedly submit important changes, among which will be the proposition to collect a part of the import duties in

gold.2

# PATENTS, MERCHANDISE MARKS, ETC,

In reply to the circular of the Department of State, I have to report that there is no legal requirement in Brazil causing goods of foreign manufacture to be marked with a stamp of origin. Patent rights are granted upon application through the recognized agents here, and most articles manufactured in foreign countries are protected by their

registered trade-marks.

Cottons.—It is very difficult to obtain accurate information regarding the manufacture of cotton goods in Brazil, as this branch of the few home industries is almost exclusively controlled by foreigners-Englishmen, Germans, and Frenchmen-who guard the secret of their methods very jealously. The textile industry, particularly so far as the manufacture of cotton goods is concerned, has made some progress lately in Brazil. Cotton weaving is well established here, and most of the larger mills spin their own thread, or even furnish it to A large quantity of thread, some of it dyed, comes from abroad. But since 1895, the import of cotton goods into Brazil has steadily decreased, from 55,000 packages in 1895 to 26,000 packages in 1897. For 1898, the decrease is still more considerable, due partly to increased home production, partly to diminished consumption, forced by the "hard times." The import duties on cotton goods collected by the Brazilian Government were 115,186,940 milreis in 1896 and 88,187,113 in 1897, a decrease of 26,999,827 milreis. There are about \$15,000,000 invested in the Brazilian cotton industry, which employs about 200,000 operatives, mostly women and children. The wages are extremely low. Skilled and experienced men earn 5 to 6 milreis (75 cents to \$1), children 1 milreis, and women from 3 to 4 milreis a day of ten to twelve hours. As the Brazilian cotton is of a very fine quality and abundant, it will

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Printed in Advance Sheets No. 64, March 18: Consular Reports No. 212, May, 1898.
<sup>2</sup> See Advance Sheets No. 267, November 7: Consular Reports No. 221, January, 1899.

be more difficult from year to year for the importers to compete with home industry. The low rate of exchange is particularly favorable to the cotton manufacturers here, and nearly all declared dividends for the first half of 1898.

Industries.—Excessive duties, stamp taxes, etc., have almost entirely banished foreign candles, matches, and beer. They gave way to the "national" product. The material, however, for those "national" products in each case comes from abroad; the chemicals, sticks, and boxes for matches all come—or until very recently have come—from Germany, whence come also the malt and the hops for the beer brewed in Rio, while nearly all the tallow used by the candle makers comes from the River Plata. This anomaly, which involves a serious loss in revenue to the Government, seems to attract but little attention.

In connection with the industries of Brazil, I desire to mention two American enterprises recently established here, each of which conveys an interesting object lesson—a branch of the Diamond Match Company and the refining works of the Standard Oil Company. In consequence of the very high duties on matches, the Diamond Match Company organized a stock company here for the purpose of establishing a branch factory. Prominent Brazilians were interested in the enterprise; machines were sent from the United States, and the manufacturing was begun on a large scale, to the satisfaction of all concerned. The Brazilians have a new national enterprise, the Diamond Match people the majority of stock, the price of matches has considerably decreased, and the profits are said to be very considerable. I have learned that similar branches have been established in the Argentine Republic and in Chile and Peru.

A gloomy contrast to this bright picture is presented by the venture of the Standard Oil Company. This company erected, in the immediate vicinity of Rio, on the Ilha do Governador, an extensive refining plant, costing about \$500,000. The works were put in operation in January, 1897, and up to January, 1898, refined 272,000 cases of crude oil sent from the United States. Their very prosperity seems to have been their misfortune. Special demands were made upon the management, and refused, when, suddenly and without warning, a tariff act passed the Brazilian Congress which brought the fine and expensive works to a standstill with a jerk. The duty on refined oil was lowered from 140 reis a kilo to 70 reis. The plant has been idle since the 1st of January. Whether it will ever resume its activity depends on the

next Congress.

# UNITED STATES TRADE.

As yet, American merchants and manufacturers are far from having their legitimate share of the Brazilian import trade, and they have to work for it with the same tenacity and thoroughness as their European competitors, who came here many years before them. In this connection, I desire to reiterate what I have said in former reports—the practice of trying to attract business by compiling comprehensive catalogues is absolutely useless here. They would serve their purpose only if an agent who speaks the Portuguese language fluently would present them.

An American trade paper published here in the Portuguese language, or judicious advertising in the local press of Rio, would far better serve the interests of American trade. Americans must remember, however, that Spanish is quite as much a foreign language as English in Brazil. So many of those that come here trying to represent Amer-

ican interests are helpless, because they speak neither Portuguese nor French. The Europeans doing business in Brazil as a rule speak English and German, besides Portuguese and French, which fact is, of course, greatly to their advantage.

I inclose a list showing the quantities of the leading articles imported in 1897 and 1898. The very remarkable decrease in the imports is partly due to diminished consumption, partly to an increased home

production.

That the justly celebrated American hams cut such a small figure here is principally due to the fact that they are not packed appropriately for the Rio market. I was assured that a great many of the so-called English hams sold here originated in Chicago packing houses. They go by way of England solely for the purpose of being repacked there to suit the Brazilian climate.

Of the 532,437 tons of coal imported here in 1897, only 14,405 came from the United States. These were imported for the gas works, and not a pound went to a dealer. As American coal need not fear a fair competition in this market, I have endeavored ever since my arrival here, last January, to help secure for it its legitimate share of the trade, and I think I will soon be able to show results.

For further details and suggestions as to trade and commerce in Brazil, I beg leave to refer to previous reports to the Department of State.<sup>1</sup>

Imports at the port of Rio Janeiro from January 1 to September 30, 1898, as compared with the year 1897.

	18	98.	1897.	
Article.	Imports from the United States.	Total imports.	Imports from the United States.	Total imports
Beans and peasebags.	4, 150	45, 682	37, 344	106, 44
Beerpackages	. 15	635	250	3, 04
Butter	705	27, 776	1, 061	51, 24
Candlesdodo		3, 676		10,69
Cattle head		6, 245		12, 19
Cows and steersdo		9,819		21.85
Sheepdo		2		1. 62
Coal tons.		467, 027	14, 405	532, 43
Codfish packages.		96, 241	38, 890	150, 39
Cement	1, 555	119, 399	30,000	196, 70
Cotton (fabrics) packages.	866	27, 882	1, 177	26. 28
Flour barrels		180, 114	252, 991	836, 53
Hams packages.	15	2, 358	20	3, 86
Hav bales.	10	202, 269		286, 03
Indian corn bags.		286, 675	10,000	1, 254, 09
Jerked beefbales		355, 327	10,000	570. 85
Kerosene	293, 986	293, 986	475, 767	
		112, 404		
Lardpackages Pine:	112, 404	112, 404	141, 990	141, 90
	21, 403	21, 403	25, 940	0.0
Yellowfeet.				25, 94
Whitedo		3,924	5, 830	5, 83
Sprucedo		1,517		6, 09
Pork and baconpackages.		15, 497	76, 088	76, 06
Ricebags		876, 709	····	1, 237, 27
Rosin barrels		13, 007	21, 318	21, 34
Spirits of turpentinecases.		6, 230	7, 644	7, 61
Wheatbags.		864, 254	323, 969	1, 067, 91
Wine, Portuguese		32, 181		33, 53
Cases.		154, 563		270, 83

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See Drug trade at Rio de Janeiro (Special Consular Reports No. XIV); Cycle trade in Brazil (Advance Sheets No. 110, May 10: Consular Reports No. 214, July, 1898); Soap trade in Brazil (Special Consular Reports No. XV); Coffee crop and trade of Brazil (Advance Sheets No. 226, September 22: Consular Reports No. 218, November, 1898); Resources of Brazil (Advance Sheets No. 226, September 22: Consular Reports No. 218, November, 1898); Importation of American glassware, lamps, plated ware, etc. (Advance Sheets No. 246, October 14: Consular Reports No. 219, December, 1898); Steamship lines to Rie de Janeiro (Advance Sheets No. 255, October 24: Consular Reports No. 219, December, 1898).

### EXCHANGE.

The table of exchange values I give below affords an interesting study to financiers and exporters. I may add that the present rate of exchange, low as it still is, will probably not remain at its present figure very long. A downward movement is expected by many toward the end of November.

Foreign exchange at Rio in 1898	Foreign	exchange	at	Rio	in	1898
---------------------------------	---------	----------	----	-----	----	------

Month.	Rate per milreis.	London, per pound.	New York, per dollar.		Hamburg, per mark.
January February March April May June July August September	6] to 6] to 6] to 6] to 6] to 6] to 6] to 7] 6] to 7] 6] to 7] 7] to 7]	Mitreis. 34. 133-35. 556 35. 229-86. 398 36. 056-40. 000 42. 067 33. 684-42. 667 30. 968-34. 909 31. 736-34. 594 32. 000-33. 391 29. 202-32. 269	7. 392-7. 613 7. 539-8. 415 8. 326-9. 011 7. 000-9. 011 6. 484-7. 432 6. 617-7. 256 6. 675-7. 018	1. 400-1. 447 1. 433-1. 597 1. 589-1. 697 1. 339-1. 697 1. 231-1. 413 1. 261-1. 375 1. 272-1. 328	Milreis. 1. 682-1. 749 1. 729-1. 786 1. 769-1. 967 1. 960-2. 098 1. 553-2. 098 1. 550-1. 744 1. 557-1. 694 1. 570-1. 642 1. 433-1. 583

The quotations on London, Paris, and Hamburg are the extreme posted rates for 90 days' sight bills; those on New York, for bills at sight; in all cases, for bank paper.

TRANSPORTATION.

I give below a statement of steamship lines calling at this port:

Name of line.	Nationality.	Head office.	Intervals of sailing.	Destination.
Steamshiplines to and from				
the United States:			į i	
Lamport & Holt	British	Liverpool	Once a fortnight to New York.	Once a fortnight to New Orleans.
Prince Line	do	Newcastle on Type.		2.0 % 0120213.
Norton Line	40	Liverneel	do	
Clares Ties		War-base	O	No. Wash
Sloman Line Chargeur Reunis	German	namourg	Once a monta	New LOPE.
Chargeur Keunis	French	mavre	ao	New Orleans.
Coast lines:				
Lloyd Brazileiro	Brazilian	Rio de Janeiro	Once a week	Northern and south ern ports of Brazil.
Navegação Costeira &	do	do	do	Do.
Lage Irmaña.			ŀ	,
Esperanca Maritima	do	do	do	Do.
Esperança Maritima Espirito Santense de	do	do	do	Do.
Navagação a vanor				
Navegação a vapor. Cia Pernambucana de	do	Decifo	do	Do.
Navegação.			ŀ	10.
São João da Barra e Campos.	do	São João da Barra	do	Do.
Viação do Brazil	do.		do.	Diver Sen Prencies
v ração do Drazii		WIG GO S STIGILO		and its tributaries

The steamship lines to and from the United States have formed a trust and adopted a uniform schedule of freight for the transportation of coffee from Santos and Rio to the United States. Until recently they charged 40 cents per bag of 60 kilos (110 pounds), then they reduced their rate to 15 cents, and since the middle of September their freight rate is 10 cents per bag of 60 kilos.

#### PORT CHARGES.

Light dues, 100 milreis (gold) or \$5.46; hospital dues, 1.920 milreis (26 cents) each man of the crew, including officers, and also 18 milreis (\$2.52) for each vessel; pass fees, 9.800 milreis (\$1.37).

Stamp duty on freight (outward), 4 and 10 per cent. These charges are all in paper currency, except light dues, as above.<sup>1</sup>

### PORT REGULATIONS.

A vessel coming in has to wait at the free port for the visit of health and customs officers, who have to examine bills of health issued by the Brazilian consuls abroad and to receive the consular manifests and all other papers referring to the ship's cargo. When all has been found in order, the captain is allowed to proceed to the final anchorage, where the discharge can begin as soon as all the custom-house papers are ready. Steamers belonging to regular lines and enjoying packet privileges can begin discharging and loading as soon as the ship's papers have been found in order, and need not wait until the custom papers are ready.

During the winter time, i. e., from April to November, vessels are allowed to discharge and load alongside the wharves and warehouses.

General cargo is almost always discharged into lighters and thence into the custom-house, or warehouses, called "trapiches."

Bulk articles are discharged on shore direct during the winter months. Coffee is received into lighters and transported to the vessels.

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

The Estrada de Ferro Central do Brazil and the Leopoldina Railway

Company, Limited, provide means of communication by land.

The freight on goods is subject to charges according to the rise or fall in exchange. This applies to both the above lines. Printed tariffs are issued from time to time.

EUGENE SEEGER, Consul-General.

RIO DE JANEIRO, October 15, 1898.

## BRAZILIAN TRADE IN 1898.

At the beginning of the year 1898, the financial horizon of Brazil was covered with dark clouds. Everybody seemed to feel that a disaster was approaching. Political difficulties of a serious nature added to the dangers of the already critical situation, and, to cap the climax, the price of coffee, Brazil's great staple, went steadily down.

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England, Brazil's chief creditor, became alarmed. Brazilian 4 per cent bonds were quoted at 42½ in London in the latter part of April, and, after a slight reaction, at the same price in May. The foreign banks here withdrew their funds as fast as practicable, and are said to have remitted to their European offices not less than £1,000,000 during the first four months of the year.

There was no doubt that only heroic measures could save the country's finances from utter wreck, but no agreement could be reached as to the method and direction to be adopted. Some of the rural press and a certain element in the cities were clamoring for a suspension of the interest on the foreign debt. Importers complained that the

<sup>&#</sup>x27;The value of the paper milreis may be estimated at about 14 cents; the gold milreis is valued at 54.6 cents.



national treasury was absorbing an excessive part of the exchange furnished by the exports of the country. To this, the official organs replied that the necessities of the Government abroad (the interest on the debt) were known, and the imports ought to have been curtailed. In the month of May a committee, appointed by an influential association known as the "Centro Commercial" (headquarters at Rio), visited President Moraes and handed him a memorial, in which the suspension of the payment of interest on the foreign debt was not exactly advocated, but very plainly hinted at. President Moraes answered that the Government was successfully negotiating with parties abroad for a financial arrangement which would ameliorate the financial strain under which the nation was suffering. From this declaration dates the beginning of the improvement; it terminated the acute stage of the crisis.

The result of those negotiations was the often quoted "moratorium," a contract between the Brazilian Government and its (English) creditors, signed June 16, 1898, which provides that the interest on the funded foreign loans during the next three years should be paid in five per cent bonds. The interest guaranties to railroad companies operating in Brazil with English capital were included in this arrangement. It would be an exaggeration to say this contract gave universal The optimists were disappointed; the pessimists more satisfaction. than pleased. It was certainly the best that Brazil could obtain, and the fact that the exchange market was relieved, at least for three years, of Government interference, to the extent of about £3,000,000 a year, was a decided immediate gain. It was a herculean task for the minister of finance to annually convert enough of the revenue—received in irredeemable and depreciated paper money—into gold, to meet the requirements of the foreign debt.

The arrangement with the London creditors necessitated some similar measure with the holders of gold loans in Brazil, and in June, a decree was published reconverting into bonds, earning 5 per cent paper, some 140,000,000 milreis that in 1890 had been converted from 5 per cent paper interest to 4 per cent gold interest. A premium of 22 per cent was offered the holders of this debt, and the result of the transaction was guaranteed by the banks of Rio. It was perfectly successful, for only some 500,000 milreis were presented for payment, which, in accordance with the law of 1890, were payable in currency. This reconversion left only the 1868 gold loan and the 1889 gold loan, both held in Brazil, to be treated, and authority to enter into some agreement with the respective holders was granted by Congress as an extra clause in

the budget law of 1899.

The following table shows the state of the funded debt of Brazil on December 31, 1898:

Foreign total	£35, 758, 364
Domestic, currency milreis	491, 619, 100
Domestic, gold, loan of 1868dodo	11, 584, 500
Domestic, gold, loan of 1879do	24, 679, 000
Domestic, gold, loan of 1889dodo	109, 694, 000

The 1897 loan had been largely transferred to Europe, and was included in the London contract. Of the 1889 loan, only 18,350,000 milreis are in circulation, the balance being held by the treasury, which purchased it with gold deposited by banks of issue, whose privilege was afterwards canceled.

Of course everybody understands that the "moratorium" does not

constitute a solution of Brazil's great financial problem, but merely an opportunity for solution. The next important step is economy and reform in the National Government, and President Campos Salles stands publicly pledged to it. His great administrative ability is acknowledged everywhere. If it is true, as generally rumored in business circles, that since December, negotiations have been pending in London with a syndicate backed by the Rothschilds for the sale or lease of the great Central Railroad of Brazil (a very valuable Government property, although for various reasons unproductive of late), and that these negotiations are likely to come to a satisfactory conclusion, Brazil will leap from financial misery into prosperity at once. There would be a sharp and sudden rise of exchange and Brazilian securities, the currency would reach a stage of reasonable stability, and commerce and trade would recover from their feverish condition and become normal.

At the commencement of the year of 1899, these net gains are apparent: Inauguration of governmental reforms; strongly increased confidence at home and abroad; and a fair foundation for a sound money system, through the 10 per cent gold duties collected under the new tariff law.

#### IMPORTS.

The tariff law of 1898 evidently favored some articles, particularly manufactures of cotton, and wines of a certain alcoholic degree, imports of which increased considerably during the year, even before the levying of 10 per cent in gold on foreign imports came up for discussion. In other articles, the receipts nearly all show a decrease as against the figures for last year, although, either because of the rise in exchange during the last quarter or because stocks became very much reduced, there was an increase during this period. The imports of cotton goods were particularly large in November and December.

Here are some details concerning the imports:

Beans and pease.—The receipts were 94,136 bags of foreign against

106,447 bags in 1897. No quotations are furnished.

Beer.—The light beers of native production, aided by the duties, have nearly driven foreign beer out of the market. The total receipts in 1898 vere 1,190 packages, of which 1,097 were British, against 3,045 packages in 1897. Guinness' stout was quoted from 22\$000 to 23\$000 (\$3.15 to \$3.22) per dozen.

Butter.—France supplies the greater part of this article. In 1898, the total receipts were 44,479 cases, of which 32,517 cases were French, which were quoted at 2\$600 to 3\$060 (36 to 43 cents) per half kilo. In

1897, the receipts were 51,243 cases.

Candles. — The domestic article also competes sharply with the imported. In 1898, receipts were 5,898 cases against 10,962 cases in 1897. Prices ranged from 840 to 860 reis (11.7 to 12 cents) per packet for common to 940 to 960 reis (13.1 to 13.4 cents) for the better qualities.

Cement.—Belgium is one principal source of supply. In 1898, of a total importation of 135,960 casks, 86,902 casks were Belgian. In 1897, receipts were 196,790 casks. Quotations varied from 19\$000 to 21\$000 (\$2.66 to \$2.94) per cask for British to 12\$500 to 15\$000 (\$1.75 to \$2.10) for Belgian.

<sup>&#</sup>x27;Taking the market value of the Brazilian milreis as 14 cents.

Codfish.—The receipts in 1898 were 125,870 packages, or 45,057 packages Canadian or Newfoundland; 28,871 Norwegian, and 51,942 sundries, the last being for the most part Newfoundland fish shipped via New York. In 1897, the total imports were 150,395 packages. During the year Canadian fish varied between 40\$000 to 60\$000 (\$5.60 to \$8.40) per drum, and Norwegian from 50\$000 to 65\$000 (\$7.00 to \$9.10) per case.

Flour.—The imports of foreign for 1898 were 273,137 barrels, against 336,533 barrels in 1897. The two local mills produced the equivalent of 645,250 barrels, against 584,707 barrels in the preceding year. American flour was quoted at the extremes of 35\$000 to 80\$000 (\$4.90 to \$11.20); River Plate from 28\$000 to 73\$500 (\$3.92 to \$10.29), and domestic flour from 33\$000 to 80\$000 (\$4.62 to \$11.20) per barrel.

Hay.—Receipts were 285,987 bales, against 286,033 bales in 1897, all from the River Plate. Extreme quotations were 125 to 250 reis (1.7 to

3.5 cents) per kilogram (2.2 pounds).

Indian corn.—In 1898, imports of foreign were 422,286 bags, against 1,254,097 bags in 1897. Prices for River Plate corn varied between 7\$300 (\$1.02) and 12\$000 (\$1.68) per bag of 62 kilograms (136 pounds).

Kerosene.—Receipts were 430,286 cases, against 475,767 cases in 1897, and extreme quotations were 8\$500 to 16\$000 (\$1.19 to \$2.24) per case.

Lard.—The imports reached 161,455 kegs and 16,434 cases, against 128,285 kegs and 13,735 cases in 1897; a quantity of lard in pails was also received. Prices for American ranged from 640 reis to 1\$200 (8.9 to 16.8 cents) per pound.

Pine, pitch.—In 1898, the receipts were 26,018,837 feet, against 25,940,429 feet in the preceding year. Quotations were 74\$000 to

87\$000 (\$10.36 to \$12.18) per dozen of 378 linear feet.

Pine, spruce.—The receipts were 4,575,161 feet, against 6,095,115 feet in 1897, and the extreme prices quoted were 83\$000 to 90\$000 (\$11.62 to \$12.60) per dozen of 378 linear feet.

Pine, white.—The imports amounted to 5,174,312 feet, against 5,830,964 feet in the preceding year. Extreme quotations were 180 to

320 reis (2.5 to 4.4 cents) per foot.

Pork and bacon.—Under this head are included only the supplies from the United States. A considerable quantity of English-cured bacon is received, but the custom-house appears to have included it under the class of hams. In 1898 the receipts were 18,102 barrels, 3,900 half barrels, and 1,037 cases, against 52,104 barrels, 14,207 half barrels, and 9,777 various packages in 1897. American pork comes into direct competition with the native article, and the smaller supply most probably was caused by an increased production in the country. Extreme quotations for foreign during the year were 1\$380 to 2\$100 (19.3 to 29.4 cents) per kilogram (2.2 pounds).

Rice.—The receipts were 1,118,342 bags from Rangoon and 11,982

Rice.—The receipts were 1,118,342 bags from Rangoon and 11,982 bags via Europe; total, 1,130,324 bags, against 1,237,277 bags in 1898. The extreme quotations, per bag of 60 kilos (132 pounds), were from

20\$000 to 24\$000 (\$2.80 to \$3.36).

Rosin.—In 1898, the imports were 21,289 barrels, against 21,346 in 1897. Prices varied from 21\$000 to 26\$000 (\$2.94 to \$3.64) per barrel

of 280 pounds, according to quality.

Spirits of turpentine.—In 1898, the receipts were 9,380 cases, against 7,914 cases in the preceding year. Extreme quotations were 1\$000 to 2\$500 (14 to 35 cents) per kilogram (2.2 pounds).

Wine.—The imports were received from the following countries:

	1898.			1897.		
Countries.	Quartos.	Barrels. Cases.	Cases.	Quartos.	Barrels.	Cases.
France	4, 1 <b>69</b> 6, 773	57 1, <b>46</b> 5	6, 627 4, 833	3, <b>983</b> 5, <b>477</b>	231 1, 715	6, 678 7, 295
0			18	98.	18	97.
Countries.			Pipes.	Cases.	Pipes.	Cases.
PortugalSpainSundries	- <b></b>		43, 835 15, 591 5, 141	231, 153 1, 074 4, 067	38, 420 9, 792 1, 790	290, 833 1, 692 6, 186

Only the common Portuguese and Spanish wines are quoted in the market, and the extremes in 1898 were, per pipe, 250\$000 to 500\$000 (\$35 to \$70), according to quality.

The following were also imported:

Article.	From the United States.	From all countries.
Beans and pease         bags           Beer         packages           Butter         cases           Flour         barrels           Kerosene         cases           Lard         packages           Pine, all kinds         M feet           Pork and beans         packages           Rosin         barrols           Spirits of turpentine         cases           Wheat         tons           Cotton goods         packages           Coal         tons	29, 840 115 1, 300 213, 837 430, 286 180, 025 32, 186 23, 039 21, 261 9, 340 10, 159 1, 388 25, 327	94, 136 1, 190 44, 479 273, 637 490, 286 180, 025 35, 768 23, 039 21, 289 9, 390 83, 112 46, 618 575, 835

As I have reported before, an American firm (the Toms Creek Coal Company) was the lowest bidder for furnishing 120,000 tons of coal for the Central Railroad of Brazil, owned by the Government, but it somehow or other did not obtain the contract, although it offered all the security requisite for the fulfillment of the contract according to the official specifications. There is no doubt, however, that in the near future American dealers will succeed in securing a fair share of the Brazilian coal trade. Unfortunately, no reliable statistics are available here regarding the import of American manufactured goods. A steady increase in this direction is noticeable, especially in machinery, electrical goods, glassware, optical instruments, plated and metallic ware.

# COFFEE.

The year was very unsatisfactory to the dealers, or, as we would call them, the "jobbers," who serve as middlemen between the factors (who receive the coffee from the planters, and have only a slight interest in maintaining prices) and the exporters, who naturally endeavor to purchase as cheaply as possible. The dealers are therefore called upon to lock up considerable sums in the purchase of coffee from the factors, and must await the demand from the exporters, thus exposing themselves to all the vicissitudes of the market, not only that of coffee, but also the exchange market, the fluctuations in which are incessant. The monthly extremes of prices were not excessive, save in April, when, under the belief that an import duty on coffee was imminent in the United States, a sharp demand sprung up, which caused an advance to 15\$600 (\$2.18) per arroba of type No. 7, but, as the rumors of duty

proved baseless, a serious decline ensued. The extreme prices for No. 7 during the year were 9\$000 to 15\$600 (\$1.26 to \$2.18) per arroba, against 10\$800 to 16\$000 (\$1.51 to \$2.24) in 1897, and 13\$500 to 21\$700

(\$1.89 to \$3.03) in 1896.

The planters showed great uneasiness under the steady decline in prices, which has now extended over nearly three years, and raised the usual complaints that they were reduced to poverty. When, however, their attention was called to the very large amount in currency, quite 400,000,000 milreis (\$56,000,000), that the last Rio and Santos crops must have placed in their hands, and it was suggested that their cry of poverty might produce a bad effect on the foreign markets, the complaints decreased and finally ceased. What the past crop really produced as a net result to the planters it is impossible to estimate, but the average price during the calendar year, paid by exporters, was about 11\$600 (\$1.62) per arroba, which must certainly have left some profit. A long extract, published from the report of an agricultural company, shows that 55,000 arrobas of coffee in 1898 produced in milreis about the same result as 26,653 arrobas in 1896; or, in other words, the planters had produced sufficient in quantity to offset the reduction in price, and the argument that speculation, and not overproduction. was the cause of the recent decline in prices, was refuted by these figures.

The wide difference between official crop estimates and the actual output was also a serious factor. The past crop for the Rio zone was estimated at 3,600,000 bags; the quantity sent from the port was 4,721,000 bags; the Santos crop was estimated at 5,000,000 to 5,500,000

bags, and 6,053,000 bags were shipped.

The estimates for the present crop (1898-99) are given at 6,750,000 bags for Rio and Santos, and are undoubtedly too low. Information received from well-informed persons leads me to believe that the following figures will be more nearly correct:

Santos district	3, 000, 000
Total	10, 000, 000

The following figures show the movement during the past three years in bags:

AIU.			
	1898.	1897.	1896.
Receipts	3, 544, 871	4, 329, 869	3, 116, 753
Shipments: United States Europe Cape of Good Hope River Plate and Pacific Coastwise Total	2, 459, 595 926, 175 124, 772 91, 711 189, 206 3, 791, 459	2, 798, 292 1, 211, 105 153, 030 73, 523 217, 976 4, 453, 926	1, 843, 438 712, 124 115, 005 81, 996 171, 342 2, 923, 926
SANTOS.			
Receipts	5, 521, 154	5, 919, 000	4, 826, 000
Shipments: United States Europe. Sundries	1, 545, 288 4, 080, 319 27, 827	1, <b>49</b> 9, 601 4, 084, 312 37, 849	1, 2 <b>7</b> 1, 0 <b>52</b> 2, 8 <b>45</b> , 73 <b>7</b> 39, 778
Total.	5, 703, 434	5, 621, 762	4, 156, 567

#### EXCHANGE.

During the first quarter of the past year, the position of the market A deep seated feeling of distrust was apparent, was very critical. which induced everyone to convert whatever currency he possessed into gold or foreign exchange, and, as mentioned above, the banks were also large takers. In April, 1 milreis was exchanged for 57 pence sterling, and when May opened the prospect was very gloomy. seriously discussed whether debtors upon documents payable in gold were not justified in refusing payment, and many dealers did refuse, but the banks holding these obligations did not seem inclined to proceed to extremities. Discounts were not to be obtained and some rather important failures resulted, but in nearly all cases the creditors either accepted a compromise or granted "extensions." The doubt in most minds seemed to be whether the Government would suspend the service of the foreign debt, confessing its inability to pay (in which case, whatever foreign money had not already left the country would have been withdrawn) or whether the service would be continued at any cost. In this case, a further issue of paper money was inevitable. Finally, in May, the interview with President Moraes, to which I have previously referred, took place. Immediately thereafter the reports were spread regarding the negotiations in London, which terminated in the contract of June 16, and the exchange market showed signs of recovery. But the speculators for lower rates seemed incredulous until, on May 26, the terms of the contract were virtually known here, and a panic resulted that ruined many of the purchasers of bills at low rates, and considerable losses were also incurred by brokers and others who had sold to these speculators, buying bills against the sales in order to realize profits, and who found themselves with these purchased bills, which could only be disposed of at heavy losses. It was a cruel lesson, but served to clear the market of a class of speculators who had certainly exercised a baneful effect on rates.

After a period of quiet, the speculation for higher rates commenced in September and was continued all through October, in which month the milreis was sold at 8½ pence, but great distrust was manifested as to the result of this speculation, which, based on sentimental and not commercial reasons, ultimately resulted in the decline in rates that was registered in November and December, the year closing with the gold

value of the milreis very undecided.

It has to be borne in mind that the currency of Brazil is irredeemable paper, and its gold value depends entirely upon the supply and demand. When a large business is done in produce for export, the shippers have to sell their drafts on foreign centers and purchase currency. When importers have obligations to meet in foreign markets, they must sell the currency which has been obtained for their merchandise to purchase gold or its equivalent payable abroad. The value of the milreis there fore depends almost exclusively on what is known as the "balance of payments" (balance of trade), and it is upon the uncertainty of this that the greater part of the speculation in exchange here is based. Now, the depreciation in the value of coffee in consuming countries neutralized the increased quantity exported, and upon coffee, with some assistance from rubber, the settlement of Brazil's foreign indebtedness depends. The needs of the Government were estimated at about £5,000,000 per annum for meeting its foreign engagements, leaving an insufficient amount for the necessities of other remitters (merchants, holders of securities who live abroad, etc.), and the result was that there was always competition in the market between the Government and the other exchange purchasers, which naturally tended to reduce the value in gold of the paper milreis and afforded speculators opportunities of which they were not slow to avail themselves. Under the contract for suspending the cash payment of interest abroad, the Government's annual necessities are reduced to about £2,000,000, and this amount, or at least the greater part of it, it proposes to employ the importers to collect by the payment of a percentage (10 per cent) in gold on the duties on foreign goods. No increase in the actual supply of sterling is secured, it is true, but the competitors in the money market are reduced, and from this, it is generally expected that increased steadiness will be imparted to rates of exchange. It is too early to say to what extent this purpose will be reached, but already there appears to be less tendency toward the violent fluctuations which are the speculator's delight and the importer's despair.

The extreme rates for bankers' bills during the year were the following:

London, ninety days	5# to 8# pence per milreis.
Paris, ninety days	1\$075 to 1\$697 per franc.
Hamburg, ninety days	1\$327 to 2\$098 per mark.
New York, at sight	5\$650 to 9\$011 per dollar.

#### SHIPPING.

The few opportunities afforded vessels to secure outward cargoes in Rio—owing principally to the exports being restricted to coffee, an occasional cargo of salted hides, and partly to the monopoly exercised by the English steamer trust over the coffee shipments—are gradually reducing both the number and the tonnage of vessels arriving at this port. As a rule, larger steamers are displacing the small ones on the European routes, but generally, these lines only use Rio as a port of call, and terminate their voyages at the River Plate.

The following table gives a summary of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels:

Flag.		Arr	ivals.		Flag.		Depa	rtures.	
ring.	Sail.	Tonnage.	Steam.	Tonnage.	rieg.	Sail.	Tonnage.	Steam.	Tonnage.
American	39	26, 600	3	1, 484	American	39	27, 702	4	5, 984
Argentine	2	1.074	24	18, 142	Argentine	1	537	17	13, 827
Austrian	1	791	16	23, 859	Austrian	2	1, 359	16	23, 097
Belgian	l		20	36, 012	Belgian			20	36, 012
British	122	139, 976	424	869, 052	British	118	129, 309	377	842, 007
Danish	8	3, 027	l		Brazilian	2	1, 725	48	43, 085
French	2	2, 106	154.	330, 300	French	2	2, 106	120	272, 947
German	20	22, 375	105	195, 252	Danish	10	8, 537		
Italian	l ă	3, 693	94	197, 658	Dutch	5	2, 879	1	1, 627
Norwegian	57	48, 831	13	22, 020	German	23	25, 850	110	207.744
Portuguese	21	12,048	15	28, 704	Italian	5	3, 097	94	199, 472
Russian	6	4, 246	l	l	Mexican			1	360
Swedish	4	2, 591	. <b>.</b>	<b> </b>	Norwegian	61	52, 602	10	15, 859
Dutch	5	2,600	2	3, 284	Portuguese	17	11,577	11	23, 750
Brazilian			51	44, 650	Russian	7	4, 624		
Mexican	1	360			Swedish	l š	3, 407		
Uruguayan	1	710	2	660	Uruguayan	1	710	. <b></b> .	
Total	295	271, 064	923	1, 798, 097	Total	301	271, 401	829	1, 686, 670
In 1897	347	806, 599	927	1, 840, 255	In 1897	361	316, 580	858	1, 728, 278

I am obliged to add a very unpleasant postscript to the foregoing report. During the last two weeks, the Brazilian currency has again

steadily decreased. Since February 17, the milreis has fallen from  $7\frac{5}{16}$  to  $6\frac{7}{4}$  pence, the quotation of to-day, February 25, and it is impossible to say when this will end.

EUGENE SEEGER, Consul-General.

RIO DE JANEIRO, February 25, 1899.

## THE STATE OF PARANÁ.

Consul-General Seeger sends from Rio de Janeiro, under date of July 25, 1898, the following description of Paraná, prepared by Mr. Emil Thon:

The area of the State of Paraná is about 280,000 square kilometers (180,119 square miles). It can be divided, topographically, into three distinct regions:

1. The coast country, low, warm, and subject to fevers.

2. The plateau of the Campos Geraes, separated from the preceding by the mountains of the Serra do Mar, and extending eastward to the headwaters of the Tibagy, the Trahy, and other tributaries of the Paraná. These table-lands have a mild and healthy climate and a very productive soil.

3. The basins of the tributaries of the Paraná: This region has an altitude varying from 200 meters (654 feet) on the margin of the Paraná, to 700 meters (2,289 feet) on its eastern borders. The climate is gen-

erally warm, the soil rich and suited to all tropical products.

Of the numerous rivers which water this great State, the Paraná is the most important; from the falls of the Sete Quedas up, it is navigable at all times. It forms, with the Tibagy, the Pieté, the Paranapanemá, the Rio Brilliante, the Toinheima, the Toahy, and the Piquiry, a large system of navigable water courses.

The Rio Iguassú, in the southern part of the State, is navigable only between Pto. Amazonas and Porto da Umaō, being interrupted in its further course by numerous falls and rapids. There are now six

steamers trading on this river.

### NATURAL PRODUCTS.

#### MINERAL KINGDOM.

It is quite impossible to give an accurate description of the mineral wealth of this State, no systematic exploration of its territory having been made until now. What is known to day may be summarized thus:

Diamonds.—These gems abound in the valleys of the Tibagy and of

the Tordao, a tributary of the Iguassú.

Gold.—This has been found in various parts of the State. The engineers José and Francisco Keller found gold as well as diamonds in the Rio Tibagy, above the Aparado Falls. Some samples of this metal have been shown in Curityba, coming from Campo Largo, Votuverava, Saō José dos Inihaes, and Rio Negro. Auriferous sands were formerly worked in the beds of the rivers flowing into the bay of Paranaguá; they seem to-day to be completely exhausted. Some silver, too, was found in the Serra da Prata, south of Paranaguá.

Iron.—This metal is very abundant in every part of the State. In the vicinity of Antonina there exists a mine (about 12 miles from the city) which would produce, if worked, over 70 per cent of pure iron, as

good as any from Sweden.

Copper.—Large quantities of copper are to be found in the valley of the Toahy, where it occurs in enormous deposits of nearly pure metal. It has also been found on the margin of the Paranapanema, and in Guarapuava, on the banks of the Rio do Cobre, a tributary of the Rio Piquiry.

Lead.—In the Serro Azul region, and in the whole valley of the Rio Ribeira de Iguape, there have been found deposits of lead, as well as of

tin and antimony.

Quicksilver.—This has been found in the immediate vicinity of Paranaguá and near the Tibagy. A mine of some importance was discov-

ered lately, near Palmeira.

Coal.—This can be seen in large deposits in Lapa, Saõ José da Boa Vista and especially in the vicinity of Ponta Grossa and at the mouth of the Toahy.

Petroleum.—On the banks of the Rio Negro, and especially on those of the Iguassú, there exists much petroleum and other substances coming from bituminous schists.

Alum.—This abounds in the vicinity of Ponta Grossa and of Tibagy. Niter.—This is to be found in large quntities near Jaguariahyva.

Mineral salt.—Dr. Joao Mauricio Fabre discovered very rich mines

of this salt on the banks of the Toahy.

Marble.—Large deposits can be seen in Paranaguá, Guarapuava, Curityba, and Serro Azul. Important quarries have been opened lately in Arraial Quemado.

Kaolin.—This is found in the suburbs of Curityba and near the villa

of Iguassú.

Granites and sandstones.—These are largely distributed all over the State.

#### VEGETABLE KINGDOM.

The State of Paraná possesses an opulent flora. The trees and plants, which could be of inestimable value to the yet undeveloped industry of

this State, are numerous.

Above all others must be noted the pinheiro (Arancaria brasiliensis), the monarch of the Paraná forests, at home on the whole extent of the plateau of Campos Geraes. Numerous sawmills have already been erected, principally in the district of Piraquará, which furnish nearly all the lumber used in the State. With some initiative, this industry could readily be enlarged and its product find a ready market.

Beside the pinheiro may be noted for the excellency of their timber, the imbuia (Bignoma paranaensis), cedro (Cedrella brasiliensis), taroman (Cytharexylon cinereum), peroba (Aspidospermum peroba), angelim (Andira anthelmintica), araribá (Araribá preciosissima), jacarandá (Machaerium incorruptibile), guarajuba (Vicentia cincinata), cannelas (Nectandra), ipé (Bignoniá Tecoma), gequitibá (Carianiána), louro (Cryptocaria amara), monjolo (Pithe colobium), angico (Acacia virginalis), cambará (Lantana camara), cabiuna (Dalvergia nigra), carvalho (Quer cus), catinguá (Trichilia catinguá), cajarana (Cabralea cajarana), figueira brava (Ficus doliaria), sassafraz (Ocotea cymbarum), guaraetá (Chrysophillum), massaranduba (Minnesops elata), guanandy (Calophyllum brasiliensis), orucuarana (Miesonyma alchernoides), aroeira (Astronium arundeuva), guarapé (Weimnannia hirta), oleo (Myrospermum ery throxylum), and cipó florao (Bauhinia paranaensis).

Among the medicinal plants may be noted: Salsaparilha (Smilex paranansis), japecanga (Smilex japecanga), ipecacuanha (Cephalis ipeca), avenca (Adianthum capillus), artemisia (Artemisia vulgaris), velame (Croton campestris), cipó mil-homens (Aristolochia cymbifera), cipó-sumo (Anchietea salutaris), cipó-timbo (Paulini aprimata), abutua (Cocculus cineraceus), açafrão (Zinziber chrysanthum), gengibre (Zinziber), herva de lagarto (Adeneropium opiferum), losna (Artimisia absinthum), herva de Santa Maria (Chonopodium ambrosidivis), poejo (Mentha pulejeum), stramonio (Datura stramonium), cidró (Verbena triphylla), alfazema (Lavandula spica), salva (Salvia officinalis), malva (Malva rotundifolia), trapoeraba (Tradescantia duiretica), herva cidreira (Melissa officinalis), herva de Santa Luzia (Euphorbia brasiliensis), tanchagem (Plantago), herva-tostaõ (Bocaharia hirsuta), baunilha (Vanilla aromatica), and espelina (Perianthopodus espelina). The last has been recommended by Dr. Mauricio Faivre as a specific against epilepsy and poisoning.

### POPULATION.

The population of the State of Paraná was given officially in 1892 as 249,700, but in all probability exceeded these figures. It can be stated, in all security, that the present population is not less than 320,000 inhabitants. Of these, 56,000 are foreigners, living in 38 different colonies and belonging to the following nationalities: 32,000 Poles, 5,000 German-Russians, 12,000 Italians, 3,000 Germans, and 4,000 others.

About 60,000 more are foreign born and live principally in the towns. The capital of the State, Curitiba, in 30,000 inhabitants, counts 4,000 Germans, as many Italians, about 2,000 Poles, and 2,000 to 3,000 others—

Portuguese, Spaniards, etc.

The immigration of European colonists, though small, tends to increase rapidly.

Immigration has been as follows:

1890	 2,811
1891	10, 8 <del>44</del>
1892	 984
1893	 273
1894	 67
1895	 6, 331
<b>189</b> 6	 13, 048

The population of the principal towns of the State is approximately the following:

Paranagua Ponta Grossa Castro	8, 000 7, 000 4, 000	Palmeira	2,000 2,000 2,000
Antonina	4,000	Lapa	2,000
Rio Negro	3,000	São Matheos	1, 500

Nearly the whole population of Paraná is to be found in the eastern part of the State. The vast and fertile regions of the west are not inhabited by more than 30,000 people, not including some tribes of savage Indians.

### AGRICULTURE.

The agriculture of the State is almost entirely in the hands of foreign colonists, who cultivate principally sugar cane, corn, beans, potatoes, wheat, oats, barley, buckwheat, alfalfa, etc.

In the Italian colonies of the vicinity of Curitiba, much progress has been made in vine culture, which promises to be one of the principal industries. On the plateau of the Campos Geraes, despite the fertility of the soil, corn and beans are the only products of importance, though it is often necessary, in order to meet the home consumption of those articles, to import from Santa Catharina and Rio Grande.

The culture of coffee has taken large proportions in the northeastern part of the State, in the zone adjoining the State of Saõ Paulo.

Tobacco grows well in all regions and gives the best results.

Some attempts have been made to acclimatize the silkworm, and the State has distributed premiums to encourage this industry. Some samples of this silk have already been sent to Europe, where its quality has received full acknowledgment.

Cattle raising, though important already, could be made one of the chief resources of the State, owing to the pasturages abounding everywhere. Some 30,000 head of cattle are annually sent to the markets of Sao Paulo from the interior of Paraná.

### EXPORTS.

The principal article of exportation of the State of Paraná is the mate or tea of Paraguay. All of it goes to the markets of Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and Chile, where it has taken the place of ordinary

tea, to the obvious advantage of the consumers.

Mate grows naturally on the whole extent of the plateau of the Campos Geraes, as far as the Paraná River. This industry is yet a primitive one; mate is sent from the interior, somewhat dried and without any preparation, to the mills of Curitiba (about 20 in number) and Antonina. There it is subjected to different manipulations to dry it thoroughly and reduce it to powder or to very small particles. Packed in barrels, it is then sent to the La Plata markets.

The export of mate in the last few years has been:

	Pounds.
1891	40, 504, 726
1892	42, 885, 535
1893	
1894	
1895	
1896	55, 333, 101
1897	40, 768, 241
4001	10, 100, 111

The export of lumber to São Paulo has grown of late, though it is yet insignificant as compared with the home consumption. This industry has undoubtedly a bright future, owing to the vast forests of pinheiro that cover the State. Other articles, like wax, honey, hides, and bones, are beginning to be exported, and will certainly form an important item in the next few years.

### IMPORTS.

The wholesale trade of Curitiba being almost entirely in the hands of Germans, Germany takes naturally the first place as to the value of its importations. England is a good second, while France and Italy

contribute only a small proportion of the total imports.

The United States furnishes to this State only those goods of which it has the monopoly, as kerosene, lard, flour, etc. (the two last in competition with the home and La Plata products). Among manufactured articles worth mentioning are a few agricultural implements and machines (steam engines and sewing machines principally). These goods are usually not imported direct, but through the intermediary of Rio firms.

A good deal more could be done if American firms would pay attention to southern markets. Instead of doing what Germans and Englishmen do—sending travelers able to speak the language of the country, and well supplied with samples of all their goods, with full powers to sell and conclude arrangements, and giving long credits—they content

themselves with sending a few catalogues, through the agency of New

York firms, and expect thereby to obtain good results.

It is absolutely necessary to United States trade that we enter into more intimate relations with this country, and profit by the experience of other nations. Only in following this course will Americans be able to win that predominance that belongs naturally to them in the South American trade.

The value of the foreign goods imported through the port of Paranagua in the years named was:

	Gold.
1891	\$200, 755
1892	
1893	<i>2</i> 04, 008

The above figures, given by the custom-house of Paranagua, must be certainly erroneous, one firm alone importing over 1,000,000 milreis

of goods annually.

In the first nine months of 1896, the shipping of the same port was 355 vessels, of 182,314 tons, which would make, for the year, at the same rate, 475 vessels of 243,000 tons.

### INDUSTRIES.

The manufacturing industries are yet in their infancy. Only the capital of the State, Curitiba, which boasts of possessing over 20 matte mills, about 10 breweries, and several other industrial establishments driven by steam, may be able to claim some prominence in this branch of activity.

The following table refers to the year 1896:

List of commercial and industrial firms in the city of Curitiba.

Industry.	Number.	Industry.	Number.
Dry goods, hardware, and groceries	236		
Shoes	4	Attorneys at law	1 :
Crockery	4	Street railroad	1 :
Commission houses	6	Railroad (French company)	l :
Discount houses	2	Railroad repairing works	[ :
Bath	1	Tanneries (with steam)	
Hata	3	Rooksellers	
Mattresses	4	Carpenter	
Flour		Steam lithography	
Apothecaries		Marble works	
Watches		Matte mills	2
Bugar		Barrels	i
Lypographers	7	Cutting tobacco	_
Banka		Matches	
lubs		Coffee burners	
Insurance companies (agencies)		Liquors	
Dentista		Seltzer water	
Lumber	š	Breweries	1
Wood	l ĭ	Macaroni	•
General stores		Glue (steam driven)	
Lawyers		Picture frames	
Pianos	8	Fire rockets	
Butchers	25	Soap and candles	
l'ailors		Ice.	
		Wagons	
Cafés	10	Furniture (steam driven)	
Barbers		Iron works (steam driven)	
Billiards		Blacksmiths	
ligars and tobacco		Saddlers	
andy stores		Obditions	1
Repairing shops for hats		Shoemakers	•
Repairing shops for musical instruments	. 3	Tanners	
Bakers		Jewelers	
Photographera	3	Brushes and files	
Hotels		Locksmiths	
Restaurants	6	Joiners	1
logo de bolla (playhouse)	1	Potteries (steam driven)	
Theaters	2	Sawmills	

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Eight miles from Curitiba there are over 20 limekilns, which supply the capital with this important building material. In the suburbs of the same town, about 24 potteries are in activity.

#### COMMUNICATION.

The Compagnie Générale des Chemins de fer Brésiliens, which owns all the railroads of this State, has the following lines in operation:

	Miles.
From Paranagua to Curitiba	68.9
From Curitiba to Ponta Grassa	118.6
From Morretes to Antonina	11.5
From Restinga Secca to Ponta Amazonas	6. 2
From Capivary to Rio Negro	45.9

The surveys for the construction of a railroad line from Curitiba to Serro Azul have already been concluded by the same company, and the

preliminary works are expected to begin soon.

The construction of a line destined to connect the States of São Paulo and Rio Grande through Parana, has already been initiated by the São Paulo and Rio Grande Railway Company. Thus far, the two following sections are open: From Ponta Grassa to Castro, 37.2 miles; Ponta Grassa to Traty, 68.3 miles.

A concession has further been granted for the construction of a road to Matto-Grosso, through the valley of the Trahy, but, owing to the lack of the necessary capital, nothing has yet been done in this direction.

There are in the State 780 kilometers (484.6 miles) of macadamized roads.

The total extension of telegraphic lines in Parana is 981 kilometers (609.5 miles), with 15 stations.

# FIELD FOR AMERICAN CAPITAL.

A glance at the map of southern Brazil will show that the coast, which from Cape Frio follows a westerly direction, begins from the Bay of Paranagua to take a southern course. At the bottom of the convexity lie the cities of Paranagua and Antonina. Both places are already in railroad communication, through Curitiba, with Ponta Grassa, 300 kilometers (186.4 miles) from the coast. If, from this place, the road would be prolonged as far as Jatahy, on the Tibagi river, 400 kilometers (248.5 miles) away, the whole of the navigable system of the

Upper Parana would be opened to the trading world.

A company with adequate capital could easily get the concession for building such a route, and put on the navigable parts of the rivers five or six steamers for trading purposes. Instead of asking for its enterprise a State guaranty of 7 per cent, it could obtain vast concessions of land on each side of the road and of the rivers explored. It could further organize, through agents in Europe, the United States, and other parts, the immigration of numerous colonists to settle on its lands on fair terms. Again, it could exploit the natural products of the region, work mines through other concessions, cultivate coffee, cotton, tobacco, vine, sugar cane, indigo, cocoa tree, etc., and begin many other enterprises.

This brief summary will suffice to show what could be done here

with capital and energy.

### TRADE IN PARANA.

Consul-General Seeger writes from Rio de Janeiro February 11, 1899: The conditions of trade in the State of Parana are in the main identical with those of other Brazilian States, more particularly with those of Sao Paulo, whose imports and exports are almost exclusively made through the port of Santos, and which has as distributing center for the whole State the city of Sao Paulo. Like its neighboring State, whose topographical features offer such a similarity to its own, Parana receives all its imported goods through one seaport, Paranagua, sending likewise its exports through the same port (Antonina, as a place of export, being but a dependency of Paranagua). Curitiba, the capital of the State, acts as its distributing center. As Sao Paulo is located on the table land just behind the Serra do Mar and connected with Santos (80 kilometers away) by railroad, so is Curitiba connected with Paranagua by a road of 111 kilometers, its topographical situation being the same.

The railroad system of Parana, which to-day reaches as far as Castro (250 kilometers from Curitiba) on one side, branching off to the Rio Negro toward the State of Santa Catharina on the other, will in its further development follow the course of the large rivers (Tibagy, Paranapanema, Ivahy, Tiquira, and Iguassu) which flow toward the Parana. It is, then, more than natural that every material progress realized in the State will be to the direct benefit of Curitiba, controlling,

as it does, the only way to the sea.

The trade of Curitiba is largely in the hands of Germans, and it can be said that of the total imports, three-fifths come from Germany, one-fifth from England, and one-fifth from other parts. Different factors contribute to the predominance of German trade: (1) Their natural trading gifts, (2) the large German colony of Curitiba, (3) German activity and initiative, (4) the direct communication afforded with Germany through the bimonthly service between Hamburg and Paranagua, by steamers of the A. C. Freitas & Co. and the Hamburg-South American Line, and (5) the great number of commercial agents visiting the State with large assortments of goods.

There came, for instance, in the last three months, five such agents, representing large German manufacturing concerns, and every one of them made satisfactory sales. On the other hand, this market seems to be entirely forgotten by American, English, or French manufac-

turers.

There is a marked difference in the trading methods of local Brazilian and German firms. While Germans receive most of the imported goods directly from the manufacturers at home, Brazilians content themselves (with a few exceptions) with giving their orders to importing firms of Rio. As a rule, it can be said that German firms have always on hand a larger and better assortment of all kinds of goods (dry goods and hardware), and sell, generally, at low prices, while their Brazilian competitors confine their activity to the sale of articles of luxury, dry goods, and specialties. The result is that the Germans have the largest patronage, while Brazilian stores are frequented by but few customers.

The trade with the small towns and settlements of the interior presents different characteristics, which it is well to note. Maté being about the only article of export of the State, plays an important rôle as a medium of exchange. The small traders who supply themselves with goods from the capital, furnish these to the colonists for remittances of maté, which they then send to Curitiba in payment of their dues. More than half of the business is done in this way.

Payments are generally made on very easy terms, credits of six to

nine months being nothing uncommon.

Efforts have been made to export different products of this State—hides, wax, hair, honey, etc.—owing to the low rate of exchange. The results thus far have been the following: The firm, Burmester, Thon & Co., exported 6,700 hides, to which can be added about 300 more shipped by another firm, giving a total of about 7,000 hides; the first firm has also sent to Europe about 9,000 kilos of wax, out of a total of nearly 15,000 kilos. Of the other articles, the quantity handled has been so small that it is not worth mentioning.

The constant fluctuations in exchange make trading in these goods

uncertain and hazardous.

The possibilities of American trade with Brazil are great, but in order to reach its natural development, methods different from those hitherto followed must be adopted. Of these, the principal are the following:

First. The establishment of a North American bank in Rio, with

branches in all larger cities.

Second. The organization of several lines of navigation, to call regularly at the different Brazilian ports, with freight tariffs permitting them to enter into competition with foreign companies, that is to say, expenses to transport American goods to Brazil should not be higher than those to which English and German goods are subjected.

Third. The location in all commercial centers of Brazil of American

firms dealing in American goods.

Moreover, United States manufacturers must make up their minds to send to this country traveling salesmen carrying large assortments of all manufactures, with liberty to deal with possible customers as the conditions of each particular case may require. These salesmen must not only be thoroughly acquainted with the conditions of Brazilian trade, but they should know the Portuguese language. A knowledge of German is also very important, principally in the three southern States (Parana, Santa Catharina, and Rio Grande do Sul), where the trade is principally in the hands of Germans.

Among United States firms showing commendable energy may be named the Singer Manufacturing Company. Besides establishing a branch house in Rio, whose manager keeps in touch with all important centers of the country, they constantly send illustrated circulars to all firms whose names they can get. A few weeks ago, one of the German firms of this place asked for circulars printed in the German language,

and they at once sent a number of them here.

I have seen, personally, a number of American articles imported from Germany. Why should the trader be obliged to go to Germany in order to obtain goods manufactured in the United States? American goods can be sold largely in Brazil, being in quality and price equal to any others. But if American manufacturers wish to open trade, they must enter into direct relations with this country and keep themselves always in touch with their customers.

### TRADE IN SAO PAULO.

Under date of February 18, 1899, Consul-General Seeger adds:
I have avoided in the following a reiteration of such facts and figures as are given in the very elaborate report of Consul Frank D. Hill, of Santos, published in Commercial Relations, 1896-97, or those supplied by Vice-Consul Haugwitz.\*

<sup>\*</sup> See advance sheets of Consular Reports No. 398, April 12, 1899.

The economic and consequently the political and social conditions of the State of São Paulo have been undergoing a very marked change during the last ten years, commencing with the abolition of slavery, and intensified three years ago by the unexpected and very material decline in the price of coffee, heretofore the exclusive product of that

great and prolific State.

From 1887 until January, 1896, the coffee prices varied from 13½ to 18¾ cents, gold, per pound. Then the following rapid decline took place: July 1, 1896, 13 cents; January 1, 1897, 10½ cents, and April 1, 1897, 7½ cents. The prices for the harvest of 1897–98 varied from 5¾ to 7 cents, and the quotation on February 1, 1899, was 6¾ cents, gold, per pound. Much of the reduction of price, however, was offset by the increased yield of the harvest.

The new era has brought healthier conditions than those that prevailed before, although it may be characterized by the motto which Tom Paine applied to the period of a man's life after 40: "Hope less

and work harder."

Until very recently, the rich, arable lands of the State of São Paulo were owned by a comparatively small number of men, who converted them into immense coffee plantations, some of them containing from 200,000 to 1,000,000 trees, which yielded almost fabulous profits. Conditions apparently extremely propitious soon degenerated. The immense riches, gained almost without exertion and without risk, caused luxurious living. The great profits earned on Brazilian soil were mostly spent abroad, in Paris. While the State had comparatively little benefit from the profits reaped from its soil, the rising generation, by living abroad, became denationalized, and their sympathies, habits, and tastes were foreign. Meanwhile, the slaves and tenants here indulged in a haphazard cultivation of the soil, only half realizing the benefits which would have resulted from more rational and intelligent systems. Of course, large capitals or large credits were required to maintain such large plantations, and as none of the original owners or their descendants were willing to dispose of part of their immense holdings, tenants or farmers of small means could not aspire to become possessors of the soil they tilled. Landlordism in a very objectionable form prevailed in the great coffee States, impeding their sound economic and ethical development.

Conditions have now changed for the better, and the strong decline in the price of coffee will prove, on the whole, a blessing in disguise. Great numbers of citizens of the State have been compelled to return from abroad to take personal care of their property, and to work. Their children will be identified with the industrial and political future

of their country.

The reduced profits will necessitate a more energetic, prudent, and rational administration of the fazendas. The fruit-bearing trees will receive the attention to which they are entitled. The gathering of the crops will be conducted with a great deal more care than heretofore. Retorms will be inaugurated in the cleaning, drying, handling, and sacking of the product of the harvest. I have been credibly informed that the productiveness of many of the fazendas may be increased in this manner more than 25 per cent, and the value of the marketable coffee to a corresponding extent.

Another fortunate feature of the new era is the fact that many of the fazendas have been either sold in their entirety to English, German, and Belgian stock companies, with ample means for a rational and modern cultivation, or divided into small sections and sold to farmers of limited means. These people make the most of their moderate

means and endeavor as a rule to raise enough by-products (cattle, hogs, cereals, beans, mandioca, sugar, fruit, and the like) to afford them a comfortable living, so that the greater part of their coffee harvests constitutes an accumulated capital. A small farmer and his family can easily take care of from 8,000 to 12,000 trees, and figuring the annual product of a tree in São Paulo at  $3\frac{1}{4}$  pounds, his profits are obvious. His expenses in maintaining a coffee farm will be relatively much less than those of the large fazendeiro. In other words, coffee culture on a 30-acre farm is relatively more profitable than on a 1,000-acre farm.

Recently it has been asserted—of course, not always by disinterested parties—that coffee planting has ceased to be a lucrative occupation, and that consequently, a great many fazendas would be abolished till the production would be diminished to a degree more in proportion to the demand, and thus a gradual increase of coffee prices would be

effected.

After a careful study of this matter, my impression is that the premises of such assertions are entirely erroneous. While I take it for granted that the coffee prices in the near future will not be any higher than they are at present, I have no hesitation in saying that despite these facts, coffee culture will continue to be, at least so far as the great coffee State of Sao Paulo is concerned, a very lucrative business, a great deal more so than wheat raising or corn planting in the United States. Although it is not probable that the Brazilian coffee planter will ever again receive from invested capital a yearly income of over 100 per cent, it is nevertheless a fact that there can hardly be found an agricultural venture anywhere which will yield so large a profit with comparatively little risk or labor, as a well-managed coffee plantation in the State of Sao Paulo, even at the prices now prevailing.

In this connection, I ought to call attention to the fact that the State of Sao Paulo has much more favorable conditions for coffee culture than any other coffee growing district known, the rich soil in the west being eminently adapted to it. Experts have told me that no recourse to artificial fertilization is necessary, and that the State of Sao Paulo alone could easily supply all the coffee required for the consumption of the world. Few people know how much of it this State supplies already. Brazil now furnishes two-thirds of the coffee consumed in the world, and Sao Paulo furnishes more than two-thirds of the product of Brazil. The assertion so frequently circulated of late, that coffee culture in Brazil is on the decline, is misleading so far as the State of Sao Paulo is concerned. The Rio district, where on the whole the soil is poorer and the climate less favorable to coffee culture, where the trees bear less and do not last so long, may be considered as declining, although this year's harvest is estimated at not less than last year's, namely, about 3,000,000 bags.

But in Sao Paulo, coffee culture is actually on the increase. In the eyes of most dealers and speculators in coffee, it is almost a crime to say that the next harvest will be favorable, and many interested parties have caused reports to be circulated that, owing to the exhaustion of the old trees, which bore such an abundant harvest last year, and owing to various climatic causes, the next crop (1898-99) will be a great deal less than that of last year. These annual statements of the prospective result of the coffee crop are very similar to the proverbial prognostications in regard to the Delaware peach crop, which has suffered by frost as long as I can remember.

The probable shortage of the yield of the old trees will be more than counterbalanced by the new plantations now commencing to bear. I am informed by competent and absolutely disinterested parties that

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the Sao Paulo coffee crop of 1889-99 will be the largest ever harvested in that State, and that it will likely surpass 6,000,000 bags, which, by the way, will bring the result of the Brazilian coffee crop to about 10,000,000 bags. The estimate is as follows:

Santos district, Sao Paulo, southern Minas, and a small part of Rio, at least. Rio district	3, 000, 000
Total	10 000 000

The bags contain 60 kilos, or 132 pounds.

Dr. Horace M. Lane, president of the well-known Mackenzie College at Sao Paulo, says in the Brazilian Bulletin:

It is a grave mistake on the part of the Brazilian coffee merchant to attempt to minimize the output of coffee for the purpose of putting up the price. The enormous producing capacity can not be concealed. Climate, soil, immunity from disease, and abundant labor conspire to make Brazil the great coffee-producing country of the world. The better policy would be to stimulate production and promote consumption.

Since the abolition of slavery the gradual substitution of white (Italian) labor and the consequent change in the system of planting, the coffee production of the State of Sao Paulo has rapidly increased, as is shown by the following figures:

1 200	000
1,000	, 000
4. 326	.000
5. 919.	. 000
ə, əzi,	, ww
e non	000
0,000	, ww
	1, 800, 4, 326, 5, 919, 5, 521, 6, 000,

The Santos zone (Sao Paulo, southern Minas, and a small part of northern Rio) comprises about 500,000,000 coffee trees. The trees bear, according to variety and soil, when from 3 to 5 years old. The "Bourbon" variety, which was recently introduced into Brazil, yields on the rich soil of western Sao Paulo a good crop in the third year, "Java" in the fourth, and "Native" in the fifth year. In the rich "terra roxa" of Sao Paulo, a coffee tree, when rationally treated, will bear from twenty to thirty years and longer.

The average yield of a coffee tree in Sao Paulo is 3½ pounds; in favorable years, a great deal more. In other coffee districts—Mexico, Java,

Arabia—the yield is only a little over 1 pound per tree.

Nothing can be more erroneous than the impression prevailing abroad that the Brazilian coffee is of an inferior quality and unpalatable. In all my extensive travels through Europe and America, I have never found a better coffee than the one served in the many restaurants and

coffeehouses here, at the price of 1 cent per cup.

The Brazilian planters have spared no means to get the best varieties of coffee trees from every place where famous kinds exist, and the cultivation receives more and more attention. But they suffer from the fact that in the markets of Europe, as well as of the United States, their fine product is sold under misleading names—"Mocha," "Old Government Java," "Guatemala," "Porto Rico," etc.—while everything that is bad or damaged in the coffee market is sold under the name of "Santos" or "Rio." It is regrettable that measures can not be adopted against practices of this kind, so hurtful to a very large class of producers.

In Europe, as well as in the United States, lovers of a cup of coffee generally order "Mocha" or "Mocha and Java mixed." No writer of fiction would allow his heroine to sip "Santos" or "Rio." It is always "Mocha."

They do not seem to know that there is not enough "Mocha" grown to supply New York or Chicago with coffee for a week. Once in a while, a shipload of coffee is sent by an enterprising dealer from Santos to Aden, the seaport of the Mocha district, whence the cargo is reshipped to Europe. Whether this is done to improve the quality of the coffee or to keep up the Mocha illusion, I do not know.

The conditions of commerce and trade in Saō Paulo are far from being satisfactory at present. The want of ready cash is felt everywhere, and interests and discounts are extremely high—1 to 1½ per cent per month on good paper.

How much the import trade of the United States is at a disadvantage in European competition is shown by the following figures, cover-

ing the period of 1896, the last figures available:

	Imports.	Exports.
Total value   Smilreis   dollars	20 1	280, 000, 000 a 50, 400, 000 2 25 15

a Taking the exchange value of the milreis in 1896 at 18 cents United States currency.

The export consists exclusively of coffee, upon which the State levies

an export duty of 11 per cent.

The import trade of the United States with Sao Paulo is susceptible of great development, if rationally and energetically pushed, and if our manufacturers succeed in obtaining cheaper freights. In regard to transportation facilities and freight rates, the United States is at a decided disadvantage in the ports of Bio and Santos.

Some of the rates charged for goods from the United States by Eng-

lish steamers are almost prohibitory.

Dr. Lane, the president of the Mackenzie College in Sao Paulo, who has resided in Brazil since 1855, told me that in 1894, he imported from New York, on a Lamport & Holt steamer, school furniture valued at \$4,000, and had to pay \$2,300 freight on it. For a New Jersey cow imported from the United States, he had to pay \$100 freight, (twice as much as a steerage passenger pays), while cattle from the river Plate to England cost at that time \$15 a head.

A member of the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company informs me he was lately prevented by high freights and the lack of shipping facilities in New York to avail himself of otherwise very advantageous offers of cast iron and steel from the United States. From dealers in American machinery, I hear similar complaints. For the following articles, among others, American exporters might find a lucrative market in Sao Paulo: Agricultural implements, bicycles, carriages and carts (dump carts and sewage carts), coal, clocks, crystal, cutlery, electric appliances, flour, furniture, glassware, kerosene, lamps, all sorts of machinery, condensed milk, paper, optical goods, plated ware, preserves, rubber goods, shoe ware, surgical instruments, watches, willow ware, and wooden ware.

In the manufacture of furniture for export to Brazil, no glue should be used, but only nails and screws, as glued furniture will not withstand the combined influence of heat and moisture prevailing here. Vehicles, for the same reason, and also on account of the bad roads, must be built much heavier, the tires to be  $1\frac{1}{4}$  to  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches larger than those in use in the United States.

Collins's axes and Ames's shovels, great favorites all over Brazil, have lately suffered through cheap and worthless imitations (even of the package and the labels) from Belgium and Germany.

The following is a list of the Sao Paulo merchants handling American goods:

Hardware.—Zeremmer, Bülow & Co., Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company, Hasenclever & Co., Companhia Lupton, Lion & Co., Rickser, Brenner & Co., Compania Mechanica e Importadora, A. Trommelt & Co., Karl Valais & Co., King, Ferreira & Co.

Cotton goods.—D. Heydenreich & Co.

Paper.—Van Orden & Co., C. F. Hammett & Co., Camillo S. Rodriguez & Co., E. Sigueira & Co.

Provisions.—Herman Stoltz & Co., Francisco Muller & Co. Spirits.—José Weissohn & Co., Camillo S. Rodriguez & Co. Drugs.—Barnelt & Co.

The Santos coffee exporters are: Naumann Gepp & Co., Theo. Wille & Co., Goet Hayn & Co., E. Johnston & Co., Zerenner, Bülow & Co., A. Trommel & Co., J. W. Doane & Co., Julian Haugwitz, Hard, Rand & Co., Henry Waltzer & Co., Nossack & Co., Lewis Brothers., W. F. McLaughlin & Co., Arbuckle Bros., Aretz & Co., Krische & Co.

Americans in search of information of a scientific character concerning Brazil, and especially Sao Paulo, will do well to preserve the addresses of the following noted scientists:

Senhor Prof. Orvillo A. Derby, chefe da commissaô geographica and geologia, Sao Paulo; Senhor Dr. Horace M. Lane, president Mackenzie College, Caixa 14, Sao Paulo.

In revising the above, I find that I have omitted to mention a very characteristic fact, namely, that of the 839 steamships which during the last year entered Santos, the only port of the State of Saō Paulo, not one sailed under the American flag.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF BRAZILIAN MINISTER OF FINANCE.

Consul-General Seeger also sends the following, under date of July 25, 1898:

Owing to the financial crisis in Brazil, the annual report of the Brazilian minister of finance was awaited this year with more than ordinary interest.

It is a summary of the accidents and difficulties which have hampered and jeopardized the financial progress of the Brazilian Republic. The minister is exceedingly frank in his exposition of the causes which nearly reduced Brazil to a suspension of its payments, and did force it to seek an extension of time from its creditors. An abstract of this report, with some comments in explanation of points which are not readily understood abroad, will be read with interest in the United States by those who are endeavoring to extend our foreign commerce.

The minister states that the climax of the financial difficulties was reached in 1897 and during the first half of the current year, and

among a number of causes, enumerates the following:

Reduced production and excessive imports; disturbances, political and military; the serious decline in the price of coffee; defects in the system of taxation, the revenue being almost exclusively contributed by the custom-houses; want of confidence on the part of foreigners resident or having material interests in Brazil, producing a steady flow of money out of the country; remittances to foreign countries by alien artisans and laborers employed here, and to nonresidents of rents, interest, and dividends on investments in Brazil; budgets badly organized, by which insufficient appropriations were made, and in consequence of which extraordinary credits had to be opened; international misunderstandings; variations in the rates of foreign exchange, and consequent speculation; the absence of order and discipline, which has led to rioting, and culminated in the attempt on the life of President on November 5, 1897, and the murder of the secretary of war; speculation abroad in the securities of the country.

This is a sufficiently long list of causes for the condition of the Brazilian treasury, but in proceeding with the report the minister virtually concentrates his attention upon three of the above-cited points, which are: Exchange differences, budget deficits, and depreciation of the currency. He submits to the President of the Republic various ideas and plans which he thinks would materially improve the conditions

now almost unbearable to the nation.

To understand the conditions which give rise to the exchange differences in Brazil, it will be necessary to explain that the country's revenue is collected exclusively in paper money, while such of its obligations as interest on its foreign debt and interest guaranties to railway and other corporations whose capital is furnished by foreigners are payable in gold; the expenses of its diplomatic corps and its entire civil and military establishment abroad must be met by the purchase of foreign money in the home markets. In other words, the Brazilian Treasury is in direct competition for rates of foreign exchange with commercial debtors to foreign markets, and these rates of exchange are themselves regulated by the produce exported from the Republic. It has, therefore, been the practice in organizing the annual budgets, to appropriate a sum to meet any difference between the appropriations made for payments in gold and the cost of these sums in paper money. This is what the minister means by his repeated references to "exchange differences," and which he states advanced from 10,000,000 milreis (\$1,500,000) a few years ago to 110,000,000 milrois (\$16,500,000) in the last budget; and even this large amount was not sufficient to meet the difference between the real cost, in paper, of the Government's remittances abroad and the amount as appropriated in the budget.

Upon this question of "exchange differences" a large portion of the report naturally centers, for this great expense has of late years been

a constart drain on the treasury.

The report discusses the serious decline in the value of Brazil's principal export, coffee, its effect upon the value of exchange, and specula-

tive tendencies resulting therefrom.

Foreign exchange is conducted in Brazil principally through the agency of five banks, three British, one French, and one German, which have a practical monopoly of the business, and the policy of these institutions has been to furnish no drafts on foreign markets unless they had "cover," or bills against produce. The current rates of

exchange are naturally affected by the transient supply of or demand for foreign money, leading speculators to buy or sell what they can not pay for or do not possess in anticipation of a rise or fall in exchange, as the case may be. This affected the treasury also as a competitor in the same market, and the minister comments upon the practice in somewhat harsh terms.

For many years, the exchange rates here were artificially sustained by the simple process of borrowing money abroad, which relieved the Government of all necessity of entering the local markets to secure remittances, or at least reduced this necessity to such a degree that it but slightly affected the balance of trade, and made Brazil a prosperous country. But on account of grave errors committed by the first financial ministers after the Republic was declared, it was no longer possible to continue the former system, and when the demand for Government remittances was added to that for commercial purposes, it soon became evident that the exports of the country were not sufficient to meet these combined demands. The value of the currency depreciated more and more until 1895, when the treasury raised a loan in London of a nominal value of £7,300,000, producing £6,000,000 net, after having negotiated a loan for £3,600,000 for the Western Minas Railway, the interest on which is guaranteed by the Brazilian Government, and the proceeds of which were to be paid over to the company here in currency. These transactions seem to have partially met the obligations of the Government abroad, though the minister states that in January, 1897, an additional loan of £1,000,000 was obtained from the French bank here, which was repaid in the following November by a loan of £2,000,000 in exchequer bills raised in London. According to the minister's report, the foreign funded debt has been increased from £30,283,200 in 1889 to £38,006,400 at the present time.

The above will at least partially explain the manner in which the so-called "differences in exchange" have so enormously increased, until the country's foreign indebtedness threatened to absorb the whole of

its revenue.

At the beginning of the present year, speculation, ever on the alert, assumed that bankruptcy threatened the country, and a campaign was commenced that depressed exchange rates almost steadily until the value of the paper milreis on May 14 was no more than 5\(\frac{1}{3}\)d. sterling, or about 11\(\frac{1}{4}\) cents gold. The commercial body became alarmed, and a general suspension of payments was threatened, when about one week later, negotiations were set on foot in London for the relief of the treasury, and the gold value of the milreis advanced rapidly, ruining the greater part of the speculators. Since the middle of May, there have been other changes in the value of the currency, but as a rule the fluctuations have not been serious and of little importance to legitimate trade.

Budget differences are, unfortunately, frequent in the financial history of Brazil. Either the appropriations voted have been insufficient or the ministers have underestimated the necessities of various services. Whatever the cause, the result has invariably been a very substantial

expenditure in excess of the amount appropriated.

The depreciation of the currency is a subject upon which the minister publishes a contribution from an expert. He submits that from a circulation of about 211,000,000 milreis in 1889, the currency had increased to about 712,000,000 milreis in 1896. This vast amount, it must be remembered, is irredeemable paper or "token money," of no intrinsic value, and only used as a convenient means of barter, and its value is

regulated like that of any other commodity, by the laws of demand and supply. Thus, if an exporter of produce wishes to buy gold—i. e., exchange his paper currency for gold—the amount he can obtain will depend upon the relative abundance of each kind of money; the greater the quantity of irredeemable paper in circulation, the less will be its value, and the more it will require to purchase a unit of gold. So the Brazilian importer who must satisfy his foreign creditor is often compelled to pay several times the actual amount of his debt, owing to the enormous quantity and paltry value of the paper milreis. The minister seems to think that a withdrawal of a part at least of the currency is absolutely indispensable, but hesitates to effect this by means of a loan.

The minister prints the following summary of the movement in 1897, which he considers a fair exponent of preceding years:

Value of exports, excluding specie and exchange drafts, the value of	
the milreis being calculated at 7% d. (15.6 cents)	£26, 752, 224
Value of imports, at same calculation	21, 567, 660

This was in favor of Brazil; but Government remittances, and those of individuals for rents, revenue, and savings, were estimated at £9,644,614, leaving a balance of trade against the country of £4,460,050.

These figures demonstrate either that the importation must perceptibly decrease, or, as the minister hopes, exports must increase. I incline to the belief that the former is the more probable, although an increase in the price of coffee abroad would materially influence the figures.

The minister of finance proposes the following means to extinguish exchange differences, balance the budgets, and improve the value of

the currency:

First, he advises the creation of a fund abroad by the alienation of public properties, or an extension of credit, by which the treasury will be relieved of all necessity of purchasing exchange in the local markets, and by the conversion of the internal debt, bearing interest payable in gold, into one whose interest is payable in currency. This he has succeeded in doing to a very considerable extent by arranging with the foreign creditors, to have them receive their interest for three years in funding bonds, and the Messrs. Rothschild published a prospectus in London on June 15 last to this effect; and it is further proposed to convert about 124,000,000 milreis of Government stock, which was earning 4 per cent per annum in gold, into about 155,000,000 milreis of Government stock earning 5 per cent currency—a most substantial economy, for unless exchange touches 17½d. (\$0.353) per milreis, there will be a gain for the Government; at present, the milreis is valued at about 7¼d. (\$0.146).

To balance the budgets, the minister proposes to collect import duties in gold. As at present organized, the customs tariffs are specific, but are based upon an ad valorem collection in which the milreis is estimated at 12d. sterling (24 cents). The minister argues that as cost, freight, and foreign charges are payable in gold, there is no hardship in collecting duties in the same specie. He points out that the payment of duties in gold, by keeping the treasury out of the local exchange markets, must tend to improve the value of the currency. At the same time, the minister advocates an increase in direct taxation, which would partly serve to relieve the custom-houses of their present duty of collecting the greater part of the revenue of the country. Internal revenue is already col-

lected on tobacco, matches, salt, effervescent waters, and beer, but the minister considers an income tax necessary, although this was rejected by the Congress in its last session, and is likely to meet with great opposition if it is again proposed.

To enhance the value of the currency, it is proposed to apply funds to the gradual withdrawal of paper. This would certainly improve its value by creating a relative scarcity, but the scheme has many

opponents.

To summarize, I may say that the actual financial position of Brazil is far from serious. After the vicissitudes through which Brazil has passed, a period of quiet and recuperation is necessary; and if an earnest attempt is made to retrench, as the incoming government is virtually pledged to do; if the great resources of the country are adequately developed, the revenues equitably collected, and the import trade accommodated strictly to the legitimate demand, there is no reason why Brazil should not emerge from its present crisis stronger than before.

### PARA.

There is a broad and steady expansion of trade throughout the States of Para and the Amazonas. The State of Para, or, more correctly, "Gram" or "Gão-Para," takes its name from its chief town. The founders called it "Santa Maria de Belem" (St. Mary of Bethlehem). The town is still called "Belem," although Para is the more general name. When the Portuguese sought to give it a name based on a local characteristic, they found from the natives that the principal river, near which the city is located, was known as "Parana-Assu," meaning Great River. They took this to be the native name for the Amazon, but subsequently found that the Tocantins was meant.

The Para River is connected with the Amazon by a labyrinth of narrow channels. The city of Para, situated only about 100 miles from the mouth of the Amazon River, is the key to an enormous stretch of wealthy country, and indications are that it will become the Chicago of South America. It is quite true that Manaos is growing by rap'd bounds, but she has a long distance to travel before she can overcome

the lead Para has secured.

The population of the State of Para, according to the census of 1896, amounted, I believe, to 577,000 inhabitants. The city of Para is roughly estimated to have nearly 150,000. The last census also showed that the State contained 9 towns with populations of over 10,000, and 65 with populations varying from 1,000 to 9,000. The State receives its taxes in currency, and is not affected by exchange, as it has no external debt.

Over 150 steamers are employed on the Amazon and its tributaries (about one-third of these vessels belonging to a British company), and the number will be increased materially before the end of the year. These vessels numbered only 105 three years ago. Large boats go up the river as far as Iquitos, nearly 3,000 miles. The internal communication afforded by the Amazon and its branches is so complete that railroad and terrestrial means of transportation are not needed, except to connect parts of rivers obstructed by rapids. Commerce at Para has developed enormously within the past few years; the custom-house is overwhelmed with work, and there are not at present enough stores to receive the goods as they arrive, although large additions have recently been made. The result is that merchandise is generally kept in

lighters several days and even weeks, before it can be received in the custom-house. This state of affairs causes inconvenience, and exposes merchandise to deterioration. It is not, however, due to inefficiency on the part of the custom house officials. On the contrary, the officers in charge accomplish a great deal when the small force is taken into consideration.

Both lines of steamships running between Para and New York are increasing the number of their ships, as they are entirely unable to carry the heavy freight billed for this section of the country. A short time ago, the two lines made one trip each a month; later, a bimonthly service was established; now three trips are made, and I am reliably informed that on the 1st of next January, weekly trips will be made. No better evidence could be brought to show the greatly increased demand for United States goods. I learn from the captain of every vessel coming from New York that it is utterly impossible for any one of the steamers leaving that port to clear the freight billed for Para and the Amazon. This statement is gratifying in the extreme, though it is to be regretted that these goods can not be hauled in American ships.

In the absence of printed statistics, it will be impossible to furnish an absolutely correct list of imports. American trade with Brazil, however, has increased tremendously of late years, and the broad expansion

in demand can not be regarded as other than encouraging.

The majority of merchants here require from ninety to one hundred and fifty days' credit; some, of course, only ask for half of such time. Germans stand ready to meet all requirements and competition. Our salesmen must expect to encounter sharp competition. A study of conditions is absolutely necessary.

### FLOUR AND FOOD PRODUCTS.

We furnish all the flour to this community, and, I am proud to say, there is no room for improvement in this particular article. We also supply the bulk of the hams, bacon, lard, and other articles belonging to this class.

# BOOTS AND SHOES.

United States boots and shoes are recently securing quite a foothold-German-American agents have just received upward of 9,000 pairs, and one advises me that the attractive finish and superior workmanship enabled him to dispose of all of his consignment, which he had had made especially for this market by a Boston house. This same gentleman has gone to Boston to lay in a much larger line of shoes. He intends to open an American shoe house, confining himself entirely to these goods.

# MACHINERY.

There is a broad field for expansion in machinery. This line of industry has made rapid strides in the right direction during the past six months, and would increase much more if our manufacturers would take advantage of this opening. It is my opinion, after a careful canvass, that this trade could be indefinitely increased if a thoroughly competent agent were sent to the spot, one with long experience and practical knowledge, who could explain any article he represented and who knew how to exhibit his goods to advantage. A rich harvest would follow, provided the proper methods are adopted for introducing these articles. Satisfactory results, however, can not be brought about by correspond-

ence; an energetic man must be sent, one who if he fails at the beginning will not become discouraged. It is a common occurrence to receive circular letters from American firms, descriptive of their wares or goods, requesting distribution among the various merchants of this place. In three cases out of four, the circulars are printed in the English language. Everyone who has handled American machinery, of whatsoever nature, praises it in high and unmistakable terms, and if I only had the time they would seemingly never tire of telling me why they prefer it to that of any other country.

### WINES AND LIQUORS.

The recent development in the United States beer industry in this district is unprecedented, so rapid has been the growth of the sale of "Schlitz" and "Anheuser," both American manufactures, within the last nine months. Our gins, whiskies, brandies, etc., are also gaining the market. It appears that American beer is suitable for this climate, being light, and it is unquestionably gaining ground.

A good market can be created here for California wines and Kentucky whiskies and brandies, provided the agent can make prices and terms of credit that will enable him to compete with all comers. Tastes and

prevailing customs must be studied at every turn.

### HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

There is an excellent opportunity for trade in this line. Every hardware establishment in Para carries some goods manufactured in the United States. Among other articles, I notice the famous Colt's and Winchester repeating rifles, together with many other makes of less reputation. It is to be regretted that, in the absence of statistics, I can not show exactly what proportion of exports each country sends to this corner of the world.

I am convinced that builders' materials could easily be marketed here; also, agricultural implements, such as hoes, shovels, hayforks, spades, hatchets, and axes. Yale locks, hinges, fastenings, and all kinds of cartridges find a ready sale. A general line of household utensils, in my judgment, would quickly get a foothold here, and a number of other articles which belong to this group.

# JEWELRY, WATCHES, SPECTACLES, ETC.

To surrender this rich field to our German competitors, without even a struggle, would be foolish. I have devoted considerable time to this little group of specialties, and I would make the following recommendations:

For spectacles or eyeglasses, I observe that a metal known as "alloy" is rapidly gaining favor; in fact, a majority of the jewelers here advise me that it will be difficult to market any other kind. This has also been verified by a traveling agent who handles eyeglasses exclusively.

I am certain that a market could be created here for a cheap line of clocks. Inexpensive watches would sell readily; say, for instance, one selling for from \$4.50 to \$7 or as high as \$9. Of this class, a steamship load can be sold here and up the Amazon. One would also have no difficulty in disposing of rolled-gold or cheap plated jewelry.

### HIGH-CLASS CONFECTIONERY.

An excellent market can be created here for this class of goods. There is not an establishment in Para dealing in confectionery.

choice line of fancy or mixed candies, together with a general assortment of other articles that are usually carried by similar houses, including, of course, a soda fountain and ice-cream freezer, would probably meet with success.

### SEWING AND TYPEWRITING MACHINES.

I believe that not a sewing machine can be found within the limits of this city, or up the Amazon Valley, except of United States manufacture. I have made a careful canvass, and discovered that almost every tailor and shoemaker in the city of Para, as well as a large majority of private residences, owns a sewing machine manufactured in the United States; and it is safe to say that the entire upper Amazon is amply supplied with American machines. In fact, I have not been able to trace any others.

There are very few typewriting machines in this section of country that are not of American make, and there is a rapidly increasing demand for our machines. This line of goods is slowly but surely finding its way into offices and commercial houses; there is, however, ample room for expansion in this specialty. A rich harvest might be reaped within a very short time, provided a shrewd and experienced agent promptly entered the field. German agents are scattered all over this country, and they are constantly on the lookout for openings of every nature, never allowing a chance to escape. The sooner these goods are placed on the maket, the more satisfactory the results will be.

#### BICYCLES.

The one marked development in this district within the past six months, I hear, has been in the bicycle trade. The United States

machine was brought into notice in the following way:

It appears that for some time past, the adoption of a bicycle by the entire police force has been rapidly gaining favor, and in consequence thereof, a recent special session of the board was called, with a view to putting the question to a test vote. After mature reflection, the officers of said board decided to recommend the adoption of the bicycle. A committee was appointed, consisting of three experts, with instructions to carefully canvass the Para market with a view to securing the most substantial and generally superior wheel for the least money. The committee advised, in the strongest terms, a wheel made in the United States, adding that the latter clearly outclassed any other in the market. The wheels were forthwith adopted. The gratifying result was that the public, appreciating the test, have had their faith in our bicycles greatly increased. The favorable decision of the committee will prove an exceptionally valuable card to American manufacturers in other lines, as well as in this.

The future outlook for this particular industry can not be regarded as other than encouraging.

## DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, AND NOTIONS.

As in other cases, I find it impossible to obtain exact information as to what extent we supply this line of trade; yet I feel confident that we have a fair share. In cotton goods of the coarser and heavier quality, especially in blue, the work of American mills is preferred and has almost wholly supplanted that from the Manchester mills, or from other parts of Europe; and the same is true of spool and machine thread, twine, and cordage. The trade in hosiery is very much

divided, every country in Europe, as well as the United States, having a share. A line of flashy silk handkerchiefs would sell, I believe, faster than anything I could suggest.

## COAL.

The principal importers of coal are the Amazon Steam Navigation Company, A. Bernard & Co., the Para Gas Company, Booth & Co., Silva Volhote and Co., and Companhia Urbana (Electric Light Company). There is but little coal brought here from the United States, and it is my opinion that proper steps are yet to be taken in order to create a demand. The amount of coal in port at present is roughly estimated at more than five times as much as was ever known to be in storage in Para before. The English Government bought unusually large quantities of coal during the late war. Up to this writing, our coal has failed to secure a substantial foothold. I believe exports from the United States could be developed.

### CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.

Very little, if any, progress has been made in this line. Most of the goods are of home make. From the present outlook, I should not think one would meet with much encouragement in attempting to market wagons, carriages, and other vehicles in this corner of the world. The same is true of furniture. All such goods are manufactured here, except the finest grades, which are purchased abroad, either in the United States or in Europe.

### DRUGS, MEDICINES, ETC.

The terms of credit given by European houses are so easy that drug dealers prefer to place orders there. They also claim that the packing is more satisfactory than ours. Freights being cheaper to New York than to Europe, there is no reason why, by adopting the proper methods, our manufacturers should not succeed in getting a substantial foothold here in the distribution of various drugs; for instance, cures for chills and fever, rheumatism, neuralgia, headaches, gout, and other complaints common in the tropical climates. It is positively necessary, however, to personally study the market. It is important to state that during my term of office, notwithstanding many drummers representing American houses have come here, not one could speak the Portuguese language.

### LUMBER AND DOOR SASHES.

In this specialty, the United States has the market. All the material for manufacturing boxes to hold the rubber, nuts, etc., exported, comes from the United States. I hear that a demand has recently arisen for window frames, doors, and a number of articles of this class. Whenever one branch of industry begins to develop, I find, upon investigation, that it is due in almost every instance to energy and perseverance on the part of the representative of such industry.

#### READY-MADE CLOTHING.

There is no such thing as an establishment in Para carrying readymade clothing. Everything of the kind is made to order. It would

seem, however, that such goods could easily find a market. The cheapest line of clothing, together with calicoes, domestics, and fancy goods, should be sent.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

There is an unusually active demand in Para for musical instruments, including both those for house and street music; and there seems to me to be a golden opportunity here for some competent salesman.

#### ASPHALT PAVEMENT.

This pavement is rapidly growing in favor here, and I feel positive that this industry can easily be developed. I have studied the prospects and had interviews with those who are in a position to know, and I believe that a most highly satisfactory harvest will attend effort in this particular branch. A considerable amount of this work has already been done, but the bulk remains to be completed by contract.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Iron fittings and oil and distemper paints are much in use for houses, and, as every house has a long glass corridor, common glass for windowpanes is in good demand. Tarpaulins and waterproof canvas can easily be marketed here, on account of the rainy climate. The ordinary waterproof can surely get a foothold, provided effort is made to introduce it in this market. Coal, machine oil, paint, rope, and twine are in demand for the largely increasing number of steamers plying up and down the Amazon and its tributaries. I observe numerous articles of United States manufacture in this market, but so distributed as to render it impossible to even approximate to what extent our goods have been introduced. Among other things, I see scales, balances, hatchets, axes, knives, oils, paints, varnishes, nails, files, and sailcloth (blue drill) from the United States. The fast-growing requirements leave ample room for improvement in the export of various lines.

Europeans furnish this market with a considerable quantity of canned provisions, but I am sure that the United States has a fair share.

When the fast-growing requirements of this flourishing district are considered, and the fact that there are no signs of any important resource becoming exhausted for a century to come, my recommendations may not seem too strong.

#### NATURAL RESOURCES.

The chief natural products of this State consist of rubber, cocoa, and nuts. The wealth of the State and the city are founded on the first article; the other two, while important, not sufficing to take the place of the important industry of rubber. Rice of excellent quality used to be grown and exported from here, but of late years has been sadly neglected. The mass of laborers subsist on manioc (or mandioca), salt fish from the Amazon, and jerked beef from Uruguayand southern Brazil. The upper classes live almost entirely on imported food. The island of Marajo contains cattle, but not sufficient for the demand here, and in consequence, large ship loads of cattle come this way monthly from the Argentine Republic. Flour, bacon, preserved fruits and food, biscuit, ham, and a general line of provisions come from the United States. Fresh vegetables, codfish, and many articles come from Portugal. Per-

nambuco supplies sugar. Cane grows well in this State, but is only cultivated for the distillation of rum for local consumption.

France always consumes the bulk of the cocoa produced; during the year under consideration, her share was something near 3,500 tons, the United States and Great Britain dividing the remaining 500 tons.

Nuts.—The center of production of nuts is along the banks of the river Tocantins. In fact, the States of Para and Amazonas produce all the Brazil nuts exported. The amounts and distribution are contained in the following table, which has been obtained from a reliable source:

Year.	United States.	Europe.	Total.
	Hectoliters.	Hectoliters. 51, 191	Hectoliters.
897 896	PTO 000	66, 912	139, 995
895		35, 269 104, 591	96, 731 216, 42
	44, 370	37, 086	81, 45
892	1	42, 741 123, 736	104, 91 243, 08
890		21,718	38, 57
889	35, 855	31, 936 69, 945	67, 79 161, 30
.888		44, 628	101, 92

NOTE.—One hectoliter is equal to 23 bushels.

Lagos, Kongo, and East Africa.

I find it impossible to obtain accurate figures for the six months ended June 30, 1898. It is the opinion of those who are in a position to receive the latest and most reliable information, that about 85,000 hectoliters were received at this port within the first six months of this year, which amount was about equally divided between the United States and Europe.

Woods.—The vegetable kingdom is well represented; the plants furnish gums, resins, nuts, oils, spices, dyes, building and cabinet woods, aromatic essences, etc. A list and description of even the chief of these would be too lengthy for this report. Besides over 200 varieties of palms, the forest contains over 25,000 different kinds of trees, all so scattered that it would be difficult to find more than two or three of the same kind in 1 square mile. It is perhaps due to the inaccessibility of the Amazonian flora, that building and cabinet woods are not exported. There are many varieties of elastic gums obtained from several orders of plants, and used for different purposes in commerce. The gums are commonly divided into two classes, viz, india rubber and gutta-percha. The principal commercial difference is that india rubber is elastic, whereas gutta-percha becomes hard when kept in a cool temperature. For this reason, the latter is used for the insulation of submarine cables. The best quality comes from the following places:

Rubber.—The first scientific description of the South American rubber tree was made by Aublet, a French botanist, who studied the plant in French Guiana. In 1775, he named the tree "hevea guyanensis." He stated that it is called "heva" by the inhabitants of the province of Esmeraldas, near Quito; "siringa" by the Garipou Indians; "pao seringa," by the Portuguese of Para, and "caoutchouc" by the Maina Indians. "Siringa" is probably of onomatopæic origin.

Upper Amazons, Lower Amazons, Madagascar, Akkra, Central America,

From the beginning of this century until about 1865, British and German botanists named the rubber trees "siphonia." In 1865, Muller reestablished the generic name given by Aublet.

Rubber was first introduced from South America into Europe in 1736 by the French astronomer, La Condamine. He reported that Peruvian Indians used it for various purposes. The Indians inhabiting the Amazonian forest were the first manufacturers of india rubber. An English artist discovered, in 1770, that the new gum was admirably adapted for rubbing out pencil marks. He wrote a paper on the subject, and informed his contemporaries that a cubic inch of this substance, costing only 3s., would last for years. It was used for no other purpose in England than effacing lead-pencil marks for about half a century after this discovery; hence the name "rubber."

The material was first manufactured into waterproof clothing in France towards the end of the eighteenth century. Later, the firm of MacIntosh, of Manchester, manufactured waterproofs on a large scale.

The "hevea" tree is not conspicuous; people have traveled thousands of miles through the rubber region and lived for years in the centers of the industry without even noticing it. The newcomer invariably expects to see the familiar glossy, dark green leaves of the Ficus. In appearance, the "hevea" resembles the English ash more than anything else. It grows to a height of upwards of 60 feet. The leaves are trifoliate. The blossoming season is in August, and the fruit ripens in December and January. The seeds should be planted as soon as

possible, as they soon lose vitality.

The localities where rubber trees thrive the best are on islands and low ground near rivers, where the banks are periodically inundated. Ground that is above water at all times or that has no drainage is not The peculiarity of this rubber tree is that it will not grow satisfactorily on cleared or opened ground. It requires the shade of other trees and still air from the time that its growth begins until it Without these conditions, the supply of milk becomes an adult tree. is very much affected. In fact, the tree has been known to die soon after the clearing of ground around it. No cultivation worth mentioning has been attempted in the region of the Amazon. It is considered useless to invest capital in cultivation, so long as the Amazonian forests show no signs of exhaustion. The "hevea" requires about fifteen years to mature. That is too long for the ordinary investor to wait. area that is known to produce para rubber amounts to at least 1,500,000 square miles. Further exploration will no doubt show that this area is far underestimated. On the River Aquiry or Acre, one of the tributaries of the River Purus, 200 trees yield as much as 3 tons of rubber per annum. Great quantities of "hevea" are known to exist on the banks of the Japura, but that district has not yet been opened up.

The Amazonas Rubber Estates Company, Limited (recently organized with headquarters at London with a capital of £300,000), will have its branch headquarters at Manaos. The director and his assistants are now on the ground, and instructions have been given to begin the collection of rubber. The company's property is situated nearly 500 miles from Manaos, on the River Teffe, and comprises 90,000 acres. The company has contracted for the construction of a steam tug to ply

between the estates and Manaos.

The State of Amazonas, like Para, has adopted a gold basis for its

budget.

The Rubber Estate of Para, Limited (also British, with headquarters in England, and branch office here), is a new concern with a capital of £350,000, owning an area of 284 square miles, or about 182,254 acres, containing 3,000 rubber roads, of 100 trees each. The output on these estates has reached in one year 322 tons, and with proper management,

I am advised by the most credible authority in Para, can easily be

increased to considerably over 500 tons.

The condition of the india-rubber market is one of exceptional activity, marked by daily and even hourly fluctuations. The past few days have developed marked signs of an upward tendency. It is impossible to calculate in advance the extent of the Para rubber crop, though, judging from the present outlook, there will probably be a very large increase over that of last year. It is certain that the rubber-producing area in this Amazon section, recently discovered and untouched, is hundreds of times larger than that now being worked. The price of crude rubber is fixed in the foreign markets, especially New York and London. The buyer, stationed here, carefully watches the market, and calculates his price in accordance with quotations received from those cities. It is very difficult to make a correct rate, so rapid is the exchange.

There entered this port during the fiscal year 1897-98, 22,257 tons of rubber, and of this amount, 11,422 tons were shipped to the United States and 10,796 to Europe. The State of Para does not produce more than two-thirds of the rubber shipped through this port, the balance coming from the State of Amazonas, as well as from Peru, Bolivia, etc. This city is a convenient shipping point, on account of its telegraphic and banking facilities. The principal bearing areas in the State of Para are the islands in the River Amazon, near the city, the principal, Marajo, having an area of 2,500 square miles; the banks of the river Tocantins; the banks of the rivers Xingu, Jary, and Tapajos. The upper and lower districts of the Amazon produce the same kind of rubber, but that coming from the upper river obtains a slightly higher price, being dryer by the time it reaches the port of shipment.

The collecting season in the Lower Amazons begins when the waters have subsided—about July—and ends in January or February. Collecting is not undertaken as a rule in the wet season, because the quantity of water that accumulates in the forest impedes the movements of the collectors, and the rain water that runs on the trunks of trees prevents the clay cups from adhering to the bark. The sap is also weaker

in this season.

The collectors employed are principally Brazilians, immigrants from the neighboring States of Ceara, Maranham, and Piauhy; also Portuguese and half-castes. The pure South American Indian is of very little use as a laborer. He has few wants, lives by fishing and hunting, and is less dependent on labor than more civilized people. There are many thousands of collectors in the rubber field, yet this number does not supply the demand. The last few years have shown a steady and rapid increase in the exports of rubber, and while labor has also gradually increased, it has failed to keep pace with the fast-growing demand. There has been a marked increase, however, in the laboring class in the last six months, on account of the droughts in the State of Ceara and the distress in the once flourishing State of Maranham, which, in former years, derived its wealth principally from cotton.

The governor of Para has recently issued an order directing that free passage be given to persons who wish to migrate hither from the drought-stricken regions of Ceara. No doubt, the effect will be an increase in the number of rubber gatherers available for the Amazon districts, which has already risen to large proportions, the last steamer from the south having brought about 1,200, making a total of 25,000 immigrants since the first of the year. Many of these, however, return to their homes as soon as they have accumulated a small competence. The

State has tried the experiment of introducing Spanish laborers, but in every instance, it failed.

Among other articles used in the india-rubber industry is a clay funnel, in shape very much like an ordinary toilet water jug, without a bottom or handle. It is made of the clay that is found in most parts of the Amazon region. The fuel used in the funnel consists generally of the nuts of the following palms: Native name—"Urucuri," "Tucuma," "Inaja;" botanical name—Attalea, Astrocaryum, and Maximiliana regia. It was at one time imagined that the excellence of Para rubber was greatly due to the kind of fuel used in curing it. The palms that furnish the fuel were accordingly transplanted to Africa, with a view to making Para rubber there. The experiment, however, has not met with success. The reason these nuts are selected in Brazil is because they emit a continuous dense smoke, and are more portable than other fuel obtainable. However, when none of the palms named are accessible, bark and twigs are used as fuel.

Everyone engaged in the forest carries a wood knife. One of its uses is to cut down fuel for the preparation of rubber; the blade is about 26 inches long and about 2 inches broad. All the knives are imported from the United States. Owing to the damp climate, the blades are electroplated, thus preventing their becoming rusty before they are marketed. The handles are made of wood, and are carved or inlaid

with brass.

The rubber collector's ax is a very small affair. It is required to chip a smooth surface on the bark preparatory to attaching a cup to the tree. The handling of the ax requires great skill in order not to injure the bark. A smooth surface is made in order to prevent impurities

from mixing with the sap.

The cups are of clay or tin. The former are attached to the bark by means of a little clay. Their weight, however, makes them inconvenient to carry when the trees to be tapped are separated by long intervals; the collector then prefers to carry tin cups, which are much lighter than the others. They easily penetrate into the bark by means of their sharp edges, and hold to the tree without the use of clay. The use of the tin cup, however, is to some extent injurious to the tree.

Part of the collector's outfit consists of a light gourd—large enough to carry the contents of from 500 to 700 cups. A clay bowl is next required in order to receive the contents of the gourd. It is of sufficient size to contain the product of several days' work before it is cured. The calabash tree provides calabashes which are employed to ladle the milk from the clay bowl into the mold. A broad bladed wooden paddle is used as a mold and is made locally. This completes the outfit for the rubber collector. All these articles are made locally with the exception of the knives. The axes and the tin cups are manufactured in the

towns and villages of the Amazon region.

The collector has to use his knite to cut his way through the undergrowth, and also to cut down a sapling occasionally to bridge a rivulet. At times he is knee-deep in ooze or up to his waist in water. On arrival at a rubber tree he chips away the rough parts of the bark, makes a more or less smooth surface, attaches a cup and makes a small gash above for the sap to fall into the cup, and repeats this process in a line round the tree until he has attached six or seven cups. Then he proceeds to the next tree and does the same. He continues this process until he has tapped from 75 to 150 trees, which can be done in a day if they are not too far apart. On the following days, the gashes in the

trees are made a trifle lower down than the first ones. Some collectors tap the trees in the morning and return to collect the sap in the evening, whereas others tap in the evening and collect in the morning. An expert gathers 7 pounds daily in the Lower Amazon; in the Upper Amazon, three times this amount is collected.

When the accumulation of rubber is sufficient—usually in three or four days—the collector lights a fire in the hut he has erected, places the funnel over the fire, pours a thin coat of milk over the paddle, and holds it over the smoke to coagulate. The process is repeated until a large cake has been formed. To release the paddle from the cake, it is necessary to make a slit on one side. The paddle mold makes a cake of uniform and even shape, and is in general use in the State of Para. In other parts, a spit is placed on two upright forked sticks, and given a rotary motion. By this means, the rubber is cured with greater ease. Paddle-smoked rubber is decidedly preferred, as it is drier and seemingly more carefully cured.

Many attempts have been made to introduce improved curing apparatus. Up to this writing, however, it has not been received with popular favor, because the common method, although very primitive, possesses the advantages of being simple and inexpensive. The process of curing rubber is extremely injurious to the eyes. Many cases

of total blindness result therefrom.

There are three grades of Para rubber, viz, fine, medium, and coarse. If rubber is not uniform and contains impurities, it is classified as medium. The coarse quality, or "Sernamby," consists of scraps that have not been cured.

Insufficient labor is the most serious difficulty in the rubber industry. It would scarcely seem advisable to invest money in rubber estates, unless the owner first can see his way clear to obtain sufficient labor with which to collect the rubber. In reality, the genuine owner of the

produce of the forest is the collector, not the laudowner.

As a rule, the landowner makes advances to the collectors for their outfit, food, etc., and in return receives the rubber collected by them. He sells the produce on the collector's account, retaining 20 per cent for himself, and continues making advances in such manner that the collector always remains in his debt and consequently in his service. It frequently happens, however, that the collector takes the advance and fraudulently disposes of the rubber to any buyer who may be on A great deal of leakage occurs in this way, and I believe no method of preventing it has been discovered. This is another of the difficulties of the landed proprietor. One of the methods in practice is to lease the trees in lots of 75, 150, or 200, at a given sum per annum, and to stipulate that the lessee shall sell the rubber and purchase all his supplies from the owner. The lessee works his lot to the utmost, and usually earns a handsome profit after paying the rent, and, although the owner does not obtain the full value of the lots rented, he makes up for it by charging commission on goods supplied, etc.

The profits of the rubber industry would seem to be large, because the employer keeps 20 per cent and makes about the same on the goods supplied the employees; but it must be considered that out of 100 employees, whose outfit and traveling expenses have been advanced, at least 75 die, desert, or return to their homes on account of illness. The expense incurred for them is accordingly a dead loss, and when this is deducted from the total income, the profit is greatly reduced.

The "aviador" is a person who advances supplies and capital to the rubber collector in exchange for rubber. The principal "aviador"

resides at the chief centers, and finances a number of smaller "aviadores," who travel about in the rubber industries. The exporters of rubber are mostly agents of United States and British importers. They buy from the "aviadores" in the principal centers.

The following table gives the monthly entries of rubber at the port

of Para, for the twelve months ended June 30, 1898:

	1	Shipments.			
, Month.	Entries at Para.	United States.	Europe.	Total.	
July	1, 130 1, 640 1, 890 2, 660	Tons. (a) 576 636 847 1, 013 1, 269 1, 566	Tons. (a) 375 372 664 624 1, 350 1, 769	Tons. (a) 95 1, 00 1, 51 1, 63 2, 616 8, 38	
Total	11, 440	5, 907	5, 154	11,06	
1898. January February March April June	2, 650 1, 750 1, 270 977	1, 428 1, 917 955 427 447 341	1,315 906 1,368 1,022 637 394	2, 743 2, 822 2, 323 1, 444 1, 08	
Total	10,817	5, 515	5, 642	11, 15	
Grand total	22, 257	11, 422	10, 796	22, 21	

a Of 2,204.6 pounds.

The following list shows the principal centers of production in the State of Para, and output during the year 1896-97 (later returns not being accessible at this writing):

Center.	Quantity.	Center.	Quantity.
Breves	667 565 507 449 477 467 439 375 339	Muana.  Mocajuba. São Sebastião Chaves Portel Bagre. Ociras Haião Aveiros Moju Abaete	15° 15' 14' 13' 13' 12' 18' 8' 7'
Almeirim	285 217	Alemquer	

The prospects for the crop of 1898-99 are promising, for the rains have not lasted as long as usual, and collectors can set to work earlier than usual. Two large steamships loaded down to their utmost with immigrants are now in this harbor, on their way to the rubber fields.

### COMMUNICATION.

There are four steamship lines that place Para in constant and rapid communication with the United States and Europe, besides several Brazilian lines that are engaged in the coasting trade. Two of the lines are British, one Italian, and the other is Portuguese. The Red

Cross Line and the Booth Steamship Line, Limited, are both of Liverpool, though each has a branch office at New York. Their combined fleets, I am advised, number something near forty cargo and passenger The steamers start from Liverpool, calling at Hamburg and Havre, Oporto, Lisbon, Madeira, Para, and Manaos, stopping at the same ports on the way back, with the exception of Oporto, Havre, and Hamburg. The call at Havre, I understand, depends on cargo, and Hamburg is not touched on the return voyage, as there is very little cargo for that port from Para and Manaos. The British companies have also established regular lines from Manaos and Para to New York and back, by way of Barbados. These two lines do all the carrying trade between the United States and northern Brazil. Both lines have been established for over thirty years. Neither is in any way subsidized, as I understand, and if they have obtained the greatest share of the carrying trade, it has been the result of untiring energy, perseverence, and excellent management.

The Ligure Brazilieira line of Italian steamers possesses three modern steamers that ply between Genoa, Lisbon, Para, and Manaos, calling at Spanish ports on the way. This line receives a subsidy from the States of Para and Amazonas. The Portuguese line belongs to the firm of Andressen & Co., of Oporto, and consists of two or three vessels.

The fare from Europe is only \$50, while that from New York to Para is \$90. The difference is due to the fact that considerable more competition is in force between here and Europe. The fare from here to Manaos is \$20, and the fare from Para to Iquitos, Peru, a distance up the Amazon of nearly 3,000 miles, is \$45.

As already stated, the New York lines are about to provide increased carrying facilities. I have it from a reliable source that five new steamers, with a capacity of 3,000 tons each, will shortly be added to the present fleet.

The French line of steamers, the Messageries Maritimes, is about to establish a line from here to the River Plate, taking in Rio, Montevideo, and Buenos Ayres. This commences to operate next month.

The Para Braganca Railway was built to encourage agriculture in the neighborhood of Para, but as Brazilians prefer to collect rubber, and immigrants follow their example, the result is that agriculture is abandoned and the railway is said not to be paying. The length of the road is seventy-odd miles.

A concession has been granted a foreign company to build a railroad between Alcobaca and Para da Rainha. The object is to establish communication on the Tocantins and Aragnaya rivers, over the stretch which is obstructed by about 100 miles of rapids.

The Amazon Cable Company has established cable communication with all the principal ports of the rivers of the State. The line to Manaos is one of great importance. The commercial development of Manaos depends upon it to a capacide cable content.

Manaos depends upon it to a considerable extent.

The steamship lines running between here and

The steamship lines running between here and New York advertise to leave Para on the 4th, 14th, and 24th of every month, but, unfortunately, they often fail to leave on scheduled time. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth of rubber and other goods were purchased for shipment to New York by the steamer which was advertised to leave on scheduled time, September 24, 1898, but, unfortunately, the boat failed to appear until four days later. There was general dissatisfaction, as there is a tremendous shrinkage in rubber every twenty-four hours, and the loss is heavy. Perhaps, if the press would take hold of this matter, it would have a tendency to stimulate the steamship lines

to either leave as advertised or furnish a substitute steamer. It appears that the steamer called at Manaos, and for some reason or other was delayed. Meanwhile, the cable, as frequently happens, was not in working order, and it was impossible to learn the cause of the delay.

The rate of freight from Para to New York is 25 cents per cubic foot, or, as I am informed by merchants, about 17 per cent less than it is

from here to Europe.

#### EXCHANGE.

The rate of exchange for the year 1898 has ranged from  $5\frac{2}{15}$  to  $8\frac{1}{16}$ . The market has been subject to extreme fluctuation the past six months. The cable not being in good working order at times, renders it all the more dangerous to rubber dealers.

### GENERAL REMARKS.

The absence of proper banking facilities is sometimes exceedingly awkward for Americans. Why can not the United States inaugurate a system something after the order of the English banks? It would greatly simplify matters. As matters now stand, we are compelled to seek relief through English banking houses, at great inconvenience and cost. This rich field is surrendered to Europeans. England is well to the front, energetically preparing to take steps to increase her lead. The amount we pay our competitors for carrying charges will aggregate, in this port alone, high up in the thousands. We are actually furnishing our opponents with the necessary tools with which to defeat our purpose. It is to be hoped that speedy steps will be taken to enable us to be on equal footing with all comers, and the sooner the better. With measures taken to remedy the prevailing evil, I feel confident that in the not far distant future Americans will be leading in the field.

If the few thousand miles of railroad necessary to connect this country with New York were completed, it would give the United States a distinct advantage, and, in fact, overcome competition. Exports are handled by the State department, and the revenues belong to the State of Para. This department is splendidly organized and most admirably

managed and issues regular annual statistics.

Through the courtesy of the administrator, I am accorded the privilege of supplying official information with regard to the amount and distribution of the principal exports. I am indebted in a measure to the various merchants through the city of Para and Manaos, for the valuable and indispensable information received at their hands, as well as to the chamber of commerce, the governor of Para, and, last though not least (one of "Uncle Sam's" stanchest and most loyal friends, yet a Brazilian), Hon. Theo. L. Chermont.

Export duties provide a trifle more than three-quarters of the revenue. Out of two million and odd dollars collected on exports, one million nine hundred and some thousand was collected on rubber alone, which is taxed to the extent of 23 per cent. During 1897-98, the public expenditure is said to have reached 18,975,853 milreis, being 2,795,367 milreis in excess of the receipts. The result is brought about by the State of Para spending a large portion of its revenues in public works. Para is not only one of the finest cities in Brazil, but will bear favorable comparison with cities of its size in most parts of the world.

There is a drummer's license law here of \$100, but I am told that it is not enforced. At least a drummer is scarcely ever called upon for a license, unless he stops over indefinitely and undertakes to locate for

the purpose of exhibiting goods. Even then I doubt whether a license would be required, especially if one can rely on the information I have obtained in reference to this subject.

The prevailing diseases are yellow fever, beri beri, malarial and other

complaints prevalent in tropical countries.

Several large syndicates have passed through here within the past six weeks, seeking both rubber and gold fields. They are composed principally of Europeans, though two are from the United States.

On every side one can see unusual activity in Para, such as erection of hotels, business houses, the fast climbing walls of the new custom-house, or exchange, as it is sometimes termed, which will be completed, it is said, before the end of 1900. This splendid building would grace any city, being made of solid stone and marble throughout. Other public works will be begun in the early future, such as the erection of markets, schoolhouses, and warehouses, street paving, drainage, opening of avenues, sewerage improvements, etc., and possibly, improvements to the port.

The iron electric posts on which the city trolley railway will be operated are already in position, yet it is difficult to predict the date on which this line will be put into operation, action having been suspended on account of insufficient funds with which to continue the work.

On the 11th instant, two additional steamships reached here loaded

with American coal.

### HOW TO EXTEND UNITED STATES TRADE.

The methods of increasing United States trade have already been dwelt upon. It is of the highest importance to establish a permanent agency to exhibit American goods for the inspection of the buyers. Broad terms of credit, such as are offered by Europeans, should be allowed customers. None except the most competent agents, speaking the language of the country, should be selected, and they should be supplied with samples and illustrated catalogues. If United States manufacturers are seeking to find a lucrative field to market goods, I do not hesitate to say that this district and surrounding country offer many opportunities; but competent men must be sent to familiarize themselves with the market, study the possibilities, the banking system, the prevailing customs, methods of payment, terms of credit, the shipping facilities, freight charges, tariffs, etc. Illustrated catalogues, circulars, pamphlets, etc., will not do the work alone. Agents must be on the spot.

Most merchants insist on seeing samples and learning the exact price an article will cost delivered here, freight, duty, and all other charges

paid.

### TEMPERATURE.

The following meteorological statistics were obtained from the museum of this city (Para) for the year 1897. While it is said that the year of 1898 has been decidedly cooler, returns for said period are not accessible.

	۰F.
Mean maximum temperature	87.6
Mean minimum temperature	71.9
Mean temperature	70 R
Maximum temperature	01 2
Minimum temperature	67 6



The rainfall during the year 1897 amounted to 115 inches. Rain fell during 291 days in the year, and the maximum during one day amounted to 3 inches.

The wet season is from January to June, when it usually rains three

times as much as from July to December.

The following table shows the quantity of produce of the State of Maranham during the calendar year 1897. Later returns are not accessible, and it is also impossible to find out the proportion each country consumed.

Articles.	Articles. Quantity. Articles.		
Balsam tons	11	Pork tons.	85
Beans do	98	Ricedo	2, 495
Beef, dried do do	104	Rumgallons	186, 705
Bricksthousands	65	Seeds:	,
Bullocksnumber	14, 140	Castor oiltons	245
Cottontons	2, 286	Groundnutdodo	104
Coffeedo	-,,	Cotton	744
Cocoado	7	Sesamedo	128
Fish. drieddo	103	Shrimpsdo	150
Hideedo	475	Sugardo	4, 187
Isinglassdo	iŏ	Skins, deer and goatdo	6
Larddodo	51	Saltdo	1, 160
Leatherdo		Soapdo	372
Limedo	148	Tilesthousands	166
Maizedo	6, 555	Tallowtons	56
Manioc flourdodo		Tripe, etodo	15
Molassesgallons	41	Tobaccodo	52
Oil:	1	Tapiocado	426
Castordo	1.402	Wood:	
Cocosnutdo	4,000	Fuelthousands	26, 720
Sesamedo	314	Planksdozens	3, 695
Andirobado	1, 116	Logsdo	7,508
Pigsnumber	991		.,,,,,,,

The import duties amounted to something like 700,000 milreis on the above articles; export duties, 300,000 milreis. It seems that I will not be able to get a full report of either imports or exports from the State of Maranham.

K. K. KENNEDAY, Consul.

PARA, October 13, 1898.

#### BAHIA.

Trade in this district presents a number of peculiarities at this time. Export business is flourishing, but there is little profit in it and much risk. This is in part due to the great decrease in the prices of Brazil's staples in foreign markets, and to the fluctuations in exchange and

consequent losses.

All products exported are purchased for houses located in Bahia and having numerous agents in the interior. On account of the lack of railroads, products purchased are often four or five weeks reaching here, and, because of the lack of telegraphic communication and the great length of time taken to reach the interior by mail, it is impossible for the agents to keep in touch with the head of the house and be informed of the frequent fluctuations in exchange. As a result, goods are frequently purchased in the interior for more in milreis than the gold for which they are exported will bring, and for the past few months, the exporter has either been a loser or has had his profits cut down to almost nothing.

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Import business is at a standstill, and has been in that condition for several months, importers buying only that for which they have an immediate self-section and several months.

immediate sale, and carrying as little stock as possible.

The cause of this stagnation of business is said to be due, first, to the great recent fluctuations in exchange; second, to the decline in the gold price in Brazil's staples, and third, to the drought.

### EXCHANGE.

Brazil is virtually on a paper basis, and during the first five months of the year exchange had a constant downward tendency until May 13, when the milreis reached its lowest value on record, and was worth about 11 cents of our money, or 23.3 per cent of its par value. From that date there has been a steady upward tendency until to-day (October 15) it is worth  $17\frac{1}{5}$  cents of our money, or 31.1 per cent of its face value, having increased almost 11 per cent meantime in par value. So great have been the fluctuations, that in two days the milreis increased 25 per cent in value, while in a few hours the fluctuations have been from one-eighth to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  cents, United States currency.

As a result of the rise in exchange the farmer, producer, importer, and even exporter is suffering, for what affects one affects the other. The main staples are worth less in gold and consequently bring less in milreis, having a greater gold value, while the products have frequently cost the farmer, producer, or exporter more in milreis than he can get in gold when selling. True, the milreis now has a greater gold market value, but it buys no more in the market here than it did when at a lower rate, and it has the added disadvantage of scarcity. Farmers can not purchase as much as they otherwise would, thus the demand is less

and the supply has fallen off proportionately.

I can not find that the rise in value of the milreis is based upon any firm foundation, but am told by the banks that it is due to the faith in the new financial policy which, it is rumored, the incoming administration will adopt. It is hoped that exchange will soon reach some stable rate. In the language of a prominent bank manager, "the present fluctuations not only subject firms to ordinary business risks, but make what should be legitimate business a constant game of cards, with the accompanying uncertainty as to success."

#### TRADE METHODS.

That even the little business that is being done here is worth something, is shown by the effort being made by the German and English concerns to get it. That the United States has not a greater proportion is due to its lack of effort and to its insistence that the Brazilians accept our business methods.

The chief causes of complaint against our merchants and manufacturers is their demand for cash, their faulty packing, their roundabout way of dealing, their inattention to what seems to them little things, and their refusal to cater to the market.

It is the custom of the country to get from thirty to one hundred and twenty days' credit for purchases abroad, and you can not induce the merchants to buy for cash, even if you offer large and liberal discounts. Germany and England cater to their wish, and attach time drafts to the bill of lading and invoice, and forward them to a bank here with the instructions to deliver the papers against acceptance of the draft.

The English and German firms also include 6 per cent interest for the days of sight of draft, and add two months for the time consumed in getting the draft here and in the return of the money after collection, making an allowance at same rate if the draft is met at any time prior to its falling due.

This asking for time for payment of goods has some reason. It takes from four to eight weeks for goods to arrive here after ordered; then they remain before the custom house for two or three weeks, awaiting their turn to be discharged; and, having arrived in the custom-house, it takes anywhere from two to six weeks to get them out and on the market. If paid for in advance, the merchant would be without the use of his money for all this time, and meantime, exchange might have fluctuated so much that had he paid the cash with the order he would perhaps have paid 2 milreis more to the dollar for the goods than they would have cost him on the day he put them on the shelf; while his next-door neighbor, who ordered at the same time and is to pay in the future, sells for less in milreis than the goods cost the one who paid Of course, should exchange have fallen in the meantime, the reverse would be true; but the merchant never sees it that way, and prefers to be able to set the price in milreis on the goods on the day the goods are actually received, and the price once made is seldom changed, no matter how the exchange fluctuates.

Manufacturers in the United States say that they can not do business on this long-credit system, on account of their need for cash or because they have no way to ascertain the responsibility of firms so far distant. If the first reason holds good, they should not attempt to enter the Brazilian market. As far as the second reason is concerned, it is the experience of all who do business with this place that there are fewer business failures and less money lost in trade with this district than would be the case in a similar volume of business in the United States.

It is always possible to find the business standing of a firm by having the home bank write to a bank here requesting information. In this way, full and accurate details can be obtained at the cost of the necessary postage. In the case of a salesman coming here, it would be well to bring a letter of introduction from the home bank. Upon presentation of the letter to a bank here he will be furnished with sufficient information relative to the standing of the firms with whom he expects to do business, so that he will have little risk to run so far as losses are concerned. All information will be given free, with the expectation of course that the bank giving it will have the handling of the firm's paper here. A bank, though, will give another bank more detailed information than it would give a private individual.

It is best to send all drafts, etc., through a bank and let it do the collecting, on account of its greater responsibility and its better knowledge of the business firms, as well as its punctuality and business-like principles; and whatever services it may render are a charge against the acceptors of the draft.

Buyers here want to deal direct with producers, and in this line our merchants make two mistakes; first, by imagining that they can appoint someone at some one port in Brazil either sole or distributing agent; and second, by attempting to deal from the United States by second or third hand.

Each port in Brazil is as independent, so far as trade relations with other ports of Brazil are concerned, as might be the case were they in different hemispheres. Such national products as are protected by heavy duties are obtained from home markets, but all goods imported are imported direct for each port. This is both because the merchants wish to figure as "sole importers" and insist on the lowest possible price, and because to ship from a foreign port to some one port and then reship, would make the products cost very much more in the second port than could possibly be the case with direct importation. The trans-Atlantic freight would be the same to any port, but there would be the agent's commission, extra cost of handling, perhaps repacking, the State export tax, the municipal import tax, the high coastwise freight, to say nothing of the great loss of time that would be frequently involved.

As an example of the trouble to which our firms frequently put prospective purchasers, I have but to relate an incident that recently came under my observation. An importer saw a novelty brought out from the United States, liked it very much, and thought it salable here. He wrote the makers, who referred his letter to their sole export agents, who wrote that they could not give prices, as they had put the Brazilian business for that article in the hands of a New York commission house, but that they would write the house to communicate with him. The New York house referred to does a large business here, but entirely in such staples as flour, coal oil, tallow, etc., which it can handle to a better advantage and sell with larger profits and less expenditure of energy than could be hoped for, if it devoted time and energy to this particular novelty. The firm has doubtless not had the time to write, or is still referring the letter to some subagent. Meantime, the man here is purchasing a very clever imitation of the article from a firm abroad, that was glad of a chance to deal direct.

The above is but one of a number of examples that tend to prove that while our manufacturer of small capital may deem it advantageous to deal through second or third hands, the firms here can not be led to see the advantage, and things so handled must cost more. The commission house in the United States will give attention to those things meeting with most ready sale, and the export agency should not be of such exclusive character as to prevent the manufacturer dealing direct, should the occasion arise. Such a thing could easily be done by allowing the agent a commission on such sales. If there has to be a commission agent to furnish the cash for the sales, it would be well for the manufacturer to put his own man on the road to show the goods, and take orders to be sent through the commission agents. Until something like this is done, our manufacturers can not hope to obtain a

large or profitable market in this section.

Another example: The salesman for a German make of pencils tells me that if it were not for the commission paid middlemen by the United States manufacturer, he could hardly get an order for pencils in South America, while now he supplies three-fourths of the market. He says that the greatest number of pencils sold are the cheap unvarnished variety, and as Germany has to go to Florida for her pencil wood and has the cost of transportation to pay, and also pays a royalty on American machines used in the business, the Germans could not compete with our manufacturers who are not subject to these expenses if they did not sell direct, while all sales from the United States go through two or three hands, each one making a profit. As a result, the German firm is able to sell for less than the pencils can be obtained from the United States, and still make a profit.

Packing.—Firms exporting to this market should study the tariff carefully, and such articles as pay duty by weight should be packed in

as light a case or package as possible. Some firms want goods packed in peculiar ways. For instance, some want an inner air-tight case of tin or zinc, some want cases lined with cheap mackintosh, some want cases covered on the outside with burlap, and others will give no directions. English and German firms pay a great deal of attention to packing, cater to the wishes of their customers, and charge them extra for departures from their usual methods. Our firms pack as suits their convenience, not seeing the reason for a departure from their custom, and not even making a change when requested to do so; yet it is attention to these seemingly little things that gets business. If no packing directions are given, common sense should at least be used.

As an example of our careless methods of packing, a couple of months ago one of our firms consigned two pretty, yet cheap pianos to a firm here. When the crates were opened, the pianos were found to be warped out of shape, the veneering was dropping off, the keys had swellen and were bulging in all directions, and the felts had nearly all come off. The instruments were in a very bad condition, and it cost a great deal to have them repaired so that they would be at all salable, and they could not be made as good as new. All of this trouble and expense might have been saved, if the shippers had put the instruments in airtight metal cases before putting in the wooden cases—following the

custom of German exporters.

Of late, some importers have been having their cases wrapped in burlap. There having been many losses by stealing during the transit from maker to purchaser, and, it seeming impossible to locate the theft, they have taken this precaution, thinking that any tampering could be detected and perhaps the culprit found. While I would not advise this method, yet it is absolutely necessary to securely pack cases, and bind them with wire or hoops so that they can not be opened except with a great expenditure of time and labor, and, having been opened, the fact could be easily detected. The losses by theft from careless packing are very great, and though our merchants may insure all goods against loss by fire, water, and theft, yet, to the importer who has ordered the goods only a short time before he needs them, reimbursement for stolen goods can not make up for loss of trade. In packing, as large cases should be used as possible, as they lessen freight, lighterage, and customhouse storage charges.

Marking.—Cases should be plainly marked and numbered, and the invoice should show exactly what is in each case. Our merchants pay little attention to these details, and, as a result, the importer pays duty on a heavy case, is fined because he can not state the exact contents of each case, or is delayed because he does know the weight of each article which is taxed by weight, or can not say in what proportions each article is made. As a result of negligence, some of our firms get one order and wonder why they can not get another, since their prices are

better and their terms as good as those of any European firm.

The Germans take particular pains with their invoices, and include everything that could be of service. With them, each case has its number and separate invoice. This invoice shows number, gross and net weight, name and cost of each article, together with the classification of each article in accordance with the Brazilian tariff. Then, to the total cost of the contents of case is added the itemized statement of charges as follows: Freight, if any, to port of shipment, drayage and other small expenses, maritime freight, consul's fee, fee for obtaining bill of lading and stamps for same, extra packing expenses, insurance, Brazilian impost stamps for drafts, commission (if the business is done through a commission house), and total of all expenses. Then follows "Case

marked — (No. of case), sent via — steamer and payable against our sight draft of — days at — Bank." An invoice conveying all of this information is made out for each and every case. Such information impresses the buyer with the business-like principles of the house, as all the desired information is given in detail and the invoice so impresses the custom-house authorities that they pass the articles quicker, with less trouble, and perhaps at a lower rate of duty than the same things would have cost, with just the plain statement which our firms send, leaving it to the authorities to find out the composition of the articles and classify according to their wishes.

Accompanying the invoice, which should be sent by mail, should be a small numbered sample of whatever textiles there may be in each case. The sample should give proportion and approximate weight, in accordance with tariff regulations. This is shown by the custom-house broker to the inspector when requesting the dispatch of the goods, and the convenience of examination may lower what may otherwise be a

high duty.

Accompanying a case of textiles should be a reference card labeled with the name and address of the "sole importer." This serves not only as a sample card to show prospective customers, but can be used for reference by the importer, who frequently keeps his stock stored in

the original case until there is a chance for sale.

Our manufacturers think that because we manufacture as fine goods as can be found in any market, foreign markets should be more than satisfied with them and not wish an inferior article. Yet there is a very large trade in inferior articles, and the purchasers know the quality when they buy. The Germans cater to every whim, and not long ago a salesman showed me shirts which they were sending to this market at about \$1 a dozen and which he would guarantee would fall to pieces before they were washed six times. Yet he sold a great number of those shirts and only a few of his better grades. He said he told the buyers of the worthlessness of the cheap shirt, and they replied that that was so much the better, as the shirt looked well to commence with. and the fact that it would not last would cause them to sell more. it is with the demand for cheap cutlery, the edge of which will disappear after the first use. Germany manufactures better articles. In fact, these poor articles are not in stock, but have to be manufactured after the receipt of the order. Almost all that Germany sells is by sample, and any changes the buyer wishes will be made. This, together with the fact that the articles are made within four weeks after their receipt in Germany, attracts a number of buyers. It is to be hoped that we will never manufacture such truck, yet I am convinced that it would pay us to be a little more obliging by complying with requests for assortments. For instance, a recent American salesman could have sold a number of yards of prints here, but his firm insisted on selling a whole case of one design and color instead of furnishing an assortment of designs and colors. The buyer here insisted on an assortment; indeed, he would have preferred cases made up of half pieces and each piece of different color or design. England and Germany cater to the local demand, and to such an extent is this assortment idea carried that one can not buy at any store enough of the same design and color to make more than two dresses. There may be half a dozen pieces of the same design, but they will all be of different color. Even the two large merchant tailor establishments import their trouserings in onetrouser lengths and all different, and their suitings in lengths allowing not more than enough for half a dozen suits. Of course, this does not

apply to such staples as full blacks or blues, but to combinations of colors and designs.

#### BEST WAY TO REACH MARKET.

Firms are constantly asking for the best methods of doing business here. The best would undoubtedly be for a number of firms representing various lines to combine, send a complete line of samples, rent a showroom, and employ a good man who can speak Portuguese to take charge of the exhibition. It would be well to keep a small stock of the most salable things to be drawn upon to fill orders, and thus avoid the great delay frequently occasioned by awaiting the arrival of goods.

A large showroom would not cost more than \$600 per year, and a good man could be had for \$2,000 and expenses, and the whole expenses divided among the different firms would make the cost to each very little, while the benefit could not be overestimated. This manager could either go to near by points or have prominent merchants come here from time to time, and could not only control the Bahia market in his lines, but make inroads into other markets now entirely unknown to the United States. He would be of the greatest value, if he did nothing more than keep his firms informed as to the ever changing needs of the market, and openings for new and profitable lines.

The next best method would be the employment of a good traveling salesman with as full a line of samples as possible. He should not be hampered by set instructions, but should be a man of good sense and allowed to use his judgment. He should have no time limit for any place. It takes time to do business in Brazil, and often a great deal is consumed in getting merchants to come and view samples, even after they promise to do so. The first word to learn is "patience." Business is carried on here very differently from in the United States, and the merchant at home can have no idea of the amount of trouble and worry a salesman is subjected to here. He can not go into a store with his samples as at home, but has to invite the prospective purchaser to come and view them, and the latter takes his own time about coming. A firm should not get discouraged if, in the first trip, its salesman does not even make his expenses, for the business acquaintances that he has formed and the knowledge he has gained of the needs of the market and the trade methods of the places to which he has been, will be worth much to his firm, and upon his next trip in the same locality, he will probably be able not only to make up for the losses of the first one but to return a handsome profit.

Several German and English travelers have told me that they did not make expenses on their first visit. One of these has just left after a two months' stay; this is his third trip and very little business is being done, but he has orders amounting to \$12,000 and no one order exceeds \$500. He also informed me that this is a market for an abundance of very cheap and shoddy things; that no middle grades are sold, but a

fair quantity of fine goods.

Another method is sending out catalogues, circulars, and price lists printed in Portuguese. Do not send English literature under any circumstances, and do not have some novice translate the English into Portuguese and do it so poorly that the firm will be held up to ridicule. I am firmly of the opinion that shiploads of circulars will not do as much good as one salesman knowing the language, or in lieu of that, Spanish; all the English he may know will be of no particular service.

Recently, there has come to my knowledge another method which, with a few changes, would be very good. A firm has been organized in the United States to introduce into South American markets the

products of manufacturers. The manufacturer pays this firm a stated sum per year. Such samples as are deemed best are supplied, and in some cases, trial shipments are made. The firm has an office in New York where one member attends to the correspondence, superintends shipments, etc., and the other member is constantly on the road. The traveling member goes to the chief cities in South America, where he finds stock or samples awaiting him. He appoints some importer as an agent, explains the business, and leaves the samples. The agent appointed acts as a local salesman, shows the goods, and takes whatever orders he can, forwarding them to the head firm in the United States, and the goods ordered are sent direct from the manufacturer to the intending purchaser.

Should the importer wish to buy through a commission house, the local agent so advises the firm, and the agent still draws his 5 per cent commission. All that the manufacturer wishes is to receive the order from some source, and to know that the order is the result of the agent's effort here, though it is possible to buy at a slight reduction through The charges for all this work are borne by the varithe local agent. ous manufacturers, so that there is but a slight expense for each one, and the method has the advantage of having a man on the spot familiar with local needs. There is recorded in the laws of this district a high license fee to be assessed against all commercial travelers; but there is a way that this can be avoided, which information, as well as many other facts that would be of value to one new to this market, can be obtained at the consulate.

Two of our greatest needs in trade relations with this country are the establishment of an American steamship line and branch banks. This district is dependent entirely upon one steamship line to and from the United States, and as a result, rates are what the company cares. to make them. There are a number of European lines touching here, and accommodations for passengers and freight are much better than from the United States.

Freights to and from the United States from this port are much in excess of the rates on the same line to Rio, yet Rio is three days farther distant. The chief reason for this is that there is more competition. I have known coffee to go from Rio to the United States for one-third the price charged from here, with the coffee from both places on the same steamer. The shippers here have complained against the unjust dis-

crimination, but are powerless to do anything.

In September, all the European lines advertised a reduction in freight, while the rate from the United States, always in excess of that from Europe, remains what it was. All of this operates to hurt our export trade, for even though our prices for goods may be less and terms as favorable as those of European merchants, the freight charges make the articles cost more in the long run, while the slowness of the steamers makes Europe a week nearer, to say nothing of the time lost on

account of lack of frequency of boats.

If we are to hope for foreign trade, we should have our own line of boats, as do other commercial nations, and should patronize it. I am sure that with the dissatisfaction with present transportation facilities that seems to exist, an American line would soon obtain patronage. In fact, I have been frequently told by firms who ship almost all that goes to the United States, that they would agree to ship only by the American line, should one be established. The present line has collected for freight charges alone on shipments from here, for the year ending June 30, 1898, the sum of \$137,724, to say nothing of its passenger traffic or the freight collected on goods from the United States.

## BANKS AND BANKING.

It is impossible to tell how much the United States sells to Bahia, but Bahia sold to the United States \$2,785,361.44 last year, and the paper representing all of these transactions passed through London, leaving there one half of one per cent besides what the United States lost in local bank charges. There are two English banks here—the British Bank of South America and the London and Brazilian Bank—and through them, about all of this business is done. Though these banks do an exclusively exchange business, they make enough to give an annual dividend of 14 per cent, and each year put aside a good large sum as a surplus fund.

I would not advise the establishment of a bank here to do other than exchange business and attend to collections; but with branches at Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio, Santos, Buenos Ayres, and Montevideo, I am convinced that it would return a good dividend for the capital invested, and would be hailed with delight by the exporters and importers doing

business with the United States.

### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

It is impossible to give the value of the imports in this district, so far as the value of different articles and the origin of the same are concerned. From January 1 to June 30, I ascertain that the United States monopolized the trade in coal oil, rosin, turpentine, and barbed wire; supplied great quantities of flour, lard, butter, lubricating oil, railroad equipment, and watches; did a considerable trade in tacks, pencils, blacking, oars, pitch, cotton goods, phonographs, and numerous small articles, and could have done a much larger business along these lines.

England sold hams, canned milk, lobster, salmon, all of the coal and whisky, sewing machines, linseed oil, lead and lead pipe, iron and steel of all varieties, white lead, copper, tin, shoes, cotton goods of all descriptions, paints, varnishes, jute, hats, and much small wear.

Argentina supplied corn and hay, for which it had an exclusive

market, and immense quantities of wheat and soap material.

Uruguay sold large amounts of jerked beef, and Italy supplied candles, sweet oil, vermuth, and quantities of barreled wine, some cotton goods, preserves, and cheese.

Portugal supplies wines, beans, preserves, sweet oil, figs, potatoes, onions, and sardines. Newfoundland has a monopoly in the codfish

trade.

France sends wines, particularly claret and champagne, butter, glove leather, buttons, silks, umbrella frames and materials, corks, challies, clocks, acids, benzine, perfumes (large quantities of which are used), glassware, crockery and china, acids, and many chemicals.

Holland supplies gin, nearly all the cheese (there is an immense

amount imported), crockery, umbrella frames, etc.

Austria supplies flour, steel, manufactures of iron and steel, glass-

ware, crockery, and a little general merchandise.

Germany furnishes large numbers of fancy colored cotton shawls, hosiery, glass and its products, musical instruments, paper, hardware, shirts, knives, pencils, canned goods, collars, cuffs, and handkerchiefs, and considerable amounts of paraffin, lead in pipes and blocks, and all kinds of manufactured goods, imitations of other nations' products, mostly of a cheap variety.

Frequent application is made to this consulate for a list of United States products that might be salable here. With proper effort, we

could sell canned lobster, salmon, fruits, vegetables, and milk (large quantities of which come from Europe), bicycles, rice, cocoa, machinery for cleaning, roasting, and grinding coffee and preparing farina for market, various kinds of electrical apparatus, charcoal, gas, coal oil, wood and coal stoves, picture-frame moldings, bolts, screws, nails, wheelbarrows, cheese, corsets, suspenders, lamps, fine shoes, printing inks, type and printing machinery, lead pipe and block lead, and many American novelties. In any of these lines, with proper attention to business, large sales could be made.

There could be no better place for some one with necessary capital to establish the following industries, which are so protected as to make importation impracticable: First. A factory to make first-class furniture out of native woods. The finest of woods are easily obtainable, and that there is a positive liking for American styles has been shown by recent auctions, when second-hand furniture of that class, after four years' use, brought three times its original cost. Second. A factory to make sash, doors, blinds, and do general cabinetwork, all of which is now done by hand, with crude tools. Third. A factory to make modern shoes, all of which are now imported, with a very high duty. Fourth. A pottery, brick, and tile factory, there being an abundance of good clay and kaolin at hand and a large demand for all of these Fifth. A paper factory to manufacture coarse paper from plant pulp or finer paper from rags, there being a number of plants suitable for the former, and rags, which could be used for the latter, being now entirely thrown away or destroyed. Sixth. Print and bleached cotton There are none here, and the demand for both kinds of goods is very great. The native mills are all good paying investments and can not supply the demand for the class of goods they now make. Abundance of cotton is near at hand. Seventh. A small manufactory of modern fireworks would pay well, on account of the daily demand, to say nothing of the vast amount consumed on the many feast and saint days. The class now on sale is an inferior grade of home manufacture.

### CROPS.

Coffee, one of the chief exports, has fallen so much in price that its cultivation has ceased to be profitable, and many large planters will not even gather the crop ready for harvest, but instead, are turning their attention to sugar and the manufacture of native rum therefrom, for which there is always a good local market. Other planters are devoting their time to rubber and cocoa raising. The crop to be gathered is estimated at 300,000 bags for the country directly tributary to this port.

Cocoa, on the other hand, has so increased in price abroad that, even with the comparatively high exchange, it is worth more in milreis than was the case this time last year. The crop being harvested is estimated at 90,000 bags for the Bahia district, but will probably be con-

siderably more.

Sugar, on account of the drought in the sugar-growing region, will be a short crop. It will fall far short of the actual demand, and consequently, will bring a better local price than one could hope to get for export; in fact, sugar is being imported at present to meet local consumption.

The production of rubber will be about double that of last season. It is mostly of a poorer grade, due in great part to lack of proper preparation for the market, and consequently does not command a good

price.

Hides and skins are affected by exchange, and though the gold prices remain firm, the producer is making little. On account of the drought, great numbers of cattle and goats have perished.

Tobacco has also been affected by the drought, and there will be a shortage. That not affected is of a good quality and is commanding a

better price than heretofore.

Piassava and coquilhos are commanding good prices, but the people seem to be content with that which nature produces without any effort on their part, and as a result the supply is limited, though the demand is great.

# COTTON GOODS.

So far as can be ascertained, there is no particular width or weight of cotton sheetings and drills peculiar to this market. Standard European goods are bought on all occasions, though the purchaser always wants to know the weight per meter, as the duty is by weight. For full information along this line, this consulate is preparing a special report.

Volume of exports from Bahia from January 1 to June 30, 1898.

Articles.	New York.	Ham- burg.	Bre- men.	South- ampton.	Liver- pool.	Havre.	Mar- seilles.
Coffeebags	131, 431	11, 301	1, 447 355	4, 020	300	10, 864	1, 79
Cocoadvdvdv	8, 725	6, 564 3, 007	300	9, 470	300	13, 377	1,700
Rumpipes		5					
Tobacco leafbales		211, 399	98, 841	22, 127		14, 846	1, 870
Cigarspackages	0 200	21 520	j	3,000	1	3, 500	
Salt hidesnumber Dry hidesdo	8, 392 31, 274	31, 739 24, 922		12,093		3,500	4, 25
Piassava packages and bales	39	2, 050	1, 295	30, 320	8, 353	100	
Skinsbales	675		·	227	34		
Brazilian woodslogs	2, 296	5	l	1, 178	200	252	
Rubberpackages	325	387 553		387 5	194	54	• • • • • • •
Horn dobarrelsbarrels		453		0	10		
Honeydo		35					
Arrarobakilos		10		58			
Amethystsdo		2					
Coquilhosbags Monozite sandtons		158 1,788		326	9, 922	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	681
nonozite sand	60, 444	1, 700		318	11.987		
Carbonatespackages		1		6			
Articles.	Bor- deaux.	Monte- video.	Genoa.	Lisbon and Oporto.	New Or- leans.	Dela- ware Break- water.	Total.
Coffee	deaux.	video. 2, 600	3, <u>45</u> 6	and	Or-	ware Break-	170, 311
Coffeebagado	960 600	video.		and Oporto.	Or- leans. 1,999	ware Break- water.	170, 311 39, 144
Coffee baga	960 600	video. 2, 600	3, 456 1, 851	and Oporto.	Or- leans. 1,999	ware Break- water.	170, 311 39, 144 3, 007
Coffee bags Cocos do tons Ranganese tons Rum pipes	960 600	2, 600 1, 703	3, <b>456</b> 1, 851	and Oporto.	Or- leans. 1,999	ware Break- water.	170, 311 39, 146 3, 007
Description	960 600 5, 782	2, 600 1, 703	3, 456 1, 851	and Oporto. 437	Or- leans.	ware Break- water.	170, 31: 39, 144 3, 00' 10' 358, 90
Coffee bags Cocos do Manganese tons Rum pipes Cobacco leaf bales Jigars packages alt hides number	960 600 5,782	2, 600 1, 703 4, 031	3, 456 1, 851	and Oporto. 437 102 8 1,000	Or- leans.	ware Break- water.	170, 311 39, 144 3, 007 107 358, 906 17 50, 581
Coffee bags do do do do da de do do do do do de do do de do do de do de do de do de de de de de de de de de de de de de	960 600 5, 782	2, 600 1, 703 4, 031 4	3, 456 1, 851	and Oporto. 437 102 8 1,000 1,043	Or- leans.	ware Break- water.	170, 311 39, 144 3, 007 107 358, 906 17 50, 581 79, 748
Coffee	960 600 5, 782	2,600 1,703 4,031 4	3, 456 1, 851 2, 950 3, 250	and Oporto. 437 102 8 1,000	Or- leans. 1, 999	ware Break- water.	170, 311 39, 144 3, 007 107 358, 906 17 50, 581 79, 744 45, 974
Coffee	960 600 5, 782	2, 600 1, 703 4, 031 4	3, 456 1, 851 2, 950 3, 250	8 1,000 1,043 3,817	Or- leans.	ware Break- water.	170, 311 39, 144 3, 007 107 358, 906 17 50, 581 79, 744 45, 974
Coffee	960 600 5, 782	2, 600 1, 703 4, 031 413	3, 456 1, 851 2, 950 3, 250	and Oporto. 437 102 8 1,000 1,043 3,817 1,257	Or- leans.	ware Break- water.	170, 311 39, 144 3, 007 107 358, 906 17 50, 581 79, 744 45, 974 936 5, 190
Coffee	960 600 5, 782	2, 600 1, 703 4, 031 413	3, 456 1, 851 2, 950 3, 250	and Oporto. 437 102 8 1,000 1,043 3,817 1,257	Or- leans.	ware Break- water.	170, 311 39, 144 3, 007 107 358, 906 17 50, 588 79, 744 45, 974 938 5, 190 1, 347
Coffee bags Cocos do do do Manganese tons Rum pipes Cobacco leaf bales Cigars packages Salt hides number Ory hides do Plassava packages and bales Skins bales Grazilian woods logs Rubber packages Ground do do do do do do do do do do do do do	960 600 5, 782	2, 600 1, 703 4, 031 4 413	3, 456 1, 851 2, 950 3, 250	and Oporto. 437 102 8 1,000 1,043 3,817 1,257	Or- leans. 1,999	ware Break- water.	170, 31; 39, 144 3, 00′ 10′ 358, 906 17′ 50, 58; 79, 744 45, 936 5, 190 1, 34′ 888 463
Coffee	960 600 5,782	video.  2, 600 1, 703  4, 031 4 413	3, 456 1, 851 2, 950 3, 250	and Oporto. 437 102 8 1,000 1,043 3,817 1,257	Or- leans. 1,999	ware Break- water.	170, 311 39, 144 3, 007 107 358, 906 117 50, 581 79, 744 45, 974 933 5, 190 1, 347 888 463
Coffee	960 600 5,782	video.  2, 600 1, 703 4, 031 4 413	3, 456 1, 351 2, 950 3, 250	and Oporto. 437 102 8 1,002 1,043 3,817 1,257	Or- leans. 1,999	ware Break- water.	170, 311 39, 144 3, 007 358, 906 107 358, 906 179, 744 45, 974 45, 974 45, 974 45, 974 46, 934 463 366
Coffee	960 600 5,782	2,600 1,703 4,031 4 413	3, 456 1, 851 2, 950 3, 250	and Oporto. 437 102 8 1,000 1,043 3,817 1,257	Or- leans. 1,999	ware Break- water.	170, 311 39, 144 3, 007 358, 906 17 50, 58, 974 45, 97- 936 5, 194 1, 347 886 466 66
Coffee	960 600 5, 782	2, 600 1, 703 4, 031 413	3, 456 1, 851 2, 950 3, 250 332	and Oporto. 437 102 8 1,000 1,043 3,817 1,257	Or- leans. 1,999	ware Break- water.	170, 311 39, 144 3, 907 107 358, 908 17, 744 45, 974 45, 974 45, 974 46, 38 463 38 66 118
Coffee bags Cocoa do. Manganese do. Manganese tons Rum pipes Cobacco leaf bales Clgars packages Salt hides number Pry hides do. Plassava packages and bales Brazilian woods loga tubber packages Horn do. Opaiba off barrels Loney do. Arraroba kilos Coquilhos bags Loney do. Oquilhos bags Loney do. Oquilhos bags Loney do. Loney d	960 600 5, 782	video.  2, 600 1, 703 4, 031 4 413	3, 456 1, 851 2, 950 3, 250 332	and Oporto. 437 102 8 1,000 1,048 3,817 1,257	Or- leans. 1,999	ware Break- water.	170, 311 39, 144 3, 007 358, 906 117 50, 581 79, 744 45, 97 45, 97 11, 347 888 466 66 118 2 11, 114 1, 788
Coffee	960 600 5,782	2, 600 1, 703 4, 031 4 413	3, 456 1, 351 2, 950 3, 250 332	and Oporto. 437 102 8 1,000 1,043 3,817 1,257	Or- leans. 1,999	ware Break- water.	170, 311 39, 144 3, 007 358, 906 117 50, 581 79, 744 45, 97 45, 97 11, 347 888 466 66 118 2 11, 114 1, 788
Coffee bags Cocoa do. Manganese do. Manganese tons Rum pipes Cobacco leaf bales Clgars packages Salt hides number Pry hides do. Plassava packages and bales Brazilian woods loga tubber packages Horn do. Opaiba off barrels Loney do. Arraroba kilos Coquilhos bags Loney do. Oquilhos bags Loney do. Oquilhos bags Loney do. Loney d	980 600 5, 782	2, 600 1, 703 4, 031 4 413	3, 456 1, 851 2, 950 3, 250 332	and Oporto. 487 102 8 1,000 1,043 3,817 1,257	Or- leans. 1,999	ware Break- water.	Total.  170, 311 39, 144 3, 007 358, 906 358, 906 79, 745 45, 974 936 5, 199 11, 347 885 463 38 68 118 11, 788 86, 748

Table showing nationality of ships carrying exports from January 1 to June 30, 1898.

<b>T</b> o	English.	Belgian.	Ameri- can.	Norwe- gian.	French.	German.	Italian.	Total.
New York Delaware Break- water	17	5	1	1		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		24
New Orleans Hamburg	1					29		1 29
Bremen	15	• • • • • • • • • •						14
Havre					10 4			10
Bordeaux	11				6			11

From the above table, it will be seen that Uruguay and the United States were the only countries not carrying their imports from here under their own flag.

H. W. FURNISS, Consul.

Bahia, November 4, 1898.

# PERNAMBUCO.

If properly handled, United States goods will constitute a large share of the imports into Brazil. There are many openings for textiles, hardware, nails, etc. My attention has been called to the necessity of making hinges of a style desired and used in this country. Agricultural machinery should be brought here and introduced by competent people. Our bicycles are being introduced, and all prefer them, though the roads are in such bad condition that there can be no extensive use in this district. Small hardware is in demand, but must be made to suit the trade, and well put up in proper packages.

This is an opportune time for the introduction of United States textiles, dealers preferring them to all others, even on thirty days' credit, as against four months from Europe. A concession in this direction would work well.

Our boots and shoes are in demand, particularly for women and children. There is a good opportunity for the introduction of our files and saws, which now come here through English houses.

The chance for American coal was never better, but it should be screened. Spruce and hard-pine lumber, suitable for packing cases and boxes, is in great demand.

The extension of a parcel-post system to this country would be a great boon, and open up new lines of trade. There should be increased care in attending to orders and having goods properly packed, so that they will not arrive damaged. The contents and weight of each package should be carefully noted and goods packed in as light a manner as possible, as duties are paid on gross weight.

Trade is best managed by having experienced commercial travelers, who can speak the Portuguese language, make trips about six months apart, and by paying strict attention to their orders and directions. Usually "something just as good or similar" will not please this people.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In reply to circular of August 5.

The lack of a very small and apparently insignificant part of a machine renders the whole thing useless, and sometimes three to six months are necessary to replace it. These things should be kept constantly in mind, and the greatest care exercised to see that each shipment is complete in itself.

Exports declared from Pernambuco and agencies for the six months ending June 30, 1898.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
PERNAMBUCO.		CEARA—continued.	
Hides	\$127, 980, 11	Skins	<b>\$2, 178, 465.50</b>
Feathers	330.70	Carnauba wax	
Orchids	707. 13	Hides	489, 661. 72
Rubber	1, 968. 30	Rubber	57, 153. 02
Skins	594, 704, 38		
Sugar	1.016,540.88	Total	2, 856, 899. 29
Total	1, 742, 231. 50	MACEIO.	
		Sugar	848, 514, 50
CEARA.		Rubber	369.35
Coffee	751.50		
Feathers	5, 261. 60	Total	848, 883. 85
	'	1	'

It is impossible at this time to obtain reliable information concerning the amount and value of imports.

### CURRENCY.

Changes in the gold value of the monetary unit, ranging between 5§ to 7½ (10.81 to 16 cents) per milreis, have occurred almost daily. Drafts are sold by the banks upon the United States, but at a higher cost than is charged for bills on London, thus emphasizing the need for an American bank, for which there is an imperative demand.

#### CUSTOMS DUTIES.

There have been no marked changes in customs duties or regulations, except that the new inspector has made a new classification in oils, classifying lubricating oils as animal oils, thus raising the tariff from 70 reis to 300 reis (4.2 cents 1) a kilo (2.2046 pounds).

### TAXES ON COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

Ceara, 500 milreis (\$70); Maceio, 12 per cent over custom-house charges; Pernambuco, nominally 200 milreis (\$28), but rarely collected. Passports are not required at this port.

# FREIGHTS.

Information gathered from all the agents of steamship lines running from the United States to this port, shows no change in rates during the past six months.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Taking the value of the milreis as 14 cents.

## NAVIGATION.

Nationality and tonnage of the merchant vessels that traded at this port during the half year ending June 30, 1898.

Nationality.	Steam- ers	Ships.	Coast boats.	Total.	Tonnage of steamers.	Tonnage of ships.	Total.
Brazil	166	17	433	616	166, 722	5, 026	185, 167
England		43		146	227, 865	11,781	239, 640
France	34	l		34	70, 340	,	70, 340
Germany		4			49, 451	998	50, 449
Belgium		l <del>.</del> .		15	27, 514		27, 514
I taly	14				17, 581		17, 581
Austria				5	7, 141		7. 14
Norway		26		29	3, 630	13, 055	16, 68
Sweden	Ī				0,000	550	550
United States	l ī	7			448	3, 750	4, 19
Argentina		i				124	12
Portugal				3			1, 445
Denmark		ĩ		ì			28
Rusaia				l ī			530
Greece				l ī		376	370
Holland				2		424	424
Total	373	107	433	913	570, 692	38, 346	622, 45

Total ..... 5, 131

BENJ. F. CLARK, Consul.

PERNAMBUCO, October 10, 1898.

# DECLARED EXPORTS, BRAZIL.

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consular offices in Brazil during the year endea June 30, 1898.

		Quarter	ending		
Articles.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.
BAHIA.					<b> </b> 
Coffee	\$442, 298, 19	\$559, 339, 29	8484, 778, 00	\$449, 509, 58	\$1, 935, 925, 06
Cocoa	. 8, 787, 06	72, 714, 99	45, 144, 90	6, 078, 24	132, 724, 29
Carbons		1,000,00			1, 615, 18
Copaiba oil	468, 11	208, 15			676. 26
Feathers		1, 794, 43	969. 52	675.04	4, 571, 96
Gold and silver				75, 60	868.72
Hair			610.08		702. 92
Hides		55, 984, 89	72, 878, 97	80, 444, 14	269, 737, 50
Rubber		7, 157, 47	15, 687, 12	41, 896, 14	92, 566, 86
Rosewood		2, 364, 96	8, 419, 86	9, 439, 03	28, 157, 68
Skins		57, 039. 30	49, 175, 23	79, 280, 93	224, 625, 47
Sugar			36, 599, 05	54, 750, 63	91, 349, 68
Copal gum	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		1, 572, 57	01.100.00	1, 572, 57
Fancy grasses			40.95		40. 95
Cassava			204. 73		204. 73
Vagae 1 &			202.70		204.10
Total	. 558, 528, 45	757, 603. 48	716. 080. 98	722, 148. 73	27, 543, 611. 64
PARA.					
Balsam copaiva	. 8, 608. 00	5, 139, 00	4, 144, 00	7, 055. 00	24, 946, 00
Beans, Tonka	. 99.00	654.00	364.00	863.00	1, 980. 00
Cocoa			8, 256. 00	2, 966, 00	22, 989. 00
Feathers, egret		7, 743. 00	2, 829. 00		16, 251. 00
Guarana	. 1, 222.00	90.00	14.00	483.00	1,809.00
Nuts, Brazil		9, 010. 00	16, 782. 00	52, 660. 00	112, 063. 00
Roots, medicinal		<b></b> .			150.00
Rubber, india		4, 089, 081. 00	4, 843, 527. 00	ı, 111, 760.00	12, 281, 814. 00
Skins, deer		11, 862. 00	6, 710. 00	6, 146. 00	81, 343. 00
American goods returned		•••••	•••••	49. 00	49.00
Total	. 2, 305, 257. 00	4, 123, 579, 00	4, 882, 576. 00	1, 181, 982. 00	12, 493, 394, 00

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consular offices in Brazil during the year ended June 30, 1898—Continued.

Articles.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.
PERNAMBUCO.					
Feathers, ostrich	\$548.05 38.40	<b>\$98.67</b>	\$136.26	\$194.44	\$977. 4 38. 4
Hides, dry, salted Orchids	32, 076. 00	75, 682, 86 198, 12	69, 744. 48	58, 235. 63 707. 13	235, 738. 9 905. 2
RubberSkins	388. 80 236, 963. 46	157, 214, 84	294, 069. 10	1, 968, 30 300, 635, 28	2, 357. 1 988, 882, 6
Sugar Type, old	230, 903. 40	315, 414. 98	848, 054. 31	168, 486. 57	1, 331, 955. 8
Type, old	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	7. 29 673. 07	1, 265. 29	15, 852. 93	7. 2 17, 7 <b>9</b> 1. 2
Total	270, 014. 71	549, 289. 83	1, 213, 269. 44	546, 080. 28	
RIO DE JANEIRO.				<u> </u>	
Boards, pine	10. 64	. <u>.</u>	 		10. 6
Coffee	7, 338, 956, 35 3, 407, 94	7, 685, 125. 45	6, 554, 071. 55	9, 457, 388. 37	31, 035, 491. 7 3, 407. 0
Hides, cow				9 000 00	13, 120. 3 122, 861. 4
Paste Brazil		l	126.88		126. 8 339. 2
PlantsSeeds, palm	·	2, 830. 31	1, 493. 31		3, 903. 6
Total					31, 179, 260. 9
RIO GRANDE DO SUL.					
Glue stock	3, 475 90	18, 232. 07	2, 150. 13	11, 410. 23	35, 268. 3
Hair	14, 240, 73	57, 697. 93 88, 819. 87	26, 429. 49 77, 292. 45	21, 525. 67 75, 775. 50	116, 850. 8 256, 128. 5
Horn piths	115. 58		39. 66 434. 79	612.38	39. 6 1, 162. 7
Wool Wool, in transit for Canada		3, 870, 10	22, 581, 58	8, 556, 14 8, 350, 27	8, 556. 1 29, 801. 9
Returned American goods			100.00		100.0
Total	29, 029. 93	168, 619. 97	129, 028. 10	121, 230. 19	447, 908. 1
VICTORIA.					
Coffee	116, 419. 90	250, 035. 10	198, 856. 00	175, 240. 66	740.551.6

## CHILE.

### VALPARAISO.

Pursuant to the circular from the Department of State, dated August 5, 1898, I herewith transmit a report of the commerce and industry of this consular district, as well as of the Republic of Chile, for the year 1897, including the latest statistics obtainable at this time. In this report is also included a résumé published by the Chilean Times of this city, relating to the trade of Chile for the year 1897, its industries, national finances, etc.

[From the Chilean Times.]

There was a very considerable falling off in the volume of trade in 1897, as compared with 1896. Before, however, proceeding to give the figures it will be well to point out that, as usual, the values are given in dollars of 38 pence. The value, then, of the imports was \$65,502,805 (\$50,437,160), and that of the exports \$64,754,133 (\$49,860,682). The total value of imports and exports was \$130,256,938 (\$100,297,842), or \$18,185,281 (\$14,002,666) less than the total in 1896. In this decrease of \$18,185,281 (\$14,002,666), imports figure for \$8,580,000 (\$6,606,600), and exports for \$9,605,281 (\$7,396,066).

The decrease in imports was principally in articles of food, raw materials, machines, machinery, and other articles for industrial purposes and for arts and trades, house-

The equivalents in United States currency are stated throughout the article.

hold effects, railway and telegraph articles, tobacco, articles connected with arts, science and belies lettres, coal, shirtings, cotton trouserings, oils and tallow. Imports are divided into fifteen classifications, and in the following table there will be found the values of each in the year 1897:

Articles.	Values in United States currency.	Artioles.	Values in United States currency.
Foods Textiles Raw materials Clothing, jewelry, and articles of personal use Machines, machinery, instruments, and other articles for industries, arts, and trades Household effects Railway and telegraph articles Wines and liquors	10, 020, 564 7, 945, 678 2, 769, 975 7, 050, 593 3, 870, 003 826, 783	Snuff, tobseco, etc	8, 676 838, 548 857, 371 102, 675 4, 148, 510

In exports, as already stated, there was a decrease of \$9,605,281 (\$7,396,066) as compared with 1896. Agricultural products, principally wheat, barley, nuts, hay, and pease, showed a decrease of \$2,309,934 (\$1,778,649). Mineral products, principally nitrate, bar silver, borate of lime, silver ore, copper ore, and copper and silver regulus, showed a falling off to the amount of \$6,160,60 (\$4,743,662); while animal products, principally hides, wool, and hams, showed a decrease of \$549,065 (\$422,779). In the following table are given the principal articles which showed a decrease in 1897 as compared with 1896:

The shipping statistics (Movimiento de la Navegacion) show a slight increase in the tonnage in 1897 as compared with 1896. The figures are as follows:

Inward bound.	Number of vessels.	Tonnage.	Outward bound.	Number of vessels.	Tonnage.
1896	9, 035	10, 110, 448	1896		10, 077, 121
1897	8, 376	10, 374, 670	1897		10, 412, 804

The total value of the transit trade amounted to \$4,788,825 (\$3,687,395), in which Bolivia figures for \$4,583,147 (\$3,529,023), and apropos of Bolivia, the value of the mineral and other products of this country exported through Antofagasta in 1897 is given at \$16,382,143 (\$12,614,250). The items are numerous, but only three reach six figures, and only four, seven figures in value. The former are bismuth, antimony, and quinine. The latter are tin barrilla, bar tin, silver ore, and cluster and bar silver.

The customs revenue in 1897 amounted to \$61,186,315 (\$47,113,462). The duties on imports contributed to the total \$24,717,792 (19,032,700), and those on exports \$36,468,523 (\$28,080,763). The increase in import duties in 1897 as compared with 1896, notwithstanding the fact that the value of imports was smaller in the former than in the latter year, is accounted for by the circumstance that there was a greater decrease in the importation of duty-free goods in 1897, as compared with 1896.

# MINING INDUSTRY.

It is a well-known fact that in the present, as in the past, the object of the Chilean miner is the discovery and extraction of rich ores only, and in this pursuit, he frequently—it may be safely said generally—sacrifices time, labor, and money, while all around him there lie untold millions of wealth which he absolutely deepises for no better reason than the fact that they are contained in ores of low grade. He ignores the fact that the very great abundance of this class of ores would more than compensate for their low grade. This shortsightedness of the Chilean miner is one of the defects, among many others, of his inherited education, and the only remedy for it will be a practical object lesson in the way of proving to him that an abundance of low-grade ores is preferable, generally speaking, to a temptingly rich lode, which may be lost when least expected.

In an interesting communication from Mr. A. Orrego Cortes it is stated that copper ore of 4 to 6 per cent is found in abundance in the neighborhood of Santiago and also in the adjacent provinces. But the deposits are not worked, because no works exist for the reduction of the ore. The same thing happens with the numerous gold deposits existing in the same region. There is abundance of ore of "12,

15, 20, and even 30 and 40 grams per ton," but nobody looks at them, because there is no purchaser for the ore. Mr. Cortes makes special mention of gold deposits at Alhué, belonging to Mr. Mateo Fabres, of a grade of 20 to 30 grams; and of a mine at Lampa yielding 70 grams, but they are not worked, because there are no buyers for the ore. With a view of showing what might be done with a reduction works, Mr. Cortes presents the following calculations of the yield and cost of 100 metric quintals of ore containing 6 per cent of copper, six ten-thousandths of silver, and 10 grams of gold per ton:

Gold, 100 grams, at \$1.82. Silver, 6 kilograms, at 27d. or \$50 per kilogram. Copper, 600 kilograms, at £50 per ton.	\$182.00 300.00 400.00
Total	882.00
The cost of winning the ore, carriage, smelting, and separation of the n given as follows:	netals is
Mining 100 metric quintals.  Carriage to the works.  Smelting and separation.  10 per cent to the smelter.  General expenses and contingencies.	60.00 120.00 88.20
Total Daily profits to the miner	456. 40 425. 60

#### GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

The coast of Chile extends from Arica, in the north, to Cape Horn, in the south, including the semitropical regions of the north and the wet cold regions of the Magellan territory in the south.

The northern provinces are Tarapaca, Antofagasta, and Atacama. Tarapaca is immensely rich in nitrate of soda (saltpeter), borax, salt, and silver. A railroad belonging to an English company starts from Iquique, runs up a zizzag path to the table lands above, turning toward the north, connects with all the principal oficinas (or nitrate factories), and returns to the Pacific coast at Pisagua. Another railroad, starting from Caleta Buena (between Iquique and Pisagua), runs east toward the main line between Pisagua and Iquique. The latter railroad is owned by a Chilean company, and connects the Agua Santa nitrate grounds and factory (which are owned by the same company) with the coast.

The principal ports in this province are Iquique, Pisagua, Caleta Buena, and Junin; the shipments are composed almost entirely of nitrate of soda, iodine, and salt, in large quantities, and silver to a lesser extent.

The factories possess the best and most improved machinery of English and Chilean make; they consume large quantities of coal, some British, but chiefly Australian, brought from Newcastle, New South Wales, by ships of great tonnage, which take coal instead of sand or stone ballast and come to the Chilean coast seeking freights, and are occasionally chartered at Newcastle to load nitrate. When chartered, the freight ranges from 10 to 12 shillings sterling per ton for coal, and for nitrate to Europe from 20 to 33 shillings, according to demand. Very few American ships now visit this province, preference being given to iron or steel bottoms over wood; better freights are given them, marine insurance on cargoes and hulls being lower.

In the province of Antofagasta lies the port of Tocopilla, from which are shipped only nitrate of soda and copper ores. From Taltal similar produce is shipped, and in addition, small quantities of gold and silver.

..... 882.00

Antofagasta, the principal port of the province of the same name, is connected with Bolivia by a railroad belonging to an English company. From this port or open roadstead is shipped to Europe great quantities of silver, which is worked out of the Bolivian mines of Huanchaca, Potosi, Corocoro, Oruro, and Colquechaca; also lead, bismuth, tin, skins of the vicuña and llama, wool and coffee, which are produced east of the Great Cordillera of the Andes, as are quinine bark, coca leaves, etc. There are immense deposits of a fair quality of marble, borax, salt, etc., in the province itself, independent of Bolivia. After Tarapaca, Antofagasta may be classed as the richest mineral province in Chile.

In the Province of Atacama lie the ports of Caldera, Chañaral, and Huasco; from the two former are shipped copper and silver ores in quantities, but not so much as formerly. From Huasco the same class of produce is shipped, and also excellent sweet wines, raisins, delicious fruits, and algarobilla seed, which are exported for tanning purposes. Here lies the dividing line between the rich mineral districts of the north of Chile, which are generally barren deserts, rocky hills, mountains, and sandy plains, and the midland provinces, which are extremely fertile and rich for agricultural purposes and vine products. Although hilly and mountainous from here southward, there are immense broad level valleys between the mountain ranges. Caldera, the principal port of the province of Atacama, is connected with the capital of the province, Copiapo, by a railroad, which was the first constructed in Chile, and was built by an American of the name of Wheelwright, who was also the first to establish a line of steamers on the west coast of South America (1859).

Coquimbo province contains only one good port, of the same name. Exports are: Barley, wheat, hay, beans, wool, copper, hides, raisins, and silver. The business of this province has decreased to a very great extent during the past few years, due to the impossibility of working copper mines with the present low price of copper in Europe. The following are the smallest provinces in Chile, but they are also the richest in all classes of agricultural products: Aconcagua, Valparaiso, Santiago, O'Higgins, Colchagua, Ourico, Talca, Linares, Maule, Nuble, Concepcion, Biobio, Malleco, and Cautin.

A railroad, belonging to the State and recently acquired from an English company, runs from the port of Coquimbo to the capital of the province Serena, and from there in an easterly direction to Vicuña. One branch runs from Serena southward to Ovalle, Combarbala, and Illapel, where it will connect with a trunk line now in course of construction from Calera, on the Valparaiso and Santiago line. There is also a branch from Ovalle to the port of Tongoy, used almost exclusively for carrying coals and provisions to the copper mines, and for taking back copper

ores to the coast for shipment at Tongoy.

Through the provinces of Valparaiso and Aconcagua runs a railroad, starting from the port of Valparaiso, going eastward and in a slight northerly direction to San Felipe, and from there in a southeasterly direction to Los Andes, the terminus. It is there joined by Clark's Transandean Railroad, which crosses the River Aconcagua and climbs the mountains toward the summit of the Grand Cordillera, where a tunnel was begun some years ago, but never finished. The entrance of the tunnel will be in Chilean territory and the exit in the Argentine Republic. About halfway between Los Andes and Valparaiso the railroad takes a sharp turn southward and runs to Santiago, and from there through the grand central valleys, almost midway between the Pacific and the Grand Cordillera, passing southward through thirteen different

provinces, with branches running to the Pacific coast from Curico to Llico (building), from Talca to Constitucion (building), to Concepcion, and to Valdivia. From the latter city, it describes a long curve to La Union. The road from the latter town to Port Montt is surveyed and a line will soon be built. This will be the proposed terminus of the trunk or main line, which when completed will extend from latitude 19° south to about 41° 40′ south, or for a distance of 1,300 miles, without counting the length of any of the branches or small extensions and private lines.

With the exception of the nitrate railroads, nearly all of the railroads in Chile are owned by the Government. The 13 provinces through which the railroads pass are extremely fertile. About half the land is cultivated and produces heavy crops of wheat, barley, hemp seed, potatoes, maize, pumpkins, watermelons, linseed, mustard seed, beans (of 12 to 14 varieties), rich grass and hay, beet roots, and every class of cereal or fruit that can be raised in the middle and northern States

of the United States of America.

The southern province of Arauco, which borders on the Pacific, produces abundant coal, which, although of an inferior quality to American, British, or Australian, is highly combustible, and is almost the only coal consumed on board of the steamers of the South American Company (the Chilean company) and of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company on the coast, and of the Gulf and Lamport & Holt's lines (British), and also of the German line. Twenty per cent more of this Chile coal is used than would be required of Australian, British, or American, to yield a certain power, but it is from 25 to 30 per cent cheaper, and is becoming more in demand yearly. There is a line of railroad running from Lebu, through Coronel, to Concepcion. This belongs to the Arauco Company (British), and serves almost exclusively for coal traffic from the mines to Concepcion, where it is supplied to the State railroads for the southern end of the railroad track. Lines of steamers are constantly running with coal from Coronel, Lebu, and Lota to Valparaiso, to supply the northern end of the trunk and branch lines.

The most southerly provinces of Chile are Valdivia, Llanquihue, and Chiloe, and the territories of Chiloe and Magallanes. From Valdivia south to Magellan Straits are immense forests of trees, producing some very fine lumber, such as roble (Chile oak), pellin, lingue, alerce, laurel, cipres, rauli, lumas, and many other varieties of useful timber. and lingue are used for furniture. When rauli is stained walnut, it is very difficult to distinguish it from real walnut, and it is quite as durable. Cipres (a southern fir) is used for house building in damp places, as it does not decay so quickly as the other woods. Roble and pellin are used for building launches, schooners, etc. Alerce is used for shingles, which are cut 6 feet long by 6 inches and one-half inch thick. This wood resists sun and rain, and is very durable; it is similar in appearance to California redwood, but lighter, and splits clean. Alamo is a Chilean poplar-good, light, clean white wood, used for ceilings of Rauli, matched and grooved, makes excellent flooring. There is enough lumber in Chile to last for many years to come, but the cost of transportation to the ports or rivers is so great, that it is cheaper to import Oregon pine (Douglas fir) from Puget Sound.

From January 1, 1898, the Chilean Government, with a view of protecting native industry, placed a heavy customs duty on planed and matched foreign lumber, including Oregon pine, oak, ash, elm, beech, maple, etc., but fine cabinet woods, such as ebony, rosewood, box, walnut, cedar, and mahogany, come in free of duties (if simply sawed but

not worked up). If by the new duties the Government has to a certain extent protected woodcutters and lumber sawyers, the use of Oregon pine in building has almost ceased, the consequence being that what the people have gained in one way, they have lost in another. They can not purchase Oregon pine excepting at high prices, and as they find it the most convenient for making doors and sashes, few houses are built. Owing to the high price of American white pine and the heavy customs duties, little or none is imported, although formerly all doors and sashes were made of it. Now, the cheaper rauli replaces it.

#### FISH.

The coast of Chile is well provided with abundant fish, the best being lenguado (flatfish), lisa (a species of trout), robalo, eels, bastard herrings, mackerel, sierras, a species of white-fleshed salmon called corbina, and crabs; in the south, oysters, sea urchins, clams, mussels, shrimps, etc. On the coasts of the island of Juan Fernandez, lobsters or crayfish are abundant, and the waters are teeming with "bacalao" (a species of cod). There is one small canning factory at Juan Fernandez, belonging to Carlos Fonck & Co., which cans lobsters and "bacalao." There are two at Calbuco for canning mussels, sea urchins, fish, etc., but the fish canneries are scarcely worthy of the name. A good American cannery could make money with a small but good plant, and canmaking machinery for 1-pound cans. The season for catching lobsters only lasts six months in the year; there is no difficulty in selling.

### FRUIT.

There are canning factories in San Felipe, one at San Bernardo and another in the South. They all can peaches, strawberries, raspberries, grapes, apples, gooseberries, etc. The fruit is sterilized and is excellent, but imperfectly packed. Jams and jellies can not be made to pay, beause the customs duty on fine sugar is so high.

### LIVE STOCK.

This country produces excellent beef, pork, mutton, turkeys, fowls, pigeons, and partridges. The heaviest cattle are brought across the mountain passes from the Argentine Republic, rested and fattened in the rich clover and alfalfa farms at the foot of the mountains, and then slaughtered. Many of the bullocks weigh, in dead clean meat, as much as 1,200 pounds. Sheep are small in the midland provinces, but the flesh is tender, juicy, and well flavored. On the extensive sheep farms adjoining the Straits of Magellan, sheep are large and coarse in flesh, but they are chiefly raised for their wool, tallow, skins, and bones. The central provinces produce the best beef. The beef in the southern provinces is not good, probably due to the almost constant rains and to the cattle feeding on the tender branches of trees and leaves of the The heavy and constant rains may be attributed to the virgin forests and luxuriant vegetation. Hogs are plentiful in all parts of Chile, and are moderately cheap. Fair-class hams and bacon are cured in the South at Valdivia, Osorno, and other places, but they are always smoked, nearly always decay at the bone, and never have the fine flavor to be found in American or English hams and bacon.

There is room here for some expert American meat curer to establish a refrigerating chamber for curing meats. The climate is rather too

warm to cure meats perfectly unless too much salt is used, and that destroys the best flavor of the meat. There should be a canning plant attached to the curing department; with the abundance of meats of all classes produced in the country, a small factory (after the style of the Armour Packing Company, of Kansas City and Chicago, or Libby,

McNeill & Libby's, but on a lesser scale) would pay well.

There would be room for one factory, which could supply all of the northern provinces, which are destitute of grain, grass, or barley to feed animals. The numerous nitrate of soda factories employ many thousands of men, and a small factory would be kept busy curing hams, bacon, preparing canned hams, bacon, tongues, corned beef, sausage, fresh beef and mutton, butter, etc. The impossibility of importing such provisions from the United States, owing to the prohibitive customs dues levied on them since January 1, 1898, makes it practical for an American company to establish a factory which would be very profitable.

#### AGRICULTURE.

Machinery and plows of American manufacture are used by about half the farmers; 25 per cent use English and Belgian implements. The remainder use the same style of implements that were used in Egypt two thousand years ago. A pointed stick of hard wood, with a single shaft stuck in the center, serves as a plow. For harrowing, a heavy beam of hard wood, with the additional weight of the plowman standing on it, is dragged by a yoke of oxen over the rough plowed farms. The reaping is done by hand; the thrashing by forming a deep circle in the open air with straw, similar to the ring of a small circus, driving in from 30 to 50 mares, posting as many men at regular intervals on the outer part of the circle, and by means of shouting, shricking, and lashing driving the animals fast and furiously round and round the circle, thus treading out the wheat from the ears. This is called "la trilla," primitive indeed, but highly satisfactory to the simple farmers who do it, as they make this the occasion for a general feast on the farm, winding up the business of the day with numberless libations of "chicha" (sweet grape cider). On each large farm live a number of "inquilinos," or farm laborers, who are allowed a house to live in, a small piece of ground, sufficient to cultivate enough maize, pumpkins, potatoes, and onions for the use of their families, and where they can keep a few hogs and fowl, grow grapes, oranges, peaches, quinces, etc. Peaches grow almost wild, as do quinces. The valley of the Aconcagua is celebrated for its fine quality of walnuts, honey, wax, potatoes, onions, etc. About 3,000 tons of walnuts are gathered yearly in Chile, 2,000 tons of honey, and 300 tons of wax.

The "papa colorado," or red potato, is grown in quantities not only sufficient to supply all the midland and northern provinces, but to be largely exported to Peru and Ecuador, and sometimes to Panama and

intermediate ports.

The hay grown in the valley is sufficient to supply all the northern provinces and nitrate regions, and to export many thousands of bales to Peru and the Brazils. Shiploads have also been sent to England, but although the freight was comparatively low for such a distance (\$5 American gold), the business did not prove profitable and was discontinued. The same broad valley from Las Vegas to Los Andes is planted for many leagues, as far as the eye can see north and south, with the vines of the black grape, from which is made "chicha" (cider) by boiling, sieving, and fermenting grapes together with the skins. It is esti-

mated that 1,000,000 gallons of good, sound, wholesome dry claret wines could be made yearly from the grape crop of this valley. Don Guillermo Brown (the son of an American named Don Brown, who died some years ago worth \$17,000,000, acquired in Chile through sheer industry and energy) is the proprietor of a large vineyard and produces great quantities of first-class dry claret. It is called "vino escorial de Panquehue," the latter being the name of a village in the vicinity of the estate, near which is also the large estate of Errazuriz (a relative of the President), producing excellent wines similar to those of the Brown estate.

### GRAPE CULTURE.

This is also common, and extends from Huasco to Cauquenes, or about 550 miles north and south. Delicious sweet muscatel wines are made in or near Huasco (north), and semisweet wines are made in Tome and Cauquenes (south). There seems to be no limit to the producing capacity of the soil, which is greatly favored by the facilities offered for irrigation, by the numerous streams of melted snow which can be and are trained in any required direction as they rush toward the Pacific Ocean, fertilizing the lands through which they pass in a constant stream. This of course is applicable only to the central and southern provinces. The northern portion of Atacama, and all of Antofagasta and Tarapaca, are rainless regions.

### REMARKS.

The foregoing general outline, descriptive of the products of Chile, is given to enlighten those American merchants who have but a faint idea of this country, its people and products. Numerous cases have occurred during the last few years in which American merchants have sent, at a heavy loss, consignments of honey, fresh butter, peaches, apples, canned vegetables, cheese, and beans. To dispel the illusion caused through ignorance, it is here necessary to state that all of the above foods can be produced as good and much cheaper than in the United States. Flour, wheat, and barley, in fact all cereals, are in the same category, but with oats jt is different, and it would pay to establish an American plant for the manufacture of rolled oats (on a small scale).

### SUGAR REFINERIES.

There are two sugar refineries in Chile. The largest is Viña del Mar, 6 miles from Valparaiso. It is a Chilean company. The other is in Tome, province of Concepcion, owned by Mauricio Gleisner & Co. Both refine only cane sugar, most of which comes from Peru, but an occasional cargo comes from Java. Both are equipped with the most valuable modern plant known, and, when working at full capacity, could supply the whole of the requirements of Chile. A large factory for the manufacture of sugar from beet roots was erected about ten years ago at Parral (province of Linares), but as the planting of the sugar beet was undertaken by incompetent people, or through mismanagement of the concern, it proved a failure, and the factory and grounds were sold to the Viña del Mar sugar refinery, which keeps it closed, but intends to give it another trial soon.

### LABOR.

Chilean workmen are quick to pick up ideas, if taught by expert mechanics or artisans. They soon learn a trade, and are steady work-

ers, when not addicted to drinking grape cider, beer, wine, or aguardiente. Their teachers or instructors must not become too familiar with them, however, or it would be impossible to teach them. They must be treated in a friendly but firm manner; then, and then only, the average Chilean becomes an excellent workman.

### ENGINEERING AND MACHINE FACTORIES.

There are two well-appointed steam factories in Valparaiso. One is owned by Messrs. Balfour, Lyon & Co., the other by Messrs. Hardie & Co. Both are about equal in steam power and working capacity. The best equipped factory of the kind in Chile is at Caleta Abarca, about 4 miles from Valparaiso. The Baron Engine Shop, in Valparaiso, is capable of doing good and heavy work, as is the Maestranza, of Santiago (the capital); but both the latter belong to the State railroads, and are inferior to the Caleta Abarca works, which has constructed numbers of locomotives, many hundreds of cargo cars, and some passenger cars. With the exception of the wheels, many entire locomotives, including boilers, have been built by Messrs. Lever, Murphy & Co. About 90 per cent of their employees are Chileans, and the remainder foreigners. The same proportion rules in the shops of Balfour, Lyon & Co. and of Hardie & Co., whereas the State shops employ 95 per cent of Chilean workmen.

The Baldwin and Rogers American engines (locomotives) are now and have been for some years running on all the State railroads, and have given great satisfaction; but owing to the outcry of a great number of unemployed Chilean mechanics, engineers, and laborers against the payment of heavy sums of money to foreign countries for engines that could be built in Chile, the Government was compelled to call for proposals for the supply of locomotives, cars, and other engines, giving the preference to those constructed entirely in Chile (excepting the wheels), providing that they did not exceed 10 per cent of the cost of American or European locomotives of the same class and power placed finished on the rails. The probability is that the Chilean Government, in order to furnish work to such great numbers of unemployed Chilean engineers and mechanics, will be compelled to continue this policy. Although the raw material can be imported from the United States for building passenger cars, no good passenger cars have been built in Chile. All of the tram cars are now built in Valparaiso and Santiago.

Most of the raw material being brought from the United States, American passenger-car builders should interest themselves in this matter. The old English style of heavily cushioned, select side, door entrance is gradually giving way to the American cane-seated, endentrance cars, and the much-to-be-deplored hybrid car, of Chilean build, which is neither American, English, or continental pattern, but a mixture of all. Most of the cars now running on the State lines are American. Some few on the Valparaiso and Santiago and the Concepcion and Santiago lines are Pullman saloon cars. They are not owned by the State, but a certain sum over and above the rate fixed by Government is allowed to be charged for a first-class fare. This extra sum is the gross profit for the use of these cars, which were brought here by an American, Colonel Spooner, about twelve years ago. First, second, and third class passengers are carried on the State lines. This arrangement is not only popular, but necessary in this country.

In most of the northern provinces may be found copper-smelting establishments, and in many of them, silver smelters; of the latter, the most extensive and costly is the Playa Blanca establishment, situated

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about 1 mile north of Antofagasta, and belonging to the Huanchaca Company. This company also owns the Huanchaca mines, including the famous Pulacayo mine, which has for many years produced \$6,000,000 silver yearly. The cost of production was about 50 per cent of that amount. The mine does not now produce nearly so much, because, like the San Miguel de Colquechaca, it is flooded with water. If an American company could be organized to bring out some of the most powerful pumps the world possesses, with electricity as motive power, and pump the mines dry and keep them dry, the business would prove highly remunerative. Steam power is ruinous to all Bolivian mines that are flooded.

Coal cost before the railroad was built about \$400 (Bolivian silver dollars¹) per ton, placed at the Colquechaca mine, and now the freight for hauling the coal from the Pacific coast to the mines is about twice the cost of the coal on the coast. If the electricity were generated by water power, the cable conducting the electric fluid could be run to almost any distance from some of the never-failing mountain streams to the mines. Here is an opportunity for investment that should not be overlooked by American electrical companies and engineers. The installment would, of course, be costly, but in due course of time, after prudent previous investigation by reliable men, backed with abundant capital, and with safe legal contracts with the mining companies and owners of the richest mines, no better business could be found.

#### LIGHTING.

The streets of the cities of Santiago, Valparaiso, San Felipe, Talca, Iquique, and Antofagasta are lighted by coal gas; Santiago and Valparaiso run electric-light plants, but only for private houses and public institutions. A great quantity of paraffine is imported from the United States. It is the principal illuminating material consumed in all the country and many town and city homes. Fifty per cent of the lamps used for paraffine are of American make, and notwithstanding the cheapness of the German article, the American is preferred.

#### MANUFACTORIES.

I have not space to dwell on all of the manufactories of Chile, but will mention a few. In Valparaiso are three coach, cart, and truck makers, who make good, durable vehicles, etc.; three manufacturers of macaroni; four steam planing and lumber dressing factories; about six door and sash makers; three tanneries; one linseed oil factory; one meat-curing house; ten furniture factories; five saddleries, and many small factories for different branches of trade. There are three steam and gas power factories for making boots and shoes; many cheap boots are also made by the prisoners of the city prison. In March, 1898, two English merchants (Messrs. Gibbs and Seddon) purchased a building and ordered machinery from England for the purpose of making boots and shoes on a large scale, using gas as a motive power.

In Santiago (capital) there are many factories run by steam, gas, and water power. Very handsome coaches are built there, and only the most wealthy of the citizens purchase coaches in Europe or the United States. The importation of coaches, buggies, etc., has now, with rare exceptions, ceased, customs duties being excessively high. Furniture of all classes is now made here. In this branch the United States has

<sup>&#</sup>x27;The value of the Bolivian dollar January 1, 1899, was estimated by the United States Director of the Mint at 43.9 cents.

lost a very valuable business, but the tariff affects Europe in the same manner. This Government is determined to protect native industries, by levying an ad valorem duty of 60 per cent upon all articles that can be made in the country, excepting machinery. Prison labor competes with manufacturers in the production of cheap boots and shoes, but for fine boots and shoes there is room for an American power factory (well equipped) in Chile, and the first in the field will be certain to do well. The country produces excellent sole leather, but only rough, badly cured leather for uppers; consequently, leather for uppers, laces, shoe pegs, eyelets, and hooks are imported, the first from France, Germany, and Austria, eyelets and hooks from Belgium and France, woven laces and elastic for side springs from England, and pegs from the United States.

## BREWERIES.

Breweries are numerous in all parts of Chile, and so are mineral water factories. Santiago, Valparaiso, Limache, and Valdivia produce first-class beer of all kinds and extract of malt, which is sold so cheaply that American, English, and German beer was driven out of the market before the present heavy protective duties were put on it. There is no room for foreign capital in this branch of industry.

## LOCAL TRANSPORTATION.

On state railways, the rates are exceedingly cheap; the Government suffers considerable losses every year through hauling goods over the track. The revenue never equals the expenditure; but the theory is

that if the Government loses, the nation gains.

The rivers of Chile are little better than small mountain streams. The Valdivia is navigable by small steamers of 10-foot draft from the mouth to the town of Valdivia (only a few miles). The rivers Imperial, Bueno, and Maule have dangerous bars, upon which small steamers of 10-foot draft are often lost; farther south there are rivers, such as the Palena, which are not frequented, as there is no commerce or industries of any kind in their vicinity—nothing but thick, rank, and apparently impenetrable forests.

## TRADE-MARKS AND MARKS OF ORIGIN.

These are registered at the offices of the Sociedad Fomento Fabril, in Santiago, for a small fee, but the register must be renewed every ten years to remain valid. An infringement or counterfeit of any trade-mark can be punished only by a great expenditure of money and patience. The laws are very lax in meting out punishment to the culpable person who has been denounced or detected in the act of imitating a trademark.

Merchandise of every description may be landed in Chile without being marked with the name of the country of origin.

## PASSPORTS.

Any citizen of any part of the world may travel in any part of Chile without being molested. No passport is ever required, excepting, perhaps, in time of war.

## WHALING.

There are two whaling companies in Chile; one, established at Valparaiso, owns four ships; the manager and all of the captains and

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officers are Americans. All barrel provisions, equipments, and implements are brought from the United States. The other company belongs to Chileans, Sres. Fuentes & Co., and owns three ships. The ships make annual cruises to the north, catching most of their whales between Panama and Manta, in Ecuador. They are generally very fortunate; but since American mineral oils have become so cheap, Chilean whaling can not be considered a profitable business.

## SHIPBUILDING.

This does not exist, from an American point of view; a few iron launches are occasionally built at Caleta Abarca. Torpedo boats are brought from Europe and put together there and at Talcahuano. Thousands of launches or lighters ranging from 10 to 50 tons, and once in a while a schooner of from 50 to 100 tons measurement, are built at Maule. Nothing of more importance in this branch is ever done in Chile.

## DOCKS AND WHARVES.

There are two wooden floating docks in Valparaiso; one can take in a steamer of 3,000 tons and the other one of 1,800 tons. There is one mole, or wharf, built on iron cylinders, which can take two steamers of 3,000 tons each on the outside and one on the inside, leaving room inside and out for the discharge of a number of launches. The wharf is fitted with rapid-working hydraulic cranes, which discharge ships' cargoes in short time. Upon the wharf is a huge hydraulic lift, by which guns and boilers of 50 tons weight have been landed. first-class dry dock in Talcahuano, owned by the Government; it is capacious enough to easily admit an ironclad battle ship of 8,000 tons. It can be used by merchant ships in case of need, but the Valparaiso docks are preferable from an economical point of view. Iron and steel ships, boilers, and engines can be repaired or built, if required, at a moderate expenditure—even less than the cost of the same class of work in the United States. This work is done on shore, in the shops owned by the Docks Company. The reason it can be done so cheaply now is due to the depreciated paper currency.

## WAGES.

The daily wage of engineers and mechanics is from \$1.12 to \$1.68, American gold. Launchmen—those who carry cargo and ballast to and from ships and steamers—and ships' laborers are paid on an average from 65 to 80 cents, United States currency, per day; stevedores about 95 cents, United States currency. Food is supplied on board free to the latter and to laborers, but not to launchmen. Farm laborers (inquilinos), when living in free huts and with a free patch of land granted by the estate, receive 12 cents per day, and when employed outside, 25 cents, United States currency. The wages of carpenters, cabinetmakers, coach and cart builders, wheelwrights, painters, masons, bricklayers, blacksmiths, coppersmiths, turners, and saddlers are from 50 cents minimum to \$1.90 maximum, United States currency.

#### CURRENCY.

In the beginning of July, 1898, the legal currency of Chile was gold. The standard peso (or dollar) was fixed at the value of 18d. sterling, or the approximate equivalent of 36 cents American gold. By the law of

February 11, 1895, three gold coins were adopted: The condor (\$20), weighing  $11\frac{9}{20}\frac{9}{7}$  grams; the doublon (\$10), weighing  $5\frac{9}{10}\frac{9}{3}$  grams, and the escudo (\$5), weighing  $2\frac{9}{60}\frac{9}{1}$  grams. All gold coins were eleven twelfths fine. Four silver coins were also adopted: The peso, weighing 20 grams; the 20-cent coin, weighing 4 grams; the 10-cent coin, weighing 2 grams, and the 5-cent coin, weighing 1 gram. All silver coins were eight hundred and thirty-five one-thousandths fine. Gold was coined free of charge; English or Australian pounds sterling were declared legal currency, and were admitted in payment of customs duties at the rate of  $13\frac{1}{3}$  pesos.

By the laws Nos. 277 and 280, of February 11, 1895, it was declared that bank and fiscal notes should be exchanged for gold. This was done and the conversion effected by the Government with about 43,000,000 of gold pesos, each of the value of 18d., or 36½ cents American gold.

each.

The country was making marked progress, until international difficulties (the boundary-limit question with the Argentine Republic) caused bitter discussion by the press and the people of both countries. Chile prepared for war with her neighbors, purchased ships and munitions of war, drilled her national guards, and placed the fortifications defending Valparaiso and Talcahuano in a perfect state of defense, which was effected by mounting a number of the most modern Krupp guns. The total cost of her bellicose preparations has caused the nation, in round numbers, an outlay of about \$36,500,000, American gold. Such an expenditure bore very heavily on a country with 3,000,000 inhabitants more or less. This, and the false and alarming rumors published in the press, that war was inevitable, caused a panic and a consequent rush for gold on the Banco de Chile. The rush lasted two days, when the bank authorities declared to the Government that they could no longer resist the demand, and that if the Government did not assist them, the bank must close its doors. The Government decreed that all banks in Chile could legally remain closed for five days, which was afterwards extended to thirty days, during which time no debts or deposits could be legally recovered. The decree was issued about the 11th of July, 1898. It was the only means of saving the bank, which has a capital of \$40,000,000 (paper), 50 per cent of which is paid up; the balance can be called up, as the shareholders are responsible. It was an act of wisdom to issue the decree, as the bank has branches in many parts of the country, and the suspension of the first banking establishment would have brought suffering and distress to the depositors and shareholders alike. Business was suspended during the thirty days' "moratorium," and little was done in external commerce for one month afterwards. Now, all danger of war with Argentina has seemingly passed. The boundary question has been submitted to arbitration, and the Puna de Atacama limits will be settled to the satisfaction of both countries.

## BANKS.

The Chilean banks established in Valparaiso are: Banco de Chile, capital paid up 20,000,000 pesos, agents in New York, the New York Produce and Exchange Bank; Banco A. Edwards & Co., Banco Comercial, Banco Hipotecario, Banco Mobiliario, Banco Internacional, and Banco de Santiago. The paid-up capital of Edwards, Comercial, Internacional, and Santiago is about 4,000,000 pesos each; the Hipotecario, 50,000 pesos. With the exception of the Hipotecario, all have agents in the United States.

The foreign banks are: The Bank of Tarapaca and London, Limited, capital £500,000 (British), Banco de Chile y Alemania, and the Banco Aleman Transatlantico (German). The foreign banks all have agents in New York.

Thus, there are ten commercial and four mortgage banks established in Valparaiso. The principal ones have branches in the nitrate and wheat-growing districts.

#### UNITED STATES MERCHANTS.

Messrs. W. R. Grace & Co. and Beeche & Co. export, import, and

charter ships and steamers.

The following are not American, but import American goods: Rose, Innes & Co., Rattray & Co., Juan E. Clark, Gunther & Co., Balfour, Lyon & Co., Betteley & Co., Reinaldo Tillmanns, and other dealers in machinery and hardware of less importance.

Of dry goods, the following are the principal importers: W. R. Grace & Co., Beeche & Co., Huth & Co., Graham, Rowe & Co., Duncan Fox & Co., Lange & Co., Onofre, Polanco & Co., Luttersmersk, Winkelhagen

& Co., Sievers & Thiele.

Of drugs and chemicals: Daube & Co., Wiedmaier & Co., E. Eisele, and Griffiths & Co.

Of notions and general goods: Guy S. Morgan.

Any foreign merchant or person may trade in Chile or acquire property in land, buildings, or vessels on the same terms of equality as Chilean citizens; but foreigners who are owners of vessels registered in Chile, in order to enjoy all the privileges accorded to Chilean vessels, must carry the Chilean flag and be entirely subject to Chilean laws. Steamers and sailing vessels of any nation, under any flag, may trade between ports of the Chilean coast, carrying Chilean produce, provided such ports are ports of entry. To call at any by-port special permission is necessary.

## INSURANCE-MARINE, FIRE, AND LIFE.

The "New York Life" and "Equitable Life" are the only American companies; the "Sun Life" is Canadian. The majority of fire offices are British; next in number are Chilean; then come German, French, New Zealand, Swedish, Swiss, etc. Marine insurance can be effected in a dozen merchants' offices, a few of the principal ones being W. R. Grace & Co., Williamson, Balfour & Co., Duncan, Fox & Co., Huth & Co., Vorwerk & Co., Allardyce, Brett & Co.

Insurance rates for cargo to the United States or Europe range from five-eighths per cent to seven-eighths per cent (including war risk); one-

eighth per cent less if war risk is not covered.

## FREIGHTS.

Lumber from south to Valparaiso, lump sum for the ship. Coal from Lota, Coronel, or Lebu to Valparaiso, \$3 currency (\$1.09 gold) per ton of 1,000 kilos (2,204.6 pounds; to Iquique, \$4.50 (\$1.64); to Peruvian ports, \$5 to \$6 (\$1.82-\$2.19). Nitrate to the United States or Europe, in steel or iron bottoms, from 25 to 35 shillings (\$6.07-\$8.50), according to port of delivery and demand for tonnage.

## CREDITS IN BUSINESS.

The custom of some merchants has been to sell their goods payable in thirty days, allowing a discount of 6 per cent, but if cash were paid,

7 per cent; others, with the hope of effecting more sales, extended the time to sixty days and yet allowed 6 per cent discount; German competition was so keen, not only with the merchants of other nationalities but among themselves, that the term was extended to six months, and in some cases to even nine, the seller receiving a promissory note ("pagare") for the value of the goods sold. In houses with small capital, the "pagares" so received were discounted at a bank after being indorsed, money was obtained, and again used by the merchant for the payment of his obligations. By this system the purchaser always insisted on long credits, and they were generally granted. It can easily be understood that the system was vicious; many stores were established with little or no capital and were overstocked with goods on credit, and the natural result was frequent bankruptcies and an almost complete suspension of credit all around. Good buyers can now get the maximum of credit, which is thirty days, with a discount of 6 per cent.

## SHIPMENTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Shipments from the United States to Chile can not be too carefully protected. The draft for value of merchandise and shipping expenses should be drawn payable on presentation, at the bank rate of exchange, for a 90-days' bill of exchange; the invoice and bill of lading (the latter indorsed to the order of the bank) should be sent with the draft to the bank, with instructions to surrender shipping documents only upon payment of the draft. If, however, the American merchant or shipper has a knowledge, through long previous business, that his customer is a person of proved integrity, he may make his draft payable in ninety days after acceptance at the bank rate for a 90-days' bill of exchange.

All cases or packages, boxes, and barrels must be clearly marked and numbered in stenciled letters and figures; near such marks must be placed the gross weight in kilograms. Shippers and merchants must forward to the consignee, and also deliver to the ship or steamer agent at port of shipment, copies of correct consular invoices (forms are supplied at the Chilean consulate at the port of shipment), the original and duplicate being left with the Chilean consul. Such invoices must be stamped and signed by the Chilean consul, who will also stamp and sign all bills of lading and copies, recovering the legal fee for the service. If consular invoices and bills of lading are not viséed by the Chilean consul, a fine will be applied in Chile, and vexatious and costly difficulties will be raised by the authorities at the port of destination on the Chile coast.

## BALLAST.

Saud ballast can be procured at any port in the Republic where required, at a cost of from \$2 to \$3 per ton; stone ballast, \$3.50, currency paper.

## SHIP'S PROVISIONS.

These are plentiful and cheap in ports south of Caldera, but are 25 per cent dearer in Iquique and nitrate ports. Chilean barreled salt beef and pork do not keep well through the Tropics, and are much inferior to American salt provisions. Potatoes, onions, and vegetables are abundant and cheap; Chilean red potatoes have been carried to Germany in a sailing ship, some of them brought back and found to be still good. Eggs are now about 18 cents per dozen; beef, 8 cents per pound; pork, 10 cents; fowls, 47 cents each; milk, 5 cents per quart; salt butter in kits from Port Montt (south), 16 cents per pound; hard ship's crackers,

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\$3.20 to \$3.80 per 100 pounds; cheese, 64 cents per pound; all the foregoing prices being in United States currency. Sugar, coffee, and tea are dear if bought on shore cleared from the custom-house, but fairly cheap in bond. American rope, tar, resin, canvas, and oil, and British, Belgian, and German wire rope, yellow metal, nails, and oakum can be procured in any size or quantity. Light, dock, mole and pilot, and hospital dues are very moderate, but mooring and tug rates are comparatively high, both in Valparaiso and Iquique.

Water costs from \$2 to \$3 per ton, pumped on board.

## WEATHER.

Ships may moor in Valparaiso with head to the north in perfect safety from August 1 to May 1. The strongest northerly gales are from the end of May to the beginning of July; before or after that time northerly gales have not sufficient force to do damage. Approaching northerly gales are distinctly marked on the day before they begin, by the falling and low barometer, the closeness and heat of the atmosphere, by the clearness of the sky at the horizon in the north, by the dense gathering clouds in the south, and by the outlines of a hill called the Silla del Gobernador, a distance of 70 miles from Valparaiso, appearing distinctly. Ships that are well moored, with two anchors out ahead with 100 fathoms of chain on each, and one anchor astern with 90 fathoms, can and do ride out the gale through a heavy mountainous sea. Storm signals are always hoisted during the norther season in Valparaiso. All the northern ports are safe, as they are not subject to the visitation of dangerous storms.

## LICENSES.

Merchants' licenses to trade are called "patentes" in Chile. Importers' licenses are divided into two classes: First class pays \$2,000, second class \$500. Wholesale dealers in any merchandise, not being importers, pay: First class \$200, second class \$100. All licenses are issued in the months of August and September of each year.

## TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH, AND POSTAL SERVICE.

There are two telephone companies in Santiago, and the same are established in Valparaiso, the charges per year for service being as follows: \$36.50 for private houses; \$54.75 for stores or offices; and from \$50 to \$75 additional for communication (double line) with Santiago. These prices are in United States currency.

The State telegraph line runs from Iquique (north) to Port Montt and Ancud (south); messages are extremely cheap. Several private lines

run from Valparaiso to Sautiago.

The postal service is very good; newspapers can be sent from any town or place in Chile to any other place in the same country free of postage; all letters not exceeding 15 grams are charged 5 cents for the interior, and 10 cents to any part of the world where Chile has postal communication.

## STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE UNITED STATES.

First-class coast steamers of the South American Company (Chilean) and the Pacific Steam Navigation Company (British) carry the mails from Valparaiso to Panama weekly, connecting with steamers leaving Aspinwall for Mexico, New Orleans, Liverpool, San Francisco, Mar-

seilles, and New York. Two lines of steamers (agents, Messrs. W. R. Grace & Co. and Beeche & Co.) run to New York via the Straits of Magellan.

## CUSTOM-HOUSE AND STORES.

These consist of 12 blocks of large, capacious, and solid brick buildings, fireproof and containing all modern improvements, especially the more recently erected ones, which are four stories high, each leaving subterranean basements of great capacity; nearly 1,000,000 tons of merchandise could be packed in them. Rails go to the doors of each separate department, and hydraulic lifts raise the cargo to the different floors. None but employees are now allowed to enter, unless by a special permission. The cargo is lauded on the fiscal wharf by employees of the custom house and by them conducted to the stores. If merchandise is cleared within thirty days from the arrival and entry of the vessel which brought it, no storage is charged, but if it should remain one day beyond that time, 1 per cent is charged on the value. The charge is not increased if the merchandise remains in the stores three years; only 1 per cent is exacted. This system is convenient, as it allows the merchant to sell his goods from samples and then order the clearance of the goods sold, paying duties only upon those cleared. One per cent is but a small charge for warehousing and storage in fireproof buildings for three years. Goods that enter free of duty pay double storage.

## CUSTOM-HOUSE DUTIES.

A complete reform of the tariff took effect on January 1, 1898. In many cases prohibitive duties were applied, with the view of protecting native industries. As the legislators are, in a great majority, lawyers, doctors, and farmers, educated, intelligent, clever people, and well posted on matters connected with their professions, but having little knowledge of commerce, some great errors are apparent in the tariff. For instance, some years ago the specific duty on eigarettes was \$1, currency, per kilogram; to protect native industries, a special law was made raising the duty to \$5; on January 1, 1898, it was again raised to \$9 per kilogram of 2 pounds  $2\frac{3}{4}$  ounces. Such a duty is contra productive, as it leaves room for contraband on a large scale, on a comparatively unprotected coast as is that of Chile.

The following is an extract from the law:

Inasmuch as the National Congress has approved the following project, it will become law and take effect from January 1, 1898:

ART. 1. All products or merchandise coming from foreign countries and intended for consumption or use in Chile will pay customs duties of 25 per cent on the value, with the exception of those goods which pay 60, 35, 15, and 5 per cent, and those that pay specific duties and those that are free.

As a guide to American merchants, I give only those that pay ad valorem duty of 60 per cent and those which pay specific duties, but it must be borne in mind that the valuation on which the 60 per cent duty is applied is sometimes excessively high, being more than the real cost.

The following pay 60 per cent ad valorem: Starch, canary seed; articles of any material which is printed, lithographed, or engraved, with or without embossing (with the exception of printed books, periodicals, or daily papers); articles made of skins, cardboard, paper, tin (excepting tools); coffins, urns, burial caskets; red pepper, aniseed, oats; playing cards; walking canes; hair, human hair or articles made from it; packets of paper or cardboards for sweets, boxes or cases (put up or in pieces); boots and shoes (with the exception of those that are 15 or less

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centimeters in sole, and rubber boots or shoes); baskets, coaches, buggies, carts, and wheelbarrows, put up or in pieces (with the exception of wheels and hubs); jerked meat; corsets; beds, spring mattresses; all kinds of canned meats, vegetables, and fruits (excepting salmon and sardines); all kinds of eatables and comestibles; funeral wreaths, crowns, crosses, and artificial flowers; ornaments, cravats, ties, bows of all classes; confectionery, sweets, jams, jellies (excepting medicinal), pickles; brooms, whisks, and brushes (excepting toothbrushes); tickets and labels; macaroni and vermicelli; fruits, dry. preserved in sirup or spirits; crackers and ship's hard bread, hams sirups; blank books, with or without printed impressions; lumber, planed, matched, or turned; broom handles, tool handles, picture frames, masks (except those for bee culture and for fencing); maize, malt for breweries; wood mallets, all classes of molding, furniture of all classes, put up or in pieces; raisins, perfumery, doors and sashes, entire or in pieces; cheese; iron or steel gates for gardens or fences; ready-made clothing; salts of soda, carbonate of soda; sausage and all classes of skin-covered food; sauces of all kinds; tiles, bricks, and pavement material; cornices and house

ornaments; bacon, wax candles, and vinegar.

The following pay specific duties: Oils, pure and impure (excepting pure medical, perfumed, and the oils of gasoline, naphtha, paraffin, petroleum, or kerosene), pay 14 cents (\$0.051) per kilogram; linseed oil, raw or boiled, 20 cents (\$0.073) per kilo; alcohol, spirits of wine, liquors, and spirits, sweetened or unsweetened, including American whisky, pay 15 pesos (\$5.475) per dozen; same as the last, but not bottled, \$1.50 (\$0.547) per liter (1.0567 quarts); alcoholic bitters, \$12 (\$4.38) per dozen; same as last, but not bottled, 20 cents (\$0.073) per liter; sugar, refined, whole or powdered, wet, dry, or damp, \$14.35 (\$5.237) per each 100 kilos (220.46 pounds); white sugar, granulated, ground, wet or dry, \$11.40 (\$4.16) per 100 kilos; impure sugar, concrete (chancaca), wet or dry, \$5.60 (\$2.044) per 100 kilos; coffee, 10 cents (\$0.036) per kilo; ordinary cardboard, 15 cents (\$0.054) per kilo; barley, \$1.50 (\$0.547) per 100 kilos; beer, bottled (about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pints), \$3 (\$1.095) per dozen; not bottled, 30 cents (\$0.109) per liter; cigars, \$6 (\$2.19) per kilo; cigarettes, including weight of envelopes, but not of the wood or metal cases, \$9 (\$3.285) per kilo; flour, \$2 (\$0.73) per 100 kilos; paper, straw, blotting, and ordinary, 15 cents (\$0.054) per kilo; snuff, \$5 (\$1.825) per kilo; salt, common, or in blocks or pieces, \$2.50 (\$0.912) per 100 kilos; refined or half-refined salt, 10 cents (\$0.036) per kilo; tobacco, in leaf, \$2.60 (\$0.949) per kilo; chopped, \$4 (\$1.46) per kilo; tea, \$1 (\$0.365) per kilo; white or colored wines (including medicinal), bottled, \$12 (\$4.38) per dozen; not bottled, \$1.20 (\$0.438) per liter; mate, or Paraguay tea, 5 cents (\$0.018) per kilo.

Customs duties must all be paid in Chilean gold dollar of 18d. sterling, equivalent to 36½ cents American gold, or in British or Australian pounds sterling. The Chilean tariff is not complete as printed, as many of the valuations contained in it have since been altered by law. At the present time, the Government is contemplating giving the monopoly of tobacco culture and the exclusive right to import and sell tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes for a period of twenty years to a company represented by a Spaniard, Fernando Rioja, who already possesses a factory for the manufacture of tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes by gas power. There are several American-made cigarette machines in Valparaiso. Most of the tobacco used in Chile is grown in the country and is of very inferior quality. The cigarettes would not suit the people of any

other country.



## COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS.

The statistics published in Chile are full and complete, but are generally one year behind. I forward, however, one of the latest books of statistics published, covering 1897, and one of 1896, and also the annual report of the superintendence of customs for the year 1897. The latter embraces all of the important commercial movements in the Republic in 1897. Compared with 1896 and a part of 1898, the half year ending December 31, 1898, will not show such a good result in imports of mer-

chandise as the period of time from 1895 to June 11, 1898.

Owing to the threatened war with Argentina, imported merchandise became dearer, sales were limited, and in certain classes of goods, such as articles of luxury and those which were not absolutely necessary for the well-being of the citizens, no sales could be effected. Imports were decreased or suspended; this was followed by a corresponding diminution in revenue. The export duties on nitrate of soda and iodine, the only products subject to these duties, remained the From this source alone is derived nearly half of the revenue of Chile. The acquisition of the nitrate grounds of Tarapaca made Chile rich and Peru poor.

The prospects in the near future of doing even a moderate business in the importation of foreign merchandise are not brilliant, excepting in the common classes of cotton flannels, osnaburgs, calicoes, and prints. No special preference is given to any particular mark, pattern, weight, or quality. In normal times the dealer visits the merchant, examines his stock, and rarely if ever counts the warp and west of the material. Experience has taught him that he must select what his customer will buy. He runs his hand over the material, pulls it to test the strength, rubs it to find how much starch dressing it contains, and then

purchases what he considers the most salable.

The large importer exposes to view probably 2,000 to 3,000 samples of his wares from many different countries, including the United States. The country that can produce the cheapest and best goods will sell the American cotton flannels are preferred to any other. American twills, sheetings, and calicoes would be preferred (as they are excellent, and most of them are free from starch dressing) but for the price. The difficulty is that they are dearer in relation to quality than are European goods of similar classes. How commerce could be best fostered between the United States and Chile is a difficult problem to solve. The products of both countries are similar in all respects. The same variations in climate exist. Freights are a trifle cheaper from Great Britain and Germany to Chile than from the United States to Chile.

The manufacturers of the United States produce, by perfect laborsaving appliances and ingenious devices, a great variety of good and useful articles which could be consumed in Chile to advantage, but the power of the United States to sell such commodities at cheaper prices than Europe is neutralized by the fact that Chile has placed heavy protective duties upon the very articles that are most easily supplied by the United States and are most needed here. If a commercial treaty could be made, upon a reciprocal basis of, say, the admission by the United States of cheap wool (for carpets), nitrate of soda, iodine, borax, walnuts, and wines, in exchange for concessions on the part of Chile in the admission of furniture, stoves, ranges, paper, etc., something much better might be done.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Filed for reference in Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Department of State.

The financial situation of Chile is not bad. The country is indebted to foreign nations £20,000,000 (\$97,330,000). One-sixth of the total revenue is sufficient for the service of the debt.

#### AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The trade in agricultural and harvesting machinery is as yet comparatively small, the principal tools thus far used and sold consisting of plows, harrows, rakes, and cultivators. There is some business to be done in mowers and reapers, but practically no trade in self-binders. The country between Valparaiso and Santiago is largely under irrigation, rendering it difficult to use harvesting machinery. The farming being mostly done in a primitive way, great thistles and weeds are allowed to grow with the grain, which makes machine work very difficult.

Thus far, very few self-binders have been used, and then only in the south, near Concepcion. Quite a number of English thrashers have been sold, but very few of American manufacture. American machinery, however, is gradually gaining, and some manufacturers are wisely sending representatives here to introduce their goods and teach the people how to operate them, which (as I believe), is the only practical way to advance United States trade in those lines in this country. The English manufacturers have had men in the field experimenting for many years, and have built thrashers in accordance with the requirements—heavier and not of such high speed as the American manufactures, of which it is claimed that the speed is so high and the machinery so light that in operating they soon shake to pieces.

## HARDWARE.

The United States is the principal competitor with England in all kinds of mechanical tools. In cut nails, tacks, and shoe nails the Americans can do nearly the whole business, and the preference shown them is attributed by the trade to the superior quality of the materials used in the manufacture. In platform scales, the United States takes the lead, and also does a good business in shovels and articles in which wood enters to any extent.

## IRON.

If properly worked, there would seem to be a good field for the American iron trade in Chile. Almost all bridges here are constructed of iron. Galvanized iron is used to a surprising extent in the central and northern portions. In the absence of available timber, it is used in the construction of buildings, for roofing and fencing, and in a great variety of cases where light but strong and durable material is desired.

## BICYCLES.

These are as yet comparatively but little used in this consular district, except in the neighborhood of Santiago. The demand, however, is slowly increasing, and as the roads become better adapted to their operation, there will probably in the not distant future be a profitable field in Chile for this trade.

## NEED OF UNITED STATES VESSELS.

In every project for the promotion of trade between this and our own country, the question of transportation at once presents itself. As is well known, we have under our flag no seagoing vessels doing business on this

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west coast south of Panama. The opportunities for a line of American steamers between Valparaiso and Puget Sound, touching at way ports, and particularly at San Francisco, Cal., and Portland, Oreg., is worthy of attention. Some system of transportation that will put us on an even footing with the manufacturers of England and Germany, is indispensable to a successful American trade with this southwest coast. If the proposed Nicaragua or some other trans-Isthmian canal were constructed and under American control, the United States would control the commerce of South America.

## INFORMATION.

By each mail arriving from the north, this consulate receives a large number of letters from manufacturers and other business people in the United States, asking information upon a great variety of subjects, some of which require much research in order to answer them intelligently and satisfactorily.

The consul makes it a point invariably to answer all these letters within the earliest time possible, being very anxious to be of service to those manufacturers and others in the United States who desire to extend trade with or to obtain information concerning this country.

JOHN F. CAPLES, Consul.

VALPARAISO, October 26, 1898.

## ANTOFAGASTA.

The intendente of the province has kindly placed in my hands his returns to the Government for the year 1897, covering the commercial and maritime movement. These returns are published in the book Estadística Comercial for each year.

Maritime movement of the Antofagasta consular district from January 1 to December 31, 1897.

ANTOFAGASTA.

#### Coastwise. Foreign. Total. Chilean. Foreign. Total. Chilean. Foreign. Total. Class Ton-No. Ton-Ton-Ton-Ton. Ton-Ton. nage. No. No. No. nage. nage. nage. nage. nage. nage. ARRIVALS. 14,750 1 204,173 310 Men-of-war 970 571, 282 458 775, 455 3 5, 297 5, 297 461 780, 752 Steamers ... Sailing vee-sels: 104 Loaded .. 37 18,703 16 18,841 53 37, 544 1 915 50 69, 127 51 70, 042 107, 586 Ballast .. 3 4, 118 578 3 4, 118 4, 118 578 1 578 1 In distress 189 237, 626 330 595, 211 519 832 837 1,493 74, 424 73, 917 908, 754 Total ... DEPARTURES Men-of-war. 14,750 970 15, 720 15, 720 770, 930 317 567, 931 464 Steamers ... 202, 999 770, 930 - -Sailing ves-1, 336 Loaded . 13 14, 711 12, 842 16, 752 28 21, 463 2 16 17, 716 18 Ballast ... 22 81 38, 856 53 51, 698 ī 6 5, 830 6,090 60 57, 778 25, 142 884, 953 235, 302 364 624, 509 859, 811 1,596 22 23, 546 25

U. S. gold.
Total imports, 1897. \$520,000
Total exports, 1897. 4, 11d, 000

# Maritime movement of the Antofagasta consular district, etc.—Continued. TOCOPILLA.

			Co	astwise.					F	oreign.		Total		
Class.	C	hilean.	F	oreign.	' -	Fotal.	CI	ilean.	F	oreign.	1	Total.		
	No.	Ton- nage.	No.	Ton- nage.	No.	Ton- nage.	No.	Ton- nage.	No.	Ton- nage.	No.	Ton- nage.	No.	Ton- nage.
ARRIVALS.														
Steamers Sailing ves- sels:	74	100, 132	87	13 <b>9, 38</b> 2	161	239, 514	27	39, 888	37	61, 955	64	101, 843	225	341, 357
Loaded Ballast	12	6, 758 683	8 19	8, 756 25, 132	20 20	15, 514 25, 815			23 7	29, 741 8, 946	23 7	29, 741 8, 946	43 27	45, 255 34, 761
Total	87	107, 573	114	173, 270	201	280, 843	27	39, 888	67	100, 642	94	140, 530	295	421, 373
DEPARTURES					<u> </u>						_		=	
Steamers Sailing ves- sels:	74	103, 659	81	118, 974	155	222, 633	26	39, 572	42	77, 252	68	116, 824	223	339, 457
Loaded Ballast	9 3	5, 153 1, 716	8 2	8, 083 1, 425	17 5	13, 236 3, 141			44	56, 916	44	56, 916	61 5	70, 1 <b>52</b> 3, 141
Total	86	110, 528	91	128, 482	177	239, 010	26	39, 572	86	134, 168	112	173, 740	289	412, 750

 Total imports, 1897.
 \$345, 300

 Total exports, 1897.
 2, 722, 500

## TALTAL.

	For	reign and c	oast w	ise.
Class	a		Total.	
	Chilean.	Foreign.	No.	Tonnage
ARRIVALS.				
Men-of-war		1	5	
Steamers		134 41	236 59	
Sailing vessels		17	17	
Total	124	193	317	433, 765
DEPARTURES.				<del></del>
Men-of-war	4	1	5	
Steamers		132	235	
Sailing vessels	17	56	73	
Total	124	189	313	434, 673

# Maritime movement of the Antofagasta consular district, etc.—Continued. RESUME.

#### Antofagasta. Tocopilla. Taltal. Class. Total. For-For-Chilean. Total. Chilean Total. Chilean. Total. eign. eign. ARRIVALS. Men-of-war.... Steamers ..... Sailing vessels. . For orders. . 13 17 In distress... Total ..... 1, 186 DEPARTURES. Men-of-war..... Total .... 1.177

## Tonnage.

Arrivals: Autofagasta Tocopilla Taltal	Tons. 884, 958 412, 750 434, 673	Departures: Antofagasta Tocopilla. Taital	421, 373
Total	1, 732, 376	Total	1, 763, 892

The American bark *Portland*, Lloyds, touched at Antofagasta with coals, and an American schooner of 198 tons touched at Tocopilla. These are the only American vessels that have been inside this consular district. Besides imports and exports given, the following must be taken into consideration:

	U. S. gold.
Merchandise, etc., in transit for Bolivia	\$1,750,000
Minerals and mineral products from Bolivia	4, 230, 000

C. C. GREENE, Vice-Consul.

ANTOFAGASTA, June 4, 1898.

## SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

No reliable data can be given for the first six months of 1898. Owing to continued depression of silver and nitrate of soda, the volume of importations for this district and in transit for Bolivia has, perhaps, hardly reached that of 1897, though the steamers of W. R. Grace & Co. and Beeche & Co. have come well filled for the coast. The demand for American domestics, worked up mainly by W. R. Grace & Co., in Bolivia, appears to be slowly increasing. The steady demand for copper has given a very considerable impetus to mining, and the possible advance in nitrate of soda has induced people to try to develop a large district about 60 miles southeast from this port.

In connection with copper, I should say that in the southern department of this district mines, formerly worked for gold have developed a

good quality of copper.

<sup>1</sup> In reply to circular of August 5.

As to the question, What can be done to develop and hold trade in this country, I would say that the only methods are those set forth in ex-Consul Connolly's report from Auckland, New Zealand, of July, 1896, and published in January, 1897, issue of Consular Reports (No. 196). I invariably refer my many correspondents to that report, and urge them to study it and learn the things needed.

C. C. GREENE, Consul.

## IQUIQUE.1

The difficulties in obtaining official statistics of imports and exports are almost insurmountable, particularly for the first six months of a year. Official compilations cover the calendar year and are not made up in this port, but in Valparaiso. Statistics of the exportation of iodine and nitrate of soda, however, can be obtained at any time from the Asociación de Propaganda, of this city, and I am indebted to the courtesy of Mr. E. Vijil, the manager of the association, for many of the details given below.

#### IODINE AND NITRATE OF SODA.

The exports of iodine and nitrate from this consular district during the first six months of 1897 and 1898 were as follows:

i	Iod	ine.	Nitrate.	
Exported to—	January to	January to	January to	January to
	June, 1897.	June, 1898.	June, 1897.	June, 1898.
United States	Pounds.	Pounds.	Tons.	Tons.
	158, 837	186, 141	39, 409	66, 079
	171, 474, 469	289, 145, 962	242, 038	284, 896
Total	171, 633, 306	289, 332, 103	281, 447	350, 978

Tons of 2,240 pounds.

These figures show that the increase in the shipments of iodine during the first six months of 1898, as compared with the corresponding period of 1897, was about 25 per cent, and of nitrate of soda, about 60

per cent.

As explained in a former report on soda nitrate, the manufacturers of nitrate in 1884 found it necessary to form a combination for the purpose of limiting the production of the article, in order to raise its price, which had fallen below the cost of production on account of the great excess of the output over the demand. The combination was absolutely necessary to save the industry from ruin. The first combination dated from August 1, 1884, and limited the production to 10,000,000 Spanish quintals (of 101.61 pounds) per annum, the production in 1883 having been nearly 13,000,000 quintals. This period was extended to March, 1886, and subsequently to December 31 of the same year. After the rupture of the combination on this date, the output during the four subsequent years was largely increased, and to such an extent as to cause well-grounded apprehension of ruin, unless efficient measures were adopted to limit the production to an amount which would again place the industry on a safe basis.

The second combination lasted from January 1, 1891, until December

In reply to circular of August 5.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> See Consular Reports No. 68, September, 1886,

31, 1892; the third combination from January 1, 1893, until March 31, 1894, and after an interval of two years, the fourth and last combination was formed, which lasted from April 1, 1896, until October 16, 1897. The limit of the production during the last combination was 23,500,000 quintals, for during the interval of twelve years since the formation of the first one, many new plants had been established, and their total productive power had been immensely increased.

The necessity of forming another combination is admitted by all of the salitreros. The preliminary steps have been taken to determine an equitable quota for each manufacturer, in view of the varied conditions and capacities of different centers of production, and it is expected that within a short time, conflicting interests will be adjusted to the satisfaction of all parties concerned, and that the new combination will secure better and more durable results to the nitrate industry than former ones.

The only course open to the salitreros, they say, is an active, wellorganized propaganda, to which the Government of Chile, as a directly interested party, should contribute liberally. The present subsidy of

£20,000 yearly is inadequate to secure the desired results.

In the opinion of the general agent of the Government in Europe, the amount expended in propaganda will be recuperated one hundredfold. He is satisfied that nitrate has an immense field for its employment, even in countries where it is now consumed on a large scale; that constant and well-directed efforts should be made to find new markets for its introduction. Not only should pamphlets be written and freely distributed, setting forth in plain language the merits of nitrate and its advantages over other fertilizers, a plan already adopted with good results, but the agents of the propaganda should give practical lessons to farmers as to the mode of employing nitrate for different classes of crops and on grounds of varied composition.

The great value of nitrate as a fertilizer in the case of beet root is already recognized, as also for wheat. Experiments on a large scale show that crops of this cereal have been increased threefold by the

judicious use of nitrate.

Cotton plantations in the Southern States afford an extensive field for the application of this fertilizer.

## IMPORTATIONS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Statistics showing the amount of imports from the United States and other countries I have not been able to obtain. There is no doubt, however, that, owing to increased facilities of transportation furnished by the Merchants' Line of steamers, which ply between New York and the west coast, importations of American goods have steadily increased. These steamers take return cargoes of sugar from Guayaquil, nitrate from this province, and hides and wool from the south of Chile.

The development of our trade with the United States via Panama is seriously hampered by the defective transportation facilities encountered on the isthmus. Complaints are made of damage to goods, in consequence of careless handling. Delay in forwarding goods after their arrival in Colon, and the heavy expenses on the isthmus, increase the

causes of discontent.

American hardware, stoves, sewing machines, and washing machines have an extensive sale, and their superior quality is justly recognized.

American furniture, on account of the good taste exhibited in its make-up, its strength, combined with lightness, and its high finish, has a ready acceptance in this market.

Some samples of gaiters and shoes for men's and women's wear were received from the United States about a year ago. In quality of material, workmanship, and finish they were superior to any goods of their

class in the market, and the price was satisfactory.

The style, as regards the height of the instep and the shape of the toe, was not adapted to this market. An order was given for a good assortment of boots and shoes, with very minute specifications as to the details referred to, so as to meet the requirements of the market. In due time the goods were received. They still remain in the merchant's warehouse, unsold and unsalable. The specific directions given in the order had been entirely disregarded. I myself saw the careful instructions as to the details of manufacture, and I have seen and examined the goods received, and am convinced that no effort was made to satisfy the terms of the order. Indifference to the clearly expressed wishes of the purchaser is unpardonable, and the policy suicidal.

## PACKING OF GOODS.

In my report on this subject in November, 1893, I referred to some instances of bad packing which had fallen under my observation, but I stated that during the previous fifteen years, the improvement in the mode of packing on the part of our shippers was worthy of note. I now regret to say that my attention has been called to so many instances of bad packing during the last five years, that my opinion as to the merits of our shippers in this respect has undergone a radical change. Typewriters, for instance, have been seriously injured by nails carelessly driven, where screws should have been employed. A number of paintings on glass recently received from New York were utterly ruined through faulty packing. In this instance, the case was made of thin boards, and was much too large for the contents. Two transverse cleats had been tacked on the inside of the case to hold the contents down, but some of the nails passed to one side of the cleat and did not hold; moreover, the vacant space was left unfilled by straw or paper. As a natural consequence, the cleats gave way when the box was turned upside down, and not a plate of glass escaped.

These are two instances out of many. Our shippers should regard packing as too important a matter to be intrusted to careless and

incompetent hands.

## CREDITS.

Local accounts are settled on the 10th of each month. In the case of merchandise ordered from the United States, it is customary to have the goods consigned to a bank here, payment being made in 90 days' sterling drafts, on receipt of bill of lading or of the goods, according to agreement. Credits of twelve months are often given by the English, French, and Germans, and this may help to explain the supremacy of the English and German trade in this country.

Theoretically, long credits are objectionable. In practice, where the system of credits prevails, the volume of trade increases. All foreign

accounts are settled by sterling bank drafts at 90 days' sight.

## HARBOR FACILITIES.

The port of Iquique is an open roadstead. The ocean currents are from the south, as are also the prevailing trade winds. Surf days may

occur at any season of the year. During the twelve months ended December 31, 1897, deducting fifty-two Sundays and thirteen feast days, there remained three hundred working days, of which thirty-five were surf days, on which work in the bay was suspended, leaving the remaining two hundred and sixty-five days free for traffic. This may be taken as a fair average of the state of the bay from year to year.

About two years ago, the Government authorized an expenditure of \$100,000 for the construction of a breakwater and darsena. The work has been completed, but at a cost of \$1,200,000, or \$800,000 more than the decree authorized. The number of surf days will doubtless be very much diminished, and traffic in the bay correspondingly ameliorated.

## TELEGRAPH AND CABLE SERVICE.

The Government land line is in operation from one extremity of the Republic to the other. Previous to the 1st of August, the rate was 2

cents currency per word; it is now 4 cents.

The Central and South American Telegraph Company (Galveston line) and the West Coast of America line have stations in this city. Both lines are well served. Their tariffs are the same, and are based on United States gold at 50 pence to the dollar.

## TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Interior transportation is by rail from this city to Pisagua and the intermediate nitrate establishments.

The steamers of the South American Steamship Company run from Lota, in the south, to Panama, as also those of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company. Steamers of this last company run also from Valparaiso to Liverpool, by the Straits of Magellan.

Steamers of the Kosmos Line, from Hamburg to Guayaquil, touch at

this and other principal ports on the west coast twice each mouth.

## COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS, LAWS, ETC.

Commercial travelers are free to carry on their business without

taking out a license or paying a tax.

There are no laws or regulations of a discriminating character which affect American vessels or American trade. There is no law in Chile requiring goods to be marked so as to show the country of origin or manufacture.

No changes have been made in patent, copyright, or trade-mark laws, or in postal rates.

## CONSULAR INVOICES, MANIFESTS, AND BILLS OF LADING.

In accordance with the provisions of the law enacted on the 25th of January, 1898, it is provided:

1. Bills of lading of vessels arriving at porte of the Republic shall be viséed by the consuls of Chile in the ports of departure.

2. On their presentation at the custom-house, manifests shall be accompanied by invoices of the goods in detail, with the visés of the respective Chilean consuls, or if there be no Chilean consul, with that of the consul of a friendly nation.

3. The omission of the visé of the consul shall, in the case of either of the documents referred to, be subject to a fine of triple the amount of the consular fee for

said service.

## COTTON TEXTILES.

The demand in this market for cotton textiles covers those of all qualities from the poorest to the best, and of all widths from 60 to 85 centimeters (23.62 to 33.46 inches). Those sheetings and drills are most acceptable (other things being equal) which contain the least amount of sizing, as exhibiting more honestly the true character of the material. The duty is rated according to the count. When the number of picks to the inch (the sum of the warp and woof) is 20 or under, the duty is \$1.50 per kilo; when more than 20, it is \$3 per kilo.

The varieties are so great that it is impossible to state accurately the number of yards to the pound. I have seen a piece of white cotton of ordinary quality, 78 centimeters (30.7 inches) wide, warp 13 picks, woof 13, which gave 63 yards to the pound; another, of very superior quality, 85 centimeters (33.46 inches) wide, warp 18, woof 16, gave 4 yards to

the pound.

## DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

There have been a number of changes in the Chilean tariff this year, of a few of which only I am cognizant. I now call attention to a few articles which are more heavily taxed than under the former tariff:

The present tariff, decidedly protective, is in the case of certain lines of goods prohibitory, very heavy duties in many cases being affixed to articles which can not be manufactured in the country, either for want of the proper material or of trained labor capable of producing the article in demand.

Champagne, formerly paid \$5.25 (\$1.88) on a dozen, and now \$15

(\$5.475).

Oars for launches paid formerly 15 per cent on \$1 (\$0.385) each, and

now 15 per cent on \$2.40 (\$0.876).

Duties on cigars (Havana and others) were formerly \$3 (\$1.095) per kilo, and they are now \$6 (\$2.19). Duties on cigarettes \$1 (\$0.365) per kilo, as against \$9 (\$3.280) at present. Duties on cut leaf tobacco have risen from \$1 (\$0.365) to \$4 (\$1.46) per kilo.

Duties on meat extracts have risen from 25 per cent on \$1.50 (\$0.547) per kilo\* to 60 per cent on \$3 (\$1.095) per kilo. On ship biscuit, from 35 per cent on \$6.50 (\$2.37) per Spanish quintal to 60 per cent on \$32

(\$11.68) per Spanish quintal.

Duties on gaiters and shoes, from 35 per cent on \$48 (\$17.52) per dozen to 60 per cent on \$96 (\$35.04), and on shoes of the finest class from 35 per cent on \$96 (\$35.04) to 60 per cent on \$192 (\$69.08) per dozen.

On common top boots, from 35 per cent on \$48 (\$17.52) to 60 per cent on \$160 (\$58.40), and on the finest quality, from 35 per cent on \$96 (\$35.04) to 60 per cent on \$320 (\$116.80) per dozen.

All ready-made goods, such as shirts, suits of clothes, etc., formerly

paid 35 per cent and now 60 per cent.

All duties on imports are now paid in Chilean gold of 18 pence to the dollar, and this gold must be bought in the market. The premium at present is from 30 to 35 per cent over paper.

## CURRENCY.

Without tracing the fluctuations in exchange since the resumption of the gold standard on the 1st of June, 1895, it is sufficient for my present purpose to say that on that date, it was  $17\frac{7}{16}$  pence to the

dollar, and that during the three following years until June, 1898, it was maintained at an average of a little under 17½ pence, with but slight variations. Since the month of July of this year, exchange has fallen to between 13 and 13½ pence, having for a few days reached 12½ and 12.

The gold coined under the provisions of the redemption act has had a very limited circulation, the principal part of that actually issued having been shipped abroad or hoarded. The gold dollar is worth 18 pence; the silver dollar, originally worth 17g pence, is to-day, on account of the depreciation in the value of silver, worth less than 16 pence, and the paper currency has not risen above 17½ pence. With sterling exchange below 17¾ pence, it is more profitable to ship coin than to buy drafts. Both gold and silver, therefore, have completely disappeared from circulation.

As duties on imports must all be paid in Chilean gold, the Government, with a view of restraining the exportation of gold, orders weekly auction sales of the coin in the principal business centers of the Republic. The last sales effected in this city were at 334 per cent pre-

miūm.

In the month of July last, such was the financial condition of the country, particularly in the relation of the Government to the banks, that Congress passed a movatory law, to remain in force for a period of thirty days, by which the banks were authorized to suspend at their discretion, in whole or in part, the payment of the checks of their depositors, and were exonerated during that period from their other

financial obligations.

The law also relieved the debtor class from the execution of suits at law or demands for debts during the said period. A small percentage of deposits in account current could be withdrawn daily. Such was the stringency of the money market that business became almost completely paralyzed for want of notes of the smaller denominations, so that recurrence was had to the issue of notes of one, two, five, and ten dollars, payable to bearer on presentation, when the banks should resume their normal operations. These notes were issued by 10 or 12 of the most responsible houses of this city, without any guaranty other than the good faith of the issuers.

On the notes first issued, it was stipulated that they should be redeemed at the rate of 17½ pence to the dollar, which was the rate of exchange at the time; exchange began to fall, and these shinplasters were soon worth 4 pence more than Government bank notes, which left a handsome profit for speculators, as the notes were all redeemed on presentation. In subsequent issues, no mention was made of the rate of exchange. It is calculated that about \$500,000 were issued, of

which a large number still remain in circulation.

The establishment of American banks in this city and in other large cities on the coast would doubtless contribute largely to the extension of trade with the United States, by facilitating commercial transactions.

### MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM AND PARCEL POST.

The inauguration of an international money-order system and parcel post with this country is imperatively demanded, and it should be based, if possible, on a fixed rate of exchange, as in the case of postal rates now established between the United States and Chile. It can not be doubted that the establishment of these two systems would be enthusiastically received by the people of both countries, and that it would also promote the interests of both governments.

J. W. MERRIAM, Consul.

## DECLARED EXPORTS, CHILE.

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consular districts in Chile during the year ended June 30, 1898.

		Quarter ending—						
Article.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.			
ANTOFAGASTA.								
Antimony ores	<b>\$</b> 5, 718. 13	\$1,703.27	\$1, 143. 62	529. 23	\$8, 565. 05 529. 23			
Chinchilla akina				30, 660, 89	30, 660, 86			
Gostskinsbiatico	354. 84		3, 955. 73		4, 310, 57			
Matico			326. 17		326. 17			
Nitrate of sods	. <b></b>	·	151, 022, 77	44, 785. 31	195, 808, 09			
Tin ores		'	735.89		735. 89			
Silver ores			137, 533. 48	<b> </b>	137, 533, 48			
Vicuña skins		· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		62. 52	62. 52			
Total	6, 072, 97	1, 703, 27	294, 717. 66	76, 037, 95	878, 531. 85			
ARICA.								
			!					
Italia (liquor)		573, 30	269. 92		121. 66 848, 22			
Total	121. 66	573. 30	269. 92		961.88			
COQUIMBO.								
Almount bille and			99.00		00 00			
Algarrobilla seed	10 845 90	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	33.00	19, 649, 30	33.00			
Goatskins, dry and dry salted.		648.00	1, 540, 83	9, 318. 65	80, 195, 10 15, 994, 35			
Copper in bars	3, 800. 01	060,00	159, 488, 62	45, 825. 16	205, 313, 78			
Manganese ores	32, 962, 67	7, 546, 82	18, 430, 30	15, 302, 04	74. 241. 83			
Ostrich feathers			20, 200.00	20,000.02	1. 168. 00			
					2, 200, 00			
Total	49, 163. 34	8, 194. 82	179, 492. 75	90, 095. 15	326, 946. 06			
iquiqu <b>e.</b>								
Iodine	224, 724. 21	203, 261. 73	333, 752. 23	46, 913, 65	808, 651. 82			
Nitrate of soda	1, 031, 090. 92	711, 227. 21		1, 151, 951. 35	3, 480, 872. 22			
Returned American goods		800.00		866. 64	1, 666, 64			
Total	<del></del>				4, 291, 190. 68			
10(8100000					4, 291, 190. 00			
VALPARAISO.								
Argol (tartaric acid)	1, 533. 49	1, 310. 53	2, 166, 05		5, 010. 07			
Chinchilla skins.	1, 000. 49	1, 010. 55	1, 196, 67	3, 894, 11	5, 090. 78			
Goatskins			1, 180. 07	1.064.82	1, 064. 82			
Quillai bark			1, 406, 18	1, 545, 63	2, 951, 81			
Vicuña rugs		301.82	2, 200, 20	2,000.00	301.82			
Wool	2 591, 31		30, 781. 43	4, 848. 42	59, 321, 04			
Miscellaneous		144. 51			294. 51			
Total					74, 034, 85			

## COLOMBIA.

## BARRANQUILLA.

In compliance with instructions contained in Department circular dated August 5, 1898, I submit the following report of the commerce and industries of this consular district for the year ended June 30, 1898.

and industries of this consular district for the year ended June 30, 1898. In the preparation of the tables showing the exports and imports and the movement of shipping in this port, I was compelled to resort to the original entries on the monthly sheets kept at the custom-house, to which records I have been granted access by the customs officials, whose courtesy I am pleased to acknowledge.

General reports of the imports and exports and of the shipping are not compiled by the Colombian Government oftener than once in two years. The last report was for the two years ended December 31,1896. It has not yet been published.

Such reports, even when recent, would not be proper subject matter for this review, as they pay no attention to the articles exported to

Colombia by the respective countries.

I believe it to be of prime importance that United States producers and manufacturers, in addition to being advised as to the articles imported here should be informed as to the countries furnishing same. In other words, American exporters should know who are their competitors in each particular line, and I have therefore prepared a report of the chief items of import, with the total value, from the respective countries, for the year covered by this report.

The commercial importance of this city and consular district is indicated by the figures given, figures which also disclose a fact greatly to be deprecated, that in the shipping and in traffic of this port, the

United States occupies so unimportant a place.

Of the 245 steamers entered during the year, with a tonnage of 463,117, bringing cargo amounting to 33,883 tons, not one carried the Stars and Stripes, and but 5 of the 21 sailing vessels, which entered during the same period, were American. Of the total imports, it will be observed that the United States is credited with 16.67 per cent, while England enjoys 35.39, France 21.62, Germany 19.02, and the remaining 7.30 per cent is distributed to Spain, Italy, Belgium, Colon, Holland, Switzerland, and Austria. While Colon is a free port, so far as national duties are concerned, nevertheless, merchandise entered there must pay a provincial duty of 10 per cent ad valorem.

In the matter of exports from this port, the tables are slightly reversed. Of the exports the United States purchased 27.56 per cent, France 22.22, Germany 14.07, and England 35.34. The remaining 0.81 per cent is distributed to Belgium, Costa Rica, Holland, Italy, Mexico, Nicaragua, Spain, and Venezuela. These figures, especially those relating to imports, become the more striking when we consider the great advantage which the United States possesses by reason of proximity to this

coast.

Compared with the report for the preceding year, made by my predecessor, the total imports show an increase of \$2,968,380.94, or 44.49 per cent. In this increase, the United States has not quite held her previous place. During the year ended June 30, 1897, the United States furnished 17.04 per cent of the total imports, and occupied the third place among the countries exporting to this market. During the year ended June 30, 1898, the United States furnished only 16.67 per cent of the imports, and yielded her former place to Germany, a keen competitor for this market.

For the six months ended June 30, 1897, the importations were as follows:

Countries.	Value.	Countries.	Value.
Great Britain	1, 004, 396, 39 789, 578, 99	Holland Belgium	\$55, 983, 50 39, 601, 00 8, 853, 00
Germany	740, 024, 32 135, 298, 40	Total	4, 463, 379. 41

For the six months ended December 31, 1897, the record of imports stands as follows:

Countries.	Packages.	Kilograms.	Value, United States gold.
England France Germany United States Spain Italy Colon (free port of Colombia) Belgium Holland Austria	44, 201 80, 775 147, 637 34, 582 10, 301 196 95	6, 228, 668 2, 229, 091 4, 935, 831 8, 213, 259 1, 148, 497 484, 497 13, 373 11, 500 2, 886 1, 137	\$2, 224, 422, 67 1, 263, 455, 43 1, 213, 320, 69 911, 590, 93 201, 296, 94 105, 043, 42 9, 642, 00 3, 404, 00 1, 300, 00 870, 00
Total	299, 356	23, 268, 709	5, 934, 845. 10

For the six months ending June 30, 1898, the record of imports is as follows:

Countries.	Packages.	Kilograms.	Value, United States gold.
England France United States Germany Spain Italy Belgium Colon Holland Switzerland	31, 234 105, 571 54, 883 22, 079 5, 002 2, 168 413 84	5, 157, 048 1, 602, 693 9, 091, 173 2, 832, 688 725, 284 261, 548 127, 508 5, 508 1, 005 1, 838	\$1, 187, 691. 40 821, 264. 91 696, 172. 87 620, 543. 14 218, 850. 43 109, 762. 29 45, 110. 50 4, 174. 70 680. 00 440. 00
Total	315, 655	19, 806, 293	3, 704, 690. 24

It will be noticed that the imports for the last six months of the year reported were only \$3,704,690.24, as against \$5,934,335.10 during the preceding six months.

The great difference in the value of imports for the two periods may be partly attributed to the high rate of exchange, due to a variety of causes, but I am told by dealers that it was largely owing to an overstocked market, the result of the heavy importations during the six months ended December 31, 1897.

The exports for the six months ended June 30, 1898, were \$4,697,616.47, as against \$4,961,519.14 for the preceding six months. This was probably due to irregularity of the coffee shipments and to the downward tendency of the foreign market for this important commodity.

## THE CITY OF BARRANQUILLA.

Barranquilla is a thriving commercial city, with a population estimated at 40,000. Its site is a slightly sloping plain, on the western bank and near the mouth of the Magdalena River, in latitude 10° 59′ north and about 74° 25′ west. This important stream is the great internal highway for Colombian commerce, rising in the borders of the departments of Tolima and Cauca, and receiving, in its course of about 1,100 miles, the waters of many noble rivers, passing seven of the nine departments of the Republic, and bearing the rich and varied products of the land. Barranquilla is the central point for Colombian exports and imports. The city is laid out in a fairly regular manner. Its

streets are somewhat wider than those of the average Spanish city. In the residence portion, known as the "Quintas," are many beautiful homes, with attractive gardens, costing from \$20,000 to \$30,000, while in the business portion of the city there are many large and substantial buildings. There are a few fine wooden houses, but most of the better class are of brick, with tile roofs. The walls of the cheaper houses are made of clay or mortar, supported by a framework of split guadua (native cane). Such houses, when well built, plastered, and whitewashed, present a neat appearance, and are cool and durable. They are thatched with rushes, a kind of roofing which, in addition to being very serviceable, is almost incombustible. During a residence of more than a year in this city, I have not known of the destruction of a single building by fire.

In the internal furnishing of many of the homes, rich and costly articles are seen. Pianos, handsome mirrors and chandeliers, principally from Germany and France, find a ready sale here, while the choice array of porcelains, glassware, dry goods, and notions exhibited in many of the stores evidences the fact that this city is a market not only for low-priced goods, an enormous quantity of which are imported, but for the better and higher-priced wares of Europe and the United The city has a street railway system with fifteen cars, drawn by mules, and the service is fairly good. The fare charged is 5 centavos, equal to about 1½ cents United States gold. During the year 1898, 1,066,000 passengers were carried. The city is supplied with water from the Magdalena River by the "acueducto de Barranquilla," with 926 subscribers, from whom the company collects monthly some 4,612 pesos, equal to about \$1,429.72 United States gold. All drinking and cooking water should be filtered, and when so treated no better could be desired. The water filter has its place in almost every house, not only here, but in the cities and towns along the river's course. Many stone filters have been imported. They are heavy, cumbersome affairs, and owing to the great percentage of loss from breakage, are rather expensive. They retail at about 17 pesos, equal to \$5.27 United States gold.

There are electric-light plants in Barranquilla and Santa Marta. The Barranquilla plant has 1,120 lights of different candlepower, from 8 to 50, in use. The rate charged is 2 pesos, or 62 cents United States gold, per month, for lights of 8 candlepower. Barranquilla and Santa Marta have public telephone exchanges. The Barranquilla exchange has 278 subscribers; charge per month, 6 pesos, equal to \$1.86 United States gold. Public coaches are licensed, and the charges are regulated by the municipality; there are 73 in the city. Each coachman is required to keep the tariff of charges posted in his carriage. It costs but 20 centavos, equal to about 63 cents United States gold, to go from one part of the city to another. There is little difference in the styles of public coaches in use. They are two-seated covered carriages, so arranged that the back can be turned to the front seat. During the year reported, most of the carriages came from the United States, some from France, a few from England, and one from Italy. the carriages used here are of American make. The two-seated ones cost in the United States from \$225 to \$400. The retail price given me by a dealer here, on a two-seated carriage costing \$307.50 in the United States, was \$1,184.30 Colombian currency, equal at the time to about \$370 United States gold. The private conveyance used is almost invariably a one-seated, four-wheeled carriage of the phaeton style, with seat arranged on dash for driver, and is drawn by one horse. These are bought in the United States at from \$200 to \$300 gold. They cost laid down here from 800 to 1,000 pesos, according to exchange. English and French makes go principally to the interior. Buggies and cabs are never seen. All freight and merchandise is transferred in the city on carts drawn by mules. An American wagon or dray would be a curiosity here. It must be remembered, however, that there are practically no country roads, and the streets in some portions of the city are quite sandy in the dry season, and perhaps, the carts with these broad tires are best adapted to conditions here. The city is policed by 86 uniformed officers. Little drunkenness is seen in the streets, although great quantities of domestic rum and imported wines, liquors, and beer are consumed. There are three Catholic churches and one Protestant mission.

## HARBOR FACILITIES.

Owing to the dangerous navigation at the mouth of the river, no ocean steamers and but few sailing vessels come to Barranquilla. Although the name of Sabanilla, the former post (now entirely abandoned), is erroneously retained on many of the charts of this coast and continues to be used by the shipping, the actual seaport is Puerto Colombia, a distance of 172 miles from this city and connected with it by railroad. At Puerto Colombia is a fine steel-pile pier, about 4,000 feet long, extending into 26 feet of water, with accommodations for five ocean steamers. The pier and railroad are operated by the Barranquilla Railway and Pier Company, which, although an English corporation, has purchased much of its rolling stock in the United States, and has recently bought there two fine new Baldwin locomotives, two passenger cars, and several freight cars, made by Jackson & Sharp, of Wilmington, Del. The road is 3-feet 6-inch gauge, and furnished with 60-pound steel rails (English and American), laid on creosoted ties from the United States. During the year ended December 31, 1898, the company handled 61,917 tons of freight and carried 59,468 passengers. Freight rates are charged by this company according to class of merchandise. The unit of measure is a "carga," which is one-eighth of a ton. In computing bulk freight, a cubic meter, 40 feet, is treated as a ton. Import freight is divided into four classes, numbered fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh. The fourth class pays 7.04 pesos, equal to about \$2.18 United States gold, and includes hardware, boots and shoes, hats and caps, furniture, dry goods and notions, drugs and medicines, wines, liquors, and beer, groceries and canned goods, glassware, machinery, and turpentine; for the latter, 50 per cent is added. The fifth class pays 4.56 pesos, equal to about \$1.38 United States gold, per ton. and includes rice, sugar, flour and meal, onions, beans, lard, ice, apples fresh or dried, potatoes, salt, iron, steel, and lead in bars and sheets, pipe or pig, copper and tin sheets, pans and plates, steel rails, chains, wire rope, anchors, boiler tubes, and asbestus. The sixth class pays 3.36 pesos, equal to about \$1.04 United States gold, per ton, and includes stearic acid and stearin, barbed wire, tiles, tow, iron kettles, coal, cement, rosin, galvanized or corrugated iron, sheet or other iron roofing, brick, zinc in sheets, porcelain crockery, lumber, mosaics, wicks, grindstones, filters, caustic soda, raw tallow, empty bags, bagging, woven wire, and raw materials for making glass or crockery. The seventh class pays 13.60 pesos, equal to about \$3.21 United States gold, per ton, and includes acids, alcohol. loaded cartridges, gun caps, miners' fuse, dynamite, powder, and other explosives. The minimum freight charge is one peso.

Export freight is divided into sixteen classes, for which the charges are as follows:

Class.	Pesos.	Class.	Pesos.
	2. 60 3. 00 4. 00 4. 40 5. 00 5. 20 5. 60 6. 40	9per ton. 10do. 11do 12do 13do 14do 15 (eattle and horses)per head. 16 (hogs, goats, sheep, dogs, etc.) .do.	6. 43 6. 86 7. 06 8. 06 8. 44 10. 06 2. 16 1. 25

This is the paper peso, worth about 31 cents United States gold. Its value fluctuates. These freight charges include, for import cargo, the handling of freight from the vessel to the custom-house at Barranquilla, and for export freight, delivery from Barranquilla on board the vessel.

## CUSTOMS DUTIES.

By the provisions of the tariff laws now in force, imports are divided into sixteen classes. The rate of duty levied upon any article depends upon the class to which it belongs. There are no ad valorem duties. In the following table, the several classes are given, with rate levied for each, together with some of the more important articles included in the respective classes.

These rates are charged upon the gross weight of the package, and, like all other Government charges, are payable in Colombian paper currency at its face value.

No.	Articles included in the respective classes.	Rate per kilo a in Colombian currency.	Equiva- lent in United States gold.
1	Railway materials, bridges, tiles, bricks, and paving stones, buildings in pieces.	Free	Cents.
2	Potatoes, rice, corn, barbed wire, etc	1 centavo plus 20 per cent plus 25 per cent.	0. <b>46</b>
3	Wine, crockery, bottles, agricultural implements, etc	2½ centavos plus 20 per cent plus 25 per cent.	1. 16
4	Flour, sugar, beer, cornstarch, tapioca, blasting powder and dynamite, carriages.	5 centavos plus 20 per cent plus 25 per cent.	2. 32
5	Kerosene oil, wicks, ink, harness, scales, pianos, chemi- cal supplies.	10 centavos plus 20 per cent plus 25 per cent.	4. 49
6	Hams, confectionery, pickles, canned goods, tools, tallow candles, butter.	20 centavos plus 20 per cent plus 25 per cent.	8. 99
7	Medicines, ciunamon, hemp cloth, leather, furniture	30 centavos plus 20 per cent plus 25 per cent.	12. <b>4</b> 8
8	Spirits, brandy, whisky, linen cloth, cutlery	40 centavos plus 20 per cent plus 25 per cent.	17. 98
9	Cotton linings, wool blankets	50 centavos plus 20 per cent plus 25 per cent.	22.47
10	Wool thread, sporting powder, wax matches, drills	60 centavos plus 20 per cent plus 25 per cent.	26. 35
11	Tea, cotton bedspreads, wool carpets, fireworks	70 centavos plus 20 per cent plus 25 per cent.	31.46
12	Cotton handkerchiefs, ribbons, rubber shoes	80 centavos plus 20 per cent plus 25 per cent.	35, 96
13	Underwear, cotton ready-made clothing	90 centavos plus 20 per cent plus 25 per cent.	40.45
14	Linen ready-made clothing, wool cloth, shoes	1 peso plus 50 per cent plus 25 per cent.	54. 25
15	Embroideries, lace, wool clothing, saffron	1.20 percent. 1.20 percent plus 25 per cent.	65. 10
16	Silks, perfumery, gold or silver brocade, firearms (except shotguns), jewelry and precious stones.	3 pesos plus 25 per cent.	\$1.16

#### SPECIAL DUTIES.

On salt, 1.20 pesos (53.8 cents) each 124 kilos (26.45 pounds). On cigars, 4 pesos (\$1.79) each kilo, plus 25 per cent.

Cigarettes, and material for making same, can only be imported by the Government or under concession.

Rifles, and cartridges for same, can only be imported by the Government.

On tobacco leaf, snuff tobacco, chewing tobacco, 2 pesos (89.9 cents) per kilo, plus 25 per cent.

On coal, one-half of 1 centavo (0.23 cent) per kilo, plus 25 per cent.

## PORT REGULATIONS.

Upon the arrival of a vessel in port, the jefe del resguardo (chief of the custom-house guards) at once pays the "visit" and the master must produce for his inspection the following papers:

The ship's register. (2) The ship's crew list.

(3) The ship's passenger list.

(4) The ship's manifest, duly certified by the Colombian consul in the port from which cargo has been brought for this port.

(5) Documents addressed by Colombian consular officers to the collector of customs at this port and to other Colombian officials.

(6) Copies of bills of lading.

- (7) List of articles on board belonging to master and crew and not included in the manifest.
  - (8) List of ship's stores.

(9) Bill of health.

An application must then be made to the collector of customs, by the master or his consignee, to discharge cargo. The manifest is retained by the jefe del resguardo and the other papers are returned, except the bills of health of sailing vessels, which are retained at the custom-house until vessel clears. When ready to load, the master or agent presents to the collector of customs a statement containing the names of shippers, marks, numbers, contents, weight in kilos, value in gold of country to which exported, and destination of each package, and at the same time makes application to same officer for permit to load. If the vessel carries mail, notice of day and hour of departure and names of ports at which she will touch must be given to the post-office department twelve hours before date of leaving. Permission to leave must be obtained from the collector of customs and also from the prefect of the province, the former in duplicate. When these permits are obtained, they are presented to the jefe del resguardo, who retains same and grants permission for vessel to leave.

## PORT CHARGES.

Light-house dues.—For "Puerto Belillo" and "Nisperal" lights, vessels pay 5 centavos (2.3 cents) per ton (net) for first 100 tons, and for each additional net ton, 3 centavos, payable to an officer appointed by the collector of customs. Fifteen per cent of this goes to the Government, 1 per cent to officer collecting, and 84 per cent to the owners of light-houses. Vessels from Cartagena, in addition to above charges, pay 11 centavos (0.69 cent) per gross ton to collector of customs for the "Galera Zamba" light. Five per cent of this goes to the Government, and remaining 95 per cent to owners of light-house.

Cargo dues.—For each ton of 1,000 kilos (2,204.6 pounds) landed, 1.50

pesos (67 cents). Brick and tiles are excepted from this charge.

Permits.—These must have Colombian revenue stamps attached, as follows: To unload, from collector of customs, 2 pesos (89 cents); to load, from collector of customs, 2 pesos; to leave, from collector of customs, in duplicate, 4 pesos (\$1.79); to leave, from prefect, 2 pesos; to clear, from jefe del resguardo, 2 pesos. If a vessel works at night, on Sundays, or on holidays, a special permit must first be obtained from collector, for which an additional charge of 2 pesos is made.

Pier dues at Puerto Columbia (Sabanilla).—These are payable in English gold, or its equivalent, to the Barranquilla Railway and Pier Com-

pany, Limited, and are as follows:

For steamships, first twenty-four hours or fraction thereof, £7 12s. (\$36.99) per hour for each working hour thereafter; for sailing vessels of 50 tons or less, 10s. (\$2.43) per day, and for each additional 50 tons or fraction thereof, 5s. (\$1.22). Sailing vessels, while at the pier, must use the steam crane, for which £1 (\$4.87) per day is charged. Vessels at the pier on Sundays or holidays, and not working, are not charged for such days.

#### BALLAST.

Permits to take ballast from shore must be obtained from collector of customs, or jefe del resguardo, for which 50 centavos (22 cents) per ton is charged.

### FRESH-WATER SUPPLY.

Vessels taking water at Puerto Colombia pay 2 centavos per gallon at vessel's side, to the Barranquilla Railway and Pier Company, Limited.

## PILOTAGE.

For vessels entering river there are two official pilots, whose charges are fixed by law as follows: For schooners, from seaport to Barranquilla, 2 pesos (89 cents); for brigs, from seaport to Barranquilla, 3 pesos (\$1.35); for three-masted barks, from seaport to Barranquilla, 4 pesos (\$1.79); for steamers, from seaport to Barranquilla, 5 pesos (\$2.46). Same charges from Barranquilla to seaport. Vessels requiring pilotage outside of seaport must pay double charges. Such are the legal provisions regarding pilotage, but as a matter of fact, Government pilots can seldom be had to take vessels over the bar at the mouth of the river, and vessels have been compelled to secure other pilotage. A tariff of pilotage charges has recently been promulgated by an unofficial pilot here. It is printed in both Spanish and English, and as some of its provisions are uncertain, I quote it without comment:

## TARIFF OF PILOTAGE VIA BOCAS DE CENIZA.

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that from this date I will charge for a round trip of each vessel as follows: Ship up to 12 feet, \$60 gold; ship over 12 feet, \$10

gold per foot or fraction extra.

NOTE.—The pilotage will be collected immediately after the entrance of each ship, and this tariff holds good taking ships from and to Puerto Colombia. Expenses caused by a vessel to or from Santa Marta or Cartagena, shall be to the agent's account. In every case the agents or consignees shall be responsible for the pilotage. The captain who detains the pilot on board, after fulfilling his duty, shall pay \$4 gold per day.

PUERTO COLOMBIA, January 20, 1899.

As there is occasionally some misunderstanding between masters of vessels and consignees, as to the items included under the terms "port charges," "pilotage," etc., when used in a charter party for this port, it is suggested that attention be given to these matters.

## COASTING TRADE.

Foreign vessels are prohibited from engaging in the coasting trade. Such vessels discharging or taking cargo at points at which there is no custom-house will carry a Colombian custom-house officer. Colombian vessels are exempt from all Government charges, except light-house dues. There are many small sailing vessels of 60 tons and less, engaged in native trade along the coast. These are engaged in considerable traffic between Barranquilla, Santa Marta, and Rio Hacha. The principal coasting trade is, however, carried on from Cartagena, many small sailing vessels plying between that port, the Sinu and Atrato rivers, and Isla Fuerte.

#### QUARANTINE.

In the existing laws is found a very comprehensive system for sanitation and the regulation of quarantines at all ports of Colombia. Owing, however, to the fact that no quarantine station, lazaretto, or receiving station of any kind is maintained at Sabanilla (Puerto Colombia), and to the entire lack of appliances for disinfection and fumigation, it is impossible for the local authorities to enforce the provisions of these laws, and vessels known to come directly from infected ports, as well as those having or suspected of having a contagious disease on board, are not permitted to come to the pier without permission from the health officer, whose duty it is to inspect each vessel entering at the port. I know of no case of detention of a vessel in the port since 1894.

Movement of shipping in the ports of Sabanilla (Puerto Colombia) and Barranquilla, Colombia, during the year ended June 30, 1898.

#### ENTERED.

No.	Nationality.	Tonnage.	Cargo de- livered.
	Steamships.		Kilos.
122	English		23, 203, 220
49	French		2, 743, 548
31	Gorman		6, 230, 205
25 14	Italian		1, 050, 901 160, 567
3	Spanish		365, 980
1	Colombian		129, 391
	COLOMB I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	140.00	120,001
245	Total	436, 117. 29	33, 883, 812
_	Sailing vessels.		
5	English	1, 320, 79	1, 843, 827
1	German	23/3.60	23, 328
5	Amorican		1, 652, 578
5	Spanish		In ballast.
•	Norwegian		1, 030, 216
1	Dutch	276.00	321, 341
21	Total	5, 555, 75	4, 871, 290

Passengers arrived during year, 871.

Movement of shipping in the ports of Sabanilla (Puerto, Colombia) and Barranquilla, Colombia, during the year ended June 30, 1898—Continued.

#### CLEARED.

No.	Nationality.	Tonnage.	Cargo taken.
123	Steamships.	225, 889. 00	Kilos. 18, 309, 279
49 31 25	French	45, 184. 52	6, 797, 616 4, 364, 838 135, 657
13	Spanish Norwegian		489, 847 Ballast.
242	Total	437, 120. 54	30, 097, 237
5	Sailing vessels.	1 630 35	10 250
5	English	1. 320. 79	19, 350 Ballast.
4	Spanish		169, 806 49, 020
i	Dutch	276. 00 293. 60	Ballast. Ballast.
21	Total	5, 655. 75	238, 176

Passengers departed during year, 594.

#### OCEAN STEAMSHIP LINES.

Nine lines of steamers, all carrying mail, passengers, and freight,

touch regularly at Sabanilla (Puerto Colombia).

The Hamburg-American Packet Company (German): Three steamers each month from Hamburg; these touch at Havre, St. Thomas, La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, and Curação. Two also touch at Cartagena and one at Colon.

Compagnie Générale Transatlantique (French): Three steamers each mouth; one of these from St. Nazaire, one from Havre and Bordeaux, and one from Marseilles. These boats touch at several points in the West Indies and at Central and South American ports.

Royal Mail Steamship Packet Company (English): Two regular steamers each month from Southampton, touching at Cartagena, Colon, Kingston, Jacmel, and Barbados, returning via Cherbourg and Ply-

mouth.

Atlas Steamship Company (English): One regular steamer each week from New York via Kingston, returning via Cartagena, Port Limon, and Kingston. Boats of this line also touch every two weeks

at Greytown.

Prince Line, Limited (English): Two regular steamers each month, one from Genoa via Marseilles, Barcelona, Cadiz, and Trinidad, returning via Colon, Progreso, Vera Cruz, Tampico, and New Orleans, and another from Glasgow via Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, and Kingston, returning via Port Limon, Vera Cruz, and New Orleans.

Transatlantica Española (Spanish): One regular steamer each month from New York via Havana, Santiago de Cuba, La Guayra, and Puerto Cabello, returning to New York via Cartagena, Colon, Santiago de

Cuba, and Havana.

The Veloce (Italian): One regular steamer each month from Genoa via Barcelona, Santa Cruz de Teneriffe, Ponce, St. Thomas, La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, and Curaçao, returning via Cartagena, Sabanilla, and same ports as on outward trip, except Barcelona.

Harrison Line (English): One regular steamer each month from Liverpool via Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, and Curaçao, returning via Cartagena, Galveston, or New Orleans.

West India and Pacific Steamship Company (English): Two regular steamers each month from Liverpool via Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, and Curação, returning via Cartagena, Colon, and New Orleans

Ocean freight and passenger rates between Sabanilla (Puerto Colombia) and European and American ports.

#### TO SABANILLA.

•	Time.	Freight per to (2,204.6	Passen- ger rates, first class.	
From		Rate.	Equivalent in United States gold.	United States gold.
Southampton Hamburg Havre Genos Barcelons New York Atlas Line a	23 days . 21 days . 22 days . 20 days . 9 days .	30 to 35 s 47½ francs 27½ francs 35 pesetas	6. 75	\$150.00 137.50 137.50 115.80 135.45 75.00

a Freight rates in United States gold, not calculated per ton: Flour, 21 cents per 100 pounds; kerosene oil, 10 cents per 100 pounds; barbed wire, 25 cents per 100 pounds; general merchandise, 12 cents per cubic foot.

#### FROM SABANILLA.

	Time.	Freight per t (2,204.6	Passen- ger rates, first class.	
То		Rate.	Equivalent in United States gold.	United States gold.
Southampton	24 days .	Coffee, £2 to £2 10s.	\$9.73 to \$10.95	\$150.00
Do	do 23 days .	Hides, £3	14. 60 9. 73 to 10. 95	137. 50
Do Havre	do 21 days .	Hides, £3	14. 60 9. 73 to 10. 95	137. 50
D <sub>0</sub>	do 22 days .	Hides, £3 Coffee, 50	14. 60 9. 65	115.80
<b>D</b> o	do	francs. Hides, 27 francs.	5. 14	
Barcelona			19. 30	135. 45
New York a	14 days .			75.00

a Freight rates in United States gold, not calculated per ton: Coffee, 40 cents per sack of 130 pounds; hides, 12 cents each; rubber, three-fourths of one cent a pound.

#### INTERNAL TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

## RAILWAYS.

At present, there are about 389 miles of railroad in operation in Colombia.

The Santa Marta Railroad Company (English), from Santa Marta to Sevilla, 46 miles; proposed extension to Heredia, a town on the Magdalena River, 80 miles from Barranquilla.

The Barranquilla Bailway and Pier Company (English), from Barranquilla to Puerto Colombia, 17½ miles, connected with steel pier 4,000 feet long, extending into 26 feet of water.

The Cartagena and Magdalena River Railway (American), 65 miles,

from Calamar to Cartagena.

The Panama Railway Company (American), 47 miles, from Panama to Colon.

The Antioquia Railway Company, owned by the State of Antioquia, built from Puerto Berrio, on the Magdalena River, to Caracoli, a distance of 50 miles; proposed extension of 75 miles to Medellin.

La Dorada Railway Company (English), built from La Dorada to Honda and "Arranca Plumas," a distance of 22 miles; proposed exten-

sion of 35 miles to Cambao.

The Girardot Railway Company (Colombian), built from Girardot to Juntas de Apulo, a distance of 24 miles; proposed extension of 48 miles to Madrid, to connect with the Facatativa and Bogota Railway.

The Sabana Railway (Colombian), from Facatativa to Bogota, a dis-

tance of 24 miles.

The Cucuta Railway Company (Colombian), built from Cucuta to Puerto Villamizar, on the river Zulia, a distance of 34 miles; extension to Venezuelan frontier now in process of construction, with 2 miles already built.

The Northern Railway Company (Colombian), from Bogota to Zipa-

quira, a distance of 31 miles.

The Cauca Railway Company, now controlled by the State of Cauca, from Buenaventura to Apula, a distance of about 28½ miles; proposed extension to Cali.

During the last two years, a number of new railroads have been projected and concessions obtained from the Government, but only about 32 miles of road have been built. I am informed that no work has been done on the proposed railroad from the Magdalena River to Bucaramanga, referred to in report of my predecessor made October 1, 1897.

#### RIVER STEAMBOATS.

The Magdalena River is navigable for steamboats for 779 miles. Steamboats from Barranquilla ascend to La Dorada, a distance of 5921 miles. The altitude of La Dorada is about 600 feet above that of Barranquilla. Yeguas was formerly the head of navigation on the lower river, but steamers now go no higher than La Dorada. Here, dangerous rapids are encountered, and passengers and freight for points on the upper river must be transferred by railroad a distance of 20 miles, to Arranca Plumas, a point about 1 mile above Honda. Above Arranca Plumas, the river is navigable for small boats to Neiva, a distance of about 187 miles. The Cauca, Nechi, and Lebrija rivers, tributaries of the Magdalena, afford an additional 215 miles of navigation. On these rivers there are 42 steamboats, with a total tonuage of 7,331. They vary in size from 313 to 30 tons, and are operated by seven different companies. Broad, stern-wheel boats are used. The largest boats do not draw much over 3 feet when loaded. The fuel used is wood. Rate of travel up river, about 2 leagues per hour; down river, about 4 leagues per hour. A number of the best and most satisfactory boats in use have been built in the United States. They were brought out in pieces and put up at Barranquilla. During the year 1898, these steamers carried passengers and freight to and from this port as follows:

Up river:	tons	
Freight	tons	28,850
Passengers		8, 119
Down river:		
Freight	tons	25, 817
Passengers		8, 410

Compared with the year 1897, the tonnage was 7,852 tons less for 1898. This tonnage does not include considerable river cargo destined for Cartagena, which is taken from steamers at Calamar, a point above Barranquilla, and transferred thence by rail 65 miles to the sea board.

River steamboats leave Barranquilla on the 3d, 6th, 9th, 12th, 15th, 18th, 21st, 24th, 27th, and 30th of each month. Other boats also depart at irregular dates. Boats arrive regularly on the 3d, 9th, 15th, 21st, and 27th of each month.

Passage from Barranquilla to La Dorada—first class, 75 pesos (\$23,25); second class, 37.50 pesos (\$11.62); third class, 25 pesos (\$7.75). From La Dorada to Barranquilla—first class, 50 pesos (\$15.50).

Passengers are allowed baggage as follows: First class, 150 kilos (330 pounds); second class, 75 kilos (165 pounds); third class, 50 kilos

(110 pounds).

Freight up river, Barranquilla to La Dorada, 47 pesos (\$14.57) per ton of 1,000 kilos, or 1 cubic meter of bulk, at the option of the company. Rebates of from 60 to 20 per cent are allowed on certain classes of freight. As will be noted, passenger rates down river are much less than those charged going up. The down-river freight charges are also less.

## PACK MULES.

Upon leaving the rivers, freight and passengers are transferred on the backs of mules. There are practically no wagon roads. The load "carga" for a mule is, for most of the routes, 250 pounds. Mules in the Medellin route take 300 pounds. In order that this may be properly balanced on the animal, it must be capable of an almost equal division into two parts. Passengers and freight for Bogota leave the river at Honda, and thence are carried by mules to Facatativa, a distance of 45 miles. The trip is made by passenger mules in two and one-half to three days. The charge for a passenger mule-for this trip is 20 pesos (\$6.20). Passengers and freight for Medellin leave the river at Puerto Berrio. Bogota and Medellin, the principal interior cities, are reached from this coast as follows:

## BOGOTA.-(ALTITUDE 8,985 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.)

Route.	Miles.	Fare in Colombian currency.	Equivalent in United States gold.	Time.
Barranquilla to La Dorada	22 by rail 45 by mule	3. 10 20. 00	\$23. 25 . 96 1% 6. 20 . 37 1%	8 to 9 days. 2 hours. 2 to 3 days. 14 hours.
Total	683	99. 30	30. 78 30	12 days, 31 hours.

### MEDELLIN.

Barranquilla to Puerto Berrio Puerto Berrio to Caracoli Caracoli to Medellin	486 by steamer 50 by rail 84 by mule	Pesos. 62.50 4.00 12.00	1. 24	6 to 7 days. 3 hours. 14 to 2 days.
Total	520	78. 50	24. 83	9 days, 8j hours.
1			Digitized by	<del>POPPLE -</del>

Rates for transportation to other points are, with slight variation, in proportion to those for places given. Transportation of freight requires a much longer time.

#### POSTAL RATES AND PARCEL POST CHARGES.

#### INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL.

Letters for the interior pay 5 centavos (1.5 cents) for each 15 grams (one-half ounce), and an additional 5 centavos for every 15 grams over this weight.

The newspaper publications of this country will be delivered to the

interior free of charge.

Declared values, 10 centavos (3 cents) for each 10 pesos (\$3.10) or fraction of same; sums over 100 pesos will not be admitted when sent by same party to same address; only remittances made in paper currency will be received. Letters for the exterior pay 10 centavos (3 cents) for each 15 grams (one-half ounce), and an additional 10 centavos for every 15 grams over this weight.

Printed matter pays 0.01 centavo (0.03 cent) for each 50 grams (13 ounces), 0.02 centavo (0.06 cent) up to 100 grams (31 ounces), and 0.01

centavo for each additional 50 grams (13 ounces), etc.

If the letter or package is registered, it will pay 10 centavos (3 cents)

additional; if with advice of receipt, 15 centavos additional.

Printed matter must not exceed 2,000 grams (703 ounces) of weight; samples must not exceed 250 grams (83 ounces) of weight.

#### PARCEL POST EXTERIOR.

For the United States, 29 centavos (\$0.08) for each pound up to 5 kilos (11 pounds); for England, 1.44 pesos (\$0.44) for each pound up to 1 kilo (2.2 pounds); 2.52 pesos (\$0.78) for each pound up to 3 kilos (6.6 pounds); 3.48 pesos (\$1.07) for each pound up to 5 kilos (11 pounds); for France, 1.80 pesos (\$0.55) for each kilo up to 5 kilos; for Germany, 1.80 pesos for each kilo up to 5 kilos.

## CABLE RATES.

This port has no direct cable communication with Europe or the United States. The nearest cable station is at Colon. Cables for Europe and the United States must be telegraphed to Colon via Bogota, Buenaventura, and Panama. As the telegraph lines are frequently out of order, the service is very unsatisfactory, and cables are frequently sent in the first instance to Colon by steamer. By this method, they reach the cable station in twenty-six hours. As the station is in the department of Panama, these rates are payable in Colombian silver or its equivalent in paper currency. If paid in paper, 20 per cent must be added. The rates charged are as follows:

For the United States, per word, \$2.99 Colombian silver (\$1.34); for England, France, and Germany, per word, \$3.58 Colombian silver (\$1.61); for Havana, per word, \$3.74 Colombian silver (\$1.68); for Caracas, Venezuela, per word, \$7.21 Colombian silver (\$3.24); for Curaçao, per word, \$6.35 Colombian silver (\$2.85); for Colon and Panama,

per word, \$0.50 Colombian silver (\$0.22).

## EXCHANGE AND CURRENCY VALUES.

During the eighteen months ended December 31,1898, there has been a gradual depreciation in the gold value of the paper peso, which is the

monetary unit throughout Colombia, except in the department of Panama.

For the month of July, 1897, exchange at this city was as follows: Ninety days on New York, 157 per cent premium for American dollars; ninety days on London, 150 to 152 per cent premium for pounds sterling; ninety days on Paris, 150 per cent premium for francs; ninety days on Hamburg, 148 per cent premium for marks.

During the year 1898 and the first month of 1899, drafts sold for

ninety days on New York as follows:

Month.	Premium for dollars.	Month.	Premium for dollars.	
January February March April May June July Angust	175 to 180 177 to 180 180 to 190 185 to 192 195 to 200 200 to 206	September	210 to 220 207 to 215 220 to 225	

As is indicated by these figures, the paper peso, which in July, 1897, was worth about 38.9 cents in gold, is now worth only about 28.5 cents.

#### INTEREST.

The legal rate of interest is 12 per cent per annum.

## BANKING.

There is but one bank in the Republic which is permitted to issue bills. This is the Banco Nacional de la Republica de Colombia at Bogota. It is in fact a branch of the Government. It is stated upon the face of its bills that they are payable in current money. It is impossible to state the exact amount of such paper money in circulation, as no late statistics are available. Conservative estimates place it at 40,000,000 pesos. There is one bank in Barranquilla. It is a private institution with a capital stock of 850,000 pesos, 55 per cent of which is paid up. This bank does a considerable business, principally in inland bills and local discounts. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum is allowed on time deposits. This bank sells some bills on Europe and the United States, but owing to the unsettled condition of exchange, it is difficult to obtain a foreign draft.

It is interesting to note the method by which foreign remittances are made to Europe and the United States. As has been stated, it is difficult to secure a foreign draft from the local bank, and the greater proportion of the business is conducted entirely outside of this institution. A party desiring to purchase a draft makes inquiry for the same at some of the commercial houses. These houses, in addition to issuing their individual drafts, are generally supplied with good paper drawn by parties in the interior on Europe and the United States. The price at which drafts for either dollars, pounds, francs, or marks are sold is influenced not only by the existing rate of exchange, but by the opinion of the buyer and seller as to the prospective rise or fall in currency values. The rate is subject to the most erratic changes. It often fluctuates as much as 10 points in a day.

#### CREDITS.

In respect to commercial credits, European exporters offer greater inducements to merchants here than do their United States competitors. As a rule, European houses allow six, nine, and twelve months, charging interest on the account, while the United States sells on sixty and ninety days.

## PASSPORTS, COMMERCIAL MARKS, ETC.

Passports are not required from foreigners in Colombia.

Licences are not required from commercial travelers, or for carrying on mercantile business.

There are no laws of a discriminating character affecting foreign vessels, persons, or goods; nor is there any law requiring imports to be marked so as to show country of origin or manufacture.

Retail liquor dealers in this city are required to procure licenses, the charges for which are from 3, 5, 10, and 20 pesos per month, according to class.

Distillers of rum pay license according to capacity of still, the rate being from 600 to 1,800 pesos per month.

## LOCAL MANUFACTURES.

There are in Barranquilla a number of industries which are turning out a fair quality of goods.

#### SOAP AND CANDLES.

There are five soap and caudle factories. Under date of May 10, 1898, I sent a full report on the production, sale, and consumption of soap. Fine stearin and many tallow candles are made in this city. The stearin candles are put up in 1-pound paper packages containing 4, 6, 8, 12, or 16 candles, according to size, and are retailed at 40 centavos, equal to 12.4 cents United States gold, per pound.

#### LEATHER.

A large amount of sole leather is made at the six tanneries now in operation. One of these turns out about 2,000 hides per month. The hides weigh from 8 to 16 pounds and retail at about 80 centavos (24.8 cents) per pound. For tanning, the berry of the dividivi, a product of the country, is used.

#### BRICKS AND TILES.

There are eight factories. The bricks are made of unground clay, dried in the sun and burnt in kilus. Wood is used for fuel. The ordinary size of bricks is 5 by 10 by 2 inches. Bricks retail at 14 pesos (\$5.54) per 1,000; tiles, at 70 pesos (\$21.70) per 1,000.

#### SHOES.

There are about a dozen shoe factories and many more small shops, each of which turns out a number of shoes for men, women, and children. Machines are used in sewing the uppers, but all other work is

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Printed in Special Consular Reports, XV.

done by hand. Such shoes are made to order at the following prices: Men's calf sewed shoes, 9 to 12 pesos, equal to from \$2.79 to \$3.72; men's calf pegged shoes, 6 to 8 pesos, equal to from \$1.86 to \$2.48; men's patent-leather shoes, 10 to 14 pesos, equal to from \$3.10 to \$4.34; women's calf sewed shoes, 6 to 8 pesos, equal to from \$1.86 to \$2.48; women's calf pegged soles shoes, 4 to 6 pesos, equal to from \$1.24 to \$1.86; children's sewed shoes, 3 to 5 pesos, equal to from \$0.93 to \$1.55; children's pegged shoes, 4 to 6 pesos, equal to from \$1.24 to \$1.86.

The popular articles of foot wear for working people and servants are the native slippers (zapatos) and a kind of sandal (alpargatas). The zapatos are made of white canvas or cheap black velvet, with leather soles, and with or without heels. Most of these are made by the natives at their homes, and are sold at the market or in the streets at from 60 to 80 centavos (18.6 to 24.8 cents). The sandals come principally from the departments of Antioquia and Tolima, where they are made by the natives. The material is hemp, with wool or cotton toe and heel pieces, and they sell at from 40 to 80 centavos. Neither the shoes made here nor those imported from other countries compare in style, quality, or finish with the better class of shoes made in the United States, but such shoes are not seen in this market. I have seen some shoes from the United States, but they were of an ordinary class, little better in appearance than those imported from France, Spain, and Germany. the best shoes and slippers made in the United States were introduced, I am satisfied they would find ready sale with the better classes.

#### HATS.

It is in the selection of his hat that the native peon, the workman, boatman, and muleteer is most fastidious and goes to the greatest extremes. It is not at all uncommon to see a man wearing a pair of zapatos, or slippers, worth about 15 cents gold, and a suit of coarse drill, worth about 62 cents gold, with a hat worth 20 pesos, or \$6 gold. These hats have tall crowns and broad rims. They are made in the country, of native grass, and some of them are beautifully plaited. They cost, as a rule, from 4 to 20 pesos, but I am told that some are worth 50 and even 100 pesos. They are known in commerce as Panama hats, but, as a matter of fact, few if any hats are made in Panama, and those worn here come from the departments of Antioquia, Cundinamarca, and Tolima. A cheaper and commoner grade of plaited grass hats is also made in the country and retails at about 3 pesos (93 cents gold).

#### RUM

There are eight distilleries of rum in Barranquilla alone, and many others throughout the country. The rum is made of native cane, and retails at from 1.20 to 4 pesos (37 cents to \$1.24) per gallon, according to age.

## COFFEE AND HIDES.

The appended table of exports shows the quantities of these important staples sold to Europe and the United States. As the prices are fixed in the foreign market, they need not be quoted here.

#### TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

A great quantity of cigars are made at Ambalema, in the Department of Tolima, from native tobacco. These sell at from 30 to 80 pesos, (\$9.30 to \$24.80) per thousand. The form in which tobacco is mostly

used, however, is the "Calilla" (a kind of cheroot). These are made everywhere in the country, from Ambalema tobacco. They cost from 50 to 80 centavos (15 to 24 cents) per hundred, and are smoked by the women as well as by the men. Women charge 20 centavos (6 cents) per hundred for making them. Pipes are seldom seen. Little chewing tobacco is used.

## FURNITURE.

A great deal of ordinary furniture is made here by native carpenters, and there are now several establishments which make very good furniture to order. Large cedar wardrobes cost from 50 to 150 pesos (\$22.45 to \$67.35), according to finish. Sideboards and bureaus from 40 to 90 pesos (\$17.96 to \$40.41); stands and tables from 40 to 90 pesos (\$17.96 to \$40.41). There are few bedsteads made here. The native ent is most commonly used. These cost, including canvas cover and frame for mosquito net, from 10 to 20 pesos (\$4.49 to \$8.98). Most imported bedsteads are of iron. These are supplied with canvas and have iron frames for net; a fair quality retails as follows: Three-quarter width, 40 pesos (\$17.96); full width, 64 by 4 feet, 56 pesos (\$25.14). Full suits of furniture are seldom imported or made. Upholstered furniture is not suitable to this warm climate and little is imported; none is made here. Wardrobes and chests are made of cedar, which is preferred to other woods, for the reason that articles kept in them are safe from the attacks of the "comejen," an insect very troublesome in this climate. All imported furniture comes "knocked down." Cane-seated chairs are principally of Austrian and Bohemian make, and reach this market through German ports. They are generally made of round bent wood, and are light and cool. They retail as follows: Chairs, 60 pesos (\$18.60) per dozen; large rockers, 20 pesos (\$6.20) each; small rockers, 12 to 16 pesos (\$3.72 to \$4.96) each; sofas, 35 to 60 pesos (\$10.85 to \$18.60) each. The only chairs I have seen in this market are the common yellow chairs with cane seats. They retail at 34 pesos (\$10.54) per dozen. Rockers of same class retail at from 16 to 18 pesos (\$4,96 to \$5.58) per pair.

#### LUMBER.

Inch boards of yellow pine and cedar sell at from 12 to 15 centavos (3.7 to 4.6 cents) per square foot.

# UNITED STATES AND OTHER FOREIGN GOODS.

While the United States has a considerable trade with this port, I am convinced that the volume of our exports might be largely increased. It must be borne in mind that of the large number of merchants in this city, not one is American. England, France, Holland, Italy, Spain, Germany, and Switzerland are all well represented; and many of the large houses have business connections in Europe. It is only to be expected that these mercantile houses are best acquainted with European goods, and through them, the manufacturers in their respective countries have received valuable information as to the requirements of this market. The extended credit allowed by European houses is a great inducement to buyers here, since they, in turn, must sell on two, four, or six months.

With few exceptions, American goods introduced here have been well received by the consumer, and many more might be sold were they placed before the public. I believe that by the establishment and maintenance of a well-conducted sample house in this city, exports from

the United States could be very largely increased. Catalogues and price lists, even when profusely illustrated and printed in the Spanish language, do not attract the same attention as do the articles themselves. I know of several instances in which the importation of a United States article by a private party has led to the immediate sale of several of its kind. For example, a fine oil range was recently imported from the United States by an American resident in this city. Several of the same kind have since been sold to parties who saw it, and these will lead to the sale of others. Many lines of American goods are wholly unknown to the consumer here.

European factories turn out goods especially adapted to this market. Bright-colored cotton and wool blankets of fancy patterns, attractive saddle pads, wool and cotton ruanas, good imitations of old Spanish brass stirrups, spurs, bits, and other attractive trappings for horses,

are imported here.

A glance at the table of imports will show the trend of the trade.

I mention only a few of our articles, which are seldom if ever seen here. Fine shoes and slippers, fine and cheap hats; clothing, ready-made and made to order (merchants in this city take orders for clothes to be made in Europe, and it requires about three months for the order to be filled); attractive curtains, fringes, and other trimmings; cash registers, appliances for conveying money and change in retail stores (I understand that one was imported from the United States, but rubber elastic was used, which soon becomes worthless in this climate), kodaks and other amateur photographic outfits, and handmills for making corn meal. One of these was recently imported, but it required too much power. In this climate, corn meal soon becomes unfit for use, and very little is imported. The women grind the native corn between stones, a most primitive and tedious method. Other labor-saving machines and devices of American make would sell here if known.

A steam laundry is needed. At present, almost all washing is done by women at the river side—the clothes, much to their detriment, being drubbed over logs and stones, or thrashed with sticks. The washerwomen frequently keep the clothes as long as two weeks. In this warm climate, many white and other wash goods are worn both by men and

women.

# TEXTILES.

Dress goods of the better quality should be in patterns of the following lengths: 30 inches wide, 10 yards; 24 inches wide, 12 yards; 20 inch wide, 15 yards. Prints should be in pieces of 30 yards even. One of the chief objections to American dress goods and prints is that they are cut in unsatisfactory lengths. The merchants sell these goods by the piece, and if the piece contains a few yards or a fraction of a yard over the average length, they get no more for it. With a combination of lengths in one case, such as that to which a merchant called my attention to day, viz, 34.2 yards, 59.2 yards, 45 yards, and 62 yards, it is out of the question to sell at an equal price per piece, and the lot is troublesome to handle. This same merchant said to me: "It is of no use to make the request. Your manufacturers will not cut these goods in lengths to suit this market. We know we can not sell prints and dress goods by the yard, but your manufacturers seem to think that we can."

#### PACKING.

All goods for the interior should be so packed as to prevent their being damaged, not only by the heavy rains to which they are likely to

be exposed, but from the rough handling to which they will be subjected. Packages for the interior should not weigh over 125 pounds. The boxing and wrapping should be as light as possible, but must at the same time be strong, and the goods should be well provided against the many vicissitudes to which they are likely to be subjected ere they reach their destination in the interior towns.

## COMMERCE.

Principal imports into the port of Barranquilla for the year ended June 30, 1898.

	England.		France.		Germany.		United States.	
Article.	Kilos.	Pounds.	Kilos.	Pounds.	Kilos.	Pounds.	Kılos.	Pounds.
Cotton	2, 491, 216 2 <b>82</b> , 775	5, <b>495</b> , 585 623, 406		1, 08 <b>6, 6</b> 76 42 <b>6, 5</b> 88				1, 070, 101 41, 182
Silk	1, 795 1, 658, 545	3, 957 3, 656, 428	7, 803 68, 259	19, 202 150, 484	3, 222 459, 089	7, 103 1, <b>232</b> , 568	936, 771	207 2, 065, 205
Books and paperGlass and glassware	39,775	87, 688	117, 661	259, 395	107, 515	237, 028	87, 202	19, 625
Drugs and perfumery Hardware and cutlery Machines and machinery.	383, 838	192, 183 846, 209 1, 567, 519	126, 732	279, 393	456, 902	1, 007, 286	1,508,661	
SugarFlour	84, 547 11, 546	76, 1 <b>6</b> 2 25, 454	11, 689	25, 770	871, 675	1, 921, 675	75, 677 3, 702, 051	1 <b>66, 83</b> 8 8, 159, 337
Canned goods	116,760 2,400 87,678	257, 409 5, 291 193, 295		484, 271 2, 055, 128	1,400	3, 086	1, 216, 251	2, 681, 347
Crockery and porcelain Soap, toilet and common	46, 695	102, 944 12, 275	43, 581	96, 079	216, 630	477, 582	20,775	45, 801
Hemp, flax	836, 020	1, 883, 090						

Total imports for year ended June 30, 1898, 43,085,002 kilos (94,963,149 pounds); value, \$9,639,035.34.

Principal exports from the port of Barranquilla for the year ended June 30, 1898.

	. England.		France.		Germany.		United States.	
Article.	Kilos.	Pounds.	Kilos.	Pounds.	Kilos.	Pounds.	Kilos.	Pounds.
Coffee Cotton seed Cotton, raw Hides and skins Rubber Gold Silver	785, 400 349, 078 62, 513 72, 155	137, 816	84, 605 227, 623 44, 139 7, 269 \$552	186, 520 501, 818 97, 309 16, 025	2, 978 35, 984 98, 253 15, 536 \$6,	6, 565 793, 303 216, 609 34, 251	2, 126, 864 8, 813	4, 688, 884

Total exports for year ended June 30, 1898, 29,967,100 kilos (66,065,469 pounds); value, \$9,659,135.61.

#### SANTA MARTA.

As the market receives its principal supplies from that of Barranquilla, direct importations are light, and consist mostly of provisions from the United States. During the year ended June 30, 1898, they were as follows:

Cou	intry.	Value in United States gold.
EnglandFrance		\$19, 120, 70 8, 368, 80
Germany		11, 112, 25 1, 629, 00 44, 406, 32
		84, 637. 07
	Digitized by $G$	<del>bogle-</del>

The chief article of export is the banana, of which about 40,000 bunches are shipped to New York each month. Planters receive 20 cents gold per bunch of not less than 9 hands. At this price, it is claimed, they make a fairly good profit.

Vessels entered and cleared at the port of Santa Marta during the year ended June 30, 1898.

No.	Nationality.	Tonnage.
7 8 4 19 51	Steamships:  English  German  Danish  Total  Sailing vessels:  Dutch	13, 201 7, 875 2, 520 23, 596 890

Including the suburbs, the city of Santa Marta has a population of about 6,000.

#### INDUSTRIES.

There are 12 rum distilleries, 1 sugar factory, and about 20 sugar mills. The harbor is one of the finest and best on this coast. The port regulations are about the same as those at Barranquilla.

#### RAILWAYS.

The Santa Marta Railway connects the city with Sevilla, a small interior town about 46 miles distant. It is reported that the company operating this road will extend it to a port on the Magdalena River. I am also informed that the railroad company has ordered some small steamers which are intended to ply on the caños (lagoons) between Santa Marta and Barranquilla, a distance of about 75 miles. By this means, it is expected that the commerce of Santa Marta will be greatly increased.

## COFFEE, SUGAR, AND CACAO PLANTATIONS.

Considerable capital has recently been invested in such plantations. Some are already beginning to yield. Four or five are owned by United States citizens, others by Englishmen and Germans. The land is reported to be well adapted to such uses, and has the advantage of proximity to the harbor. The most distant of the present plantations is not over 18 miles from Santa Marta. Large tracts of such uncultivated land can be acquired from the Government at about 50 cents per acre. The temperature varies according to altitude, and ranges from 50° to 80° F.

#### RIO HACHA.

Rio Hacha, the capital of the Province of Padilla, in the Department of Magdalena, is a small seaport, about 90 miles east from Santa Marta. It has a population of some 5,000. It is the only port for a large territory, containing 50,000 inhabitants, of which about 7,000 are Indians, uncivilized. Its imports and exports are carried almost exclusively via the Island of Curação. About one-third of the entire trade is with the United States.

## Exports from Rio Hacha during the year ended June 30, 1898.

Article.	Weight in kilos.	Value in gold.
Coffee	1, 254, 229 68, 178 1, 050 8, 300 126, 901 3, 360 200	\$22, 298, 20 43, 750, 00 10, 921, 20 40, 00 620, 00 49, 802, 00 290, 00 10, 00 30, 00
Total	1, 558, 435	127, 761. 40

The hides and skins go chiefly to the United States.

# Imports into Rio Hacha during year ended June 30, 1898.

Article.	Weight in kilos. a	Article.	Weight in kilos. a
Candles		Liquors	19, 294
Copper ware	37, 544	Miscellaneous	21,774
Drugs	5, 690 14, 695	PaperPerfumery	538 889
Fruits	3, 858	Provisions	198,656
Glassware	3, 241	Sheeting	30, 968
Hate	99 748	Tar Tiles.	1, 230 27, 000
Machinery and hardwareLead	73, 249	Toys. Woolen goods	' 30
Linen goods	1, 395	·	·
Lumber	21, 340	Total	491, 101

a Kilo equals 2.2046 pounds.

Total gold value of imports, \$63,930.

The leading articles of import from the United States are flour, sugar, lard, butter, provisions, drugs, and cotton goods.

## PORT REGULATIONS AND CHARGES.

These, with the exception of light-house dues and charges for water, are about the same as at Barranquilla.

# LIGHT-HOUSE DUES.

For vessels of 100 tons or less, 5 centavos (1.55 cents) per ton, and for each additional ton 2½ centavos. Vessels taking water from river pay 4 to 6 pesos, according to size. During the year ended June 30, 1898, 164 small sailing vessels, with a total tonnage of 7,561 tons, entered the port.

The nationality of these vessels was as follows:

~	_
Colombian	8
Danish	
	5
English	
Norwegian	
Swedish	
Venezuelan	
<b>-</b>	16
' 'l'otal	16

#### INDUSTRIES.

There are no manufactures. The people are principally occupied in stock raising and agricultural pursuits, the latter being conducted in a most rudimentary manner.

#### TRANSPORTATION.

There are no railways. Roads leading to the interior are in very bad condition. In fact, they can hardly be termed roads. Mules and burros are used for transportation, which is both difficult and expensive.

Schooners and other small sailing vessels ply between this port and Curação and Santa Marta. For the trade with the coast, small lighters

are used.

### COMMERCE OF RIO HACHA.

Being the principal seaport of the province and in fact of the Goajira Peninsula, the commerce is of considerable importance. A large section is inhabited and controlled by the Goajira Indians, who, while they stubbornly resist any encroachment on their territory by settlers, neverthe-

less do considerable trading at Rio Hacha and nearby points.

Rio Hacha merchants have agents in and commercial relations with Europe and the United States, but in the absence of direct communication they are compelled to employ commission men in Curaçao, who receive and forward merchandise from and to Rio Hacha. This, together with the expense of transshipment at Curaçao, greatly increases the cost of goods. Direct communication with the United States would be a vast benefit to this port. I am informed by the United States consular agent there that many lines of our goods are wholly unknown in Rio Hacha, and the agent suggests that the trade with the United States could be largely increased if samples of our goods, accompanied with full particulars as to price, were placed with merchants. The agent writes me that several articles of American manufacture are sold there as English, French, and German products.

W. IRVIN SHAW, Consul.

BARRANQUILLA, January 30, 1899.

#### BOGOTA.1

Desiring to make as full and satisfactory a report as possible on the commerce and industries of this consular district for the year 1897 and the first half of 1898, I have made diligent search for official statistics, which, I regret to say, are not obtainable. It may be said to be impossible to procure at this national capital returns giving anything like a satisfactory idea of commerce and industries. The National Government has recently sought to revive a bureau or office of statistics, but it yet remains to be seen what ground will be covered in this way, and how useful this work may prove in furnishing such information as the Department requires. In the matter of exports and imports the consuls on the coast, being in direct touch with the custom-houses, can give detailed information that I have been unable to secure here.

From unofficial sources and from that which is obvious to any observer,

it may be said that the trade not only in this consular district but of the whole country has been unusually flat for the first half of the present year. Very much of this is attributed to the uneasiness resulting from a Presidential election, from a change of national administration, and from apprehension of internal disturbance. The apprehension has to a considerable extent passed away, and yet it can not be said that general trade has begun to revive. The Government has found itself hard pressed for money, and many of its employees and contractors have gone unpaid, and this in itself has operated unfavorably on trade conditions. A diminished coffee crop, with high freights and low prices, has contributed to produce the present situation.

Careful inquiry points to the encouraging fact that United States manufactures have perhaps suffered less than those of other countries in this market. This is attributed to the acknowledged merit of the American products which have gained a foothold here. In the matter of boots and shoes, a line in which the excellence of our products is admitted, a wider market should be had, and probably could be had, by giving more heed to Colombian taste in this regard. Certain styles are preferred, and others, though more acceptable in the United States. are not so readily received. It is admitted that American cotton fabrics stand at the head, but as an offset, dealers say that fabrics of less merit but of lower price sell better. There should be a good opening here for the cheap and modern grades of American furniture, since the domestic article, although substantial, is produced by rather primitive methods, and, as a rule, a variety of styles is lacking. Material for furniture is brought from a distance, carrying being done on the backs of natives or mules. The finishing is almost always done by hand, machinery being very little used. I believe that simple and labor-saving machinery would find a ready market here. American silver-plated ware is admitted to be the best that comes to this market, but there are European products in this line that sell at lower prices.

As a rule, United States machinery is preferred, when our manufacturers can be induced to bear in mind the hard transportation conditions and consent to construct their machinery accordingly. This relates especially to machinery for coffee or sugar plantations. American ranges (steel), with economy of detail, and manufactured with a

view to close and safe packing, have found ready sale.

It should be noted that some manufacturers have been willing to take advice from those that know what is necessary, and are sending their

goods packed as well as those from Europe.

The matter of credits is always of deep interest. European houses give six and twelve months' credit, and some of them extend this to eighteen months, charging interest on the sales. When one considers that the time required to ship goods is from six to twelve months, it is not to be wondered that merchants complain that American houses give too short credits, for it sometimes happens that the time for payment expires some months before they receive the goods.

An American bank here, familiar with commercial and financial conditions, and strong enough to command the confidence of the people, would be a great aid in advancing our commercial interests along the

whole line.

There has been no change in the monetary system, except that a great deal of subsidiary currency has been called in and silver issued in its stead. The fluctuations in foreign exchange have been more marked than usual, but with a quieting of political conditions, there is likely to be more stability in this regard.

A United States corporation, known as the Colombian Traction and Express Company, has brought into this country a traction engine and train of cars, with a view to operating this system between Bogota and the Magdalena River. The express business has been inaugurated in Bogota, and the contrast of the magnificent horses and the neatly painted wagons with the cumbersome and easy-going ox teams is not only marked, but is a revelation to the Colombians.

There are only one or two manufactories of cotton textiles in this country. These are as yet of little importance, and do not compete with foreign imports to any great extent, as the prices for their very ordinary products are comparatively high. Whites, grays, prints, and indigo prints are imported principally from Manchester, and are conveniently bought in pieces of the following lengths: Whites, 24 yards; grays, 18 yards; prints, 30 yards.

The trade of the United States in this line suffers much from the fact that exporters will not send the pieces made up into the above uniform lengths.

The measures required by the coarser of these goods are approxi-

mately as follows:

Class of goods.	Number of picks to inch.	Width in inches.	Yards per pound.
Whites Grays Prints Indigo prints	64 by 64 60 by 50	234 to 24 25 to 254 23 to 24 22 to 23	18 61 11 114

The number of picks to the inch, the width, and the weight increase with the quality of the texture, but the heavy weight of the coarser sorts is accounted for by the amount of finish put in by the manufacturers. American imports are of much better quality, without finish. A very poor cloth with the required finish finds a good market.

JAMES C. McNally, Consul-General,

BOGOTA, October 25, 1898.

#### CARTAGENA.

Official figures as to an increase or decrease in exports and imports of this city can not be obtained, and I can state only the salient facts as to commercial and industrial conditions.

Exports of merchandise from Cartagena in the year 1898.

Month.	Packages.	Weight in kilos. <sup>2</sup>	Value in gold.
January February March April May June	212, 415 13, 454 14, 884	2, 071, 478 839, 708 842, 217 1, 012, 604 582, 651 848, 378	\$234, 896 77, 976 163, 560 144, 144 54, 755 239, 097
Total	635, 943	6, 147, 031	914, 418
July	157, 163 157, 966 26, 484	1, 505, 605 1, 315, 547 1, 272, 440 2, 728, 184 1, 658, 974 2, 557, 416	267, \$35 967, \$52 818, 874 496, 112 528, 566 882, 176
Total	424, 442	11, 038, 116	2, 359, 915
Difference in six months	<b>—211, 501</b>	+4, 891, 085	+1, 445, 497

In compliance with instruction of August 5. 1898.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>1 kilo equals 2.2046 pounds.

# Exports of merchandise from Cartagena for the year 1896.

Month.	Packages.	Weight in kilos.	Value in gold.
January		2, 624, 181	\$586, 389
February March April	26, 396	1, 990, 756 1, 641, 585 2, 307, 488	256, 038 872, 639 297, 045
May	35, 346 28, 109	2, 655, 918 1, 046, 824	831, 819 205, 893
July	457, 715 19, 879 26, 818	2, 439, 509 2, 053, 548 1, 883, 437	893, 001 283, 160 454, 218
October November	25, 041	2, 225, 165 1, 458, 364	816, 308 493, 551
December	18, 900	2, 182, 908	289, 471
Total	762, 195	24, 509, 673	4, 179, 522

# Comparison of exports for the years 1895 and 1896.

Year.	Packages.	Weight in kilos.	Value in gold.
1896		17, 185, 147 24, 509, 678	\$3, 274, 338 4, 179, 522
Difference	<b>—298, 190</b>	+7, 324, 526	+905, 189

# Exports of merchandise from Cartagona in the first six months of the year 1898.

## JANUARY.

. Country.	Packages.	Weight in kilos.	Value in gold.
Germany Colombia Costa Rica United States France England Italy	2, 190 135 16, 584 830	890, 704 177, 680 27, 575 1, 169, 570 52, 985 117, 706 193, 408	\$208, 078 3, 774 1, 970 102, 712 214, 324 344, 065 4, 820
Total	39, 722	2, 619, 628	879, 743

# FEBRUARY.

Comment	15.015	TOT 005	*****
Germany		787, 365	\$182,068
West Indies	1, 454	447, 600	40,040
Dutch Antilles	54	4, 544	412
Colombia	1.871	136, 094	17, 451
Costa Rica	84	17, 100	1,400
United States	7, 248	740, 963	52, 715
France	227	15, 520	29, 870
England	2, 693	566, 966	42, 480
Italy	45	2, 965	553
Total	28, 893	2, 719, 137	366, 989
		1	

# MARCH.

Germany Spanish West Indies Colombia Costa Rica United States France England	10, 500	650, 248	\$184, 023
	2, 388	708, 140	86, 230
	1, 105	65, 074	9, 921
	56	4, 051	891
	23, 761	870, 040	115, 507
	2, 948	196, 550	109, 554
	1, 945	108, 381	103, 096
Total	42, 653	2, 101, 479	609, 273

Exports of merchandise from Cartagena in the first six months of the year 1898—Cont'd.

APRIL.

Country.	Packages.	Weight in kilos.	Value in gold.
Germany	5. 817	817, 098	<b>\$50,</b> 11
Spanish West Indies	400	126,000	20,00
Dutch Antilles	28	1, 590	17
Colombia	1.837	127, 028	10, 51
Costa Rica.	98	6, 411	1,72
United States	14, 568	1, 213, 294	105, 76
France	618	44, 902	9, 88
Italy	244	13, 059	2, 03
England	2, 832	664, 451	40, 83
Total	26, 437	2, 512, 823	241, 083
MAY.			
Germany	8, 576	202, 390	<b>\$28,</b> 810
Dutch Antilles	107	7, 970	980
Costa Rica	38	2, 631	474
Colombia	1,597	110, 541	5, 854
United States	8, 166	680, 940	222, 787
France	1,002	52, 900	10, 210
England	1, 221	68, 817	18,00
Total	15, 707	1, 126, 179	283, 184
JUNE.			
Germany	1, 863	108, 067	\$10,083
Dutch Antilles	88	2, 500	499
Colombia	1, 958	142, 810	15, 70
United States	8, 417	852, 092	114, 08
Costa Rica	56	8, 754	894
France	587	84, 848	61, 33
England	931	56, 600	32, 59
Total	13, 840	609, 671	235, 18
SUMMARY.			
Germany	50, 907	2, 955, 847	<b>\$658</b> , 176
Spanish West Indies	4, 192	1, 281, 740	146, 32
Dutch Antilles	222	16, 604	2.00
Colombia	10, 553	758, 727	68, 21
Costa Rica	462	60, 523	7, 85
United States	78, 744	4, 516, 899	713, 56
	6, 212	896, 205	486, 17
	4, 406	209, 432	7.40
France			581, 19
	11,554	1, 583, 941	A01' 10.

#### Summary of exports for New York and Chelsea from January 1 to June 30, 1898.

Articles.	Packages.	Weight in kilos.	Value in gold.
Coffee	905 21, 728 422 16, 968 174 1, 159	1, 056, 996 60, 144 249, 923 16, 861 1, 248, 570 6, 923 1, 064, 600 818, 425	\$485, 025 59, 963 64, 944 1, 459 26, 989 4, 556 24, 435 8, 691 26, 518
Total	78, 744	4, 516, 890	713, 564

# Imports from January 1 to June 30, 1898.

Country.	Packages.	Weight in kilos.	Value in gold.
Germany	19, 766	1, 412, 152	\$252, 782. 00
	136	14, 299	2, 614. 80
Austria	18	951	1, 413. 60
	6, 026	290, 710	35, 715. 11
	53, 864	3, 950, 439	213. 828. 56
France	4, 719	352, 484	105, 740. 6
Belgium	4	340	672. 0
England	64, 551	1, 098, 304	290, 198. 9
Italy	11, 296 45	49 <b>6</b> , 232 1, 701	65, 880. 54
Cuba	160, 476	9, 680 7, 624, 292	1, 458. 00 969, 754. 31

# Imports, by articles, from January 1 to June 30, 1898.

Articles.	Weight in pounds.	Articles	Weight in pounds.
Foods	747, 864 1, 150, 197 1, 056, 949 22, 652 86, 878 189, 508 200, 512 2, 758 255, 586 88, 510 4, 284, 770 325, 470 53, 177	Lumber. Liquids. Gold and silver Gunpowder. Silk Paper. Perfumery Stones and building material Lead and tin Quicksilver. Zine Miscellany	35, 88; 611 35, 64; 14, 42; 101, 58; 65, 45; 1, 195, 17; 55, 00; 1, 06; 40, 56; 4, 093, 39;

# CURRENCY.

The rate of exchange is based on American gold. During the last six months the rate increased to \$325 currency for \$100 American gold, but in this month, on account of the changes in government, it has decreased to \$305 for \$100 American gold.

decreased to \$305 for \$100 American gold.

The actual amount of currency in circulation is estimated at \$100,000,000. This sum is not sufficient for the commercial needs of

the nation.

# Wages.

currency.	United States currency.
2.50 1.20 to 1.50 2.00 to 3.00 1.20 2.00 to 3.00 4.00 to 8.00 20.00	\$0.837 to \$0.422 1.06 0.51 to 0.63 0.844 to 1.266 0.51 0.844 to 1.266 1.68 to 8.37 8.44 0.844 to 1.68
	\$0.80 to \$1.00 2.50 1.20 to 1.50 2.00 to 8.00 1.20 2.00 to 3.00 4.00 to 8.00

# CUSTOMS DUTIES AND REGULATIONS.

At the commencement of the year customs duties were increased 20 per cent, as follows:

First class of the tariff (gross weight), free; second to thirteenth class, 20 per cent increase on liquidation (law 160, of 1896); fourteenth and fif-

teenth classes, 50 per cent increase on liquidation; sixteenth class, \$3 (\$1.266) per kilogram, plus the former 25 per cent; special for tobacco leaf and plug, \$2 (\$0.844) per kilogram, plus 50 per cent.

American products are not especially affected by taxes or octroi duties, excepting the general tax of \$4 (\$1.68) a ton charged for ascent of the Magdalena River, and \$1.60 (\$0.675) a ton for descent.

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The Department of Bolivar consumed the following American goods in the first six months of 1898:

	Quantity.	Weight.
Flour bags Wire rolls Petroleum, refined cases Lard do Tobacco leaf packages	7, 788 10, 438 10, 018	Pounds. 1, 171, 430 780, 239 1, 150, 197 144, 955 14, 952

The importation of American leaf and plug tobacco has decreased, on account of the high customs duties. Messrs. Merlano & Co. of this city have established a factory for the manufacture of the latter article, which they prepare mainly with domestic leaf. Although imperfect as yet, the product finds a ready market and is exported to Colon and Panama.

#### SUGAR.

Refined sugar is all imported from Germany. Raw sugar is produced in the country in small quantity and of inferior quality. Small wooden mills are generally employed for grinding the cane. If iron mills, to be worked by animal power, were sent from the United States, they would probably find willing purchasers.

There are two manufactories of candles, Messrs. Merlano & Co. and Lequerica Brothers. The stearic acid employed is imported from

Germany.

Messrs. Merlano & Co. possess a factory for spinning and weaving cotton and linen goods. The flax is imported and the cotton (of first class) is grown in the country. This factory produces 15,000 to 20,000 yards a week of coarse cloths of fair quality, but unattractive finish. The machinery is imported from England and the cotton seed is exported to that country. Leaf tobacco is exported to Germany, and coffee to Europe and the United States.

#### FREIGHTS.

Freights from the United States to this country are higher than those from Europe, owing to the fact that there is only one line of steamers from New York—the Atlas—touching at Kingston, Barranquilla, and Cartagena.

## COMMERCIAL LICENSES AND CREDITS.

Business is entirely free in all the territory of the Republic. No passports are required. Foreigners and natives enjoy the same privilege in this respect. Purchases from Europe are on the basis of three, six, and nine months' credit, with 6 per cent interest a year. Agreements are generally fulfilled with exactness. With the United States, three months' credit is given.

The province of Antioquia buys, sending gold and silver ore in advance, and sells the same goods to its customers on eighteen months'

credit.

## GENERAL REMARKS.

Americans should control the market in cotton domestics and prints, hardware, and food stuffs. The failure to do so in the past is largely due to the unwillingness of our manufacturers to comply with what seem to them the petty demands of the trade here. On account of qualities and prices, United States prints and all cotton goods would be preferred if the local demands were complied with, even leaving out the question of credits.

Shelf hardware, perhaps, could not compete with the cheaper qualities from Germany, since the trade is not educated up to the American standard. Appearance determines the selling value as well as the

quality.

In the matter of food stuffs, the more common or necessary products are already brought from the United States, but canned and bottled

goods offer a good opening.

Almost all the tools and machinery in the country could be improved, with immense benefit to the industries here, but these industries, with a few exceptions, are not in a financial position to employ any but the commonest articles.

#### TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

The Cartagena Railroad belongs to an American company, with privileges from the Government. This company has bought the fleet of river steamers and has improved and augmented their number. It gives bills of lading from Honda (up the river) to Europe, the United States, and vice versa. This enterprise has a great future before it.

Three steamers run on the Atrato and Sinú rivers. Railroads run through the departments as follows:

Antioquia, Puerto Borrio to Caracoli	Miles. 36
Bolivar:	07 07
Barranquilla to Pto. Colombia	27.97
Cartagena to Calomar	66. <del>4</del> 8
Cauca, Buenaventura to Cali	24.85
Cundinamarca:	
Bogota to Facatativá	24.86
Bogota to Zipaquirá	37. 28
Bogota to Socha	6, 84
Girardot to Juntas de Apolo	24, 85
Girardot to Julias de Apolo	41.63
Magdalena, Sta. Marta to Sevilla River	
Panama, Panamá to Colon	48.47
Santander:	
Cucuta to Puerto Villamizar	34. 17
San Josede Cucuta to Tachira	9.94
Folima:	
Arrancaplumas to La Maria	21.12
	7, 45
Puerto Camacho to Espinal	1.40
Total	411.98

#### CABLE RATES.

Since October 24, 1898, the Buenaventura cable station has fixed the following rates per word:

[Plus 20 per cent.]

То	Colombian currency.	United States currency.
United States		\$1.2
England, France, and Germany	. 8. 61	1.45 1.55 1.5
Holland and Italy Spain	. 8. 87	1.0
Barcelona Havana	3.64	1.6
Jaraoss Juraoss		3.90 2.60

RAFAEL MADRIGAL, Consul.

CARTAGENA, October 21, 1898.

#### COLON.

It will be seen at a glance, by the tabulated statements forwarded herewith, that the United States heads the list, both in importation and exportation, the summarized figures being as follows:

Importation for half year ending June 30, 1898.

From United States:	
Packages (42,694)	\$146, 222
Lumber (62,675 packages)	9, 732
Lumber (62,675 packages)	11,000
Total	166, 954
From England:	
Packages (18,237)	74,031
Wood 19 074 minors	
Wood (13,974 pieces)	10, 246
Coal (3,128 tons)	1, 563
Total	85, 840
From France:	
Packages (11,053)	82, 529
Wood (6,846 pieces)	850
•	
Total	83, 379
From Germany, 15,648 packages	51, 421
From Italy, 2,851 packages	15, 325
M3 1, 1 , 3 A , 3 TT 1, 3 C1 , 1	

The items imported from the United States in quantities important enough to compete with similar articles brought here from England,

France, etc., are ironware, provisions, and dry goods.

The exportation for half year ending June 30, 1898, was: To United States, \$109,997, principally bananas, ivory, nuts, and cocoanuts; to England, \$28,594, chiefly turtle shells and sarsaparilla; to France, \$3,555, mostly mahogany. It is needless to mention that most of the exportation to the United States is effected by means of American cottoms.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In reply to circular of August 5.

Articles exported are entirely free of duty, but there is an import duty of 10 per cent on all kinds of goods that enter this port. This same duty will be increased half as much again after January 1, 1899.

Although the usual currency in all parts of this Republic is paper, the department of Panama enjoys an exemption from the system, legal tender here being silver coin of 0.835 fineness, the equivalent of about 40 cents United States money. The actual exchange is at the rate of 1.50 per cent, say \$2.50 Colombian currency for \$1 United States gold. This excessively high rate has been steadily maintained by the commercial houses that carry on a banking business both here and in Panama, there being no established bank, Government or other, to fix a reasonable rate.

The amount of the public national debt is computed at \$11,600,000, while that of the department is about \$500,000, Colombian silver.

There is a tax on buildings, cattle, etc., of 4 per mil and a poll tax, termed subsidiary personal contribution, of from \$1.20 to \$6; the laborer pays \$1.20 to \$2, the clerk \$4, and the merchant or head of a concern, \$6. The proceeds are intended to be expended for the repairs and the

extension of the public thoroughfares.

The principal streets are lighted by kerosene lamps, but the Government has lately entered into a contract for securing the use of electric light for the purpose. This measure, coupled with the paving of certain parts of the town, and a good sewerage system, both of which are entirely lacking (with the exception of what has been done in that direction by the Panama Railroad Company and the Canal Company), would certainly render Colon a far healthier town, besides facilitating traffic and general circulation.

Good sewerage would carry off the superfluous water that now collects and swamps the land, destroying the continual efforts to keep the

streets in repair.

It is noteworthy that in a place where there is such heavy and at times continuous rainfall, the water supply is exhausted almost within a month after the cessation of rains. It is confined to what is caught in tanks around houses, or what may be brought to Colon from the Frijoles River by the Panama Railroad Company.

The only manufacturing industries here are the aerated-water factory of the late L. W. Hafeman, now continued by his widow, and the liquor

distillery of Mr. Chemisard, a Colombian.

It has not been possible for me to incorporate in this present report any information regarding Bocas Del Toro, as I have been unable to procure it on account of the illness of the consular agent at that post; but I trust to be in a position to do so when next I send a report.

W. W. Cobbs, Consul.

Colon, October 24, 1898.

# Imports into Colon for the first six months of 1898.

Article.	United States.	Germany.	England.	France.	Italy.
Dry goods	\$14, 970 8, 178	\$12, 221	\$32, 820 2, 830	<b>\$</b> 7, 892	\$2,548
Wood	9, 732 6, 184	4, 861 1, 550	10, 246 14, 193 894	850 25, 747 1, <b>6</b> 06	5, 040 847
Ironware	61, 803 111, 000 56, 558	8, 014 29, 695	3, 306 1, 563 19, 988	44, 809 2, 915	138

## Exports from Colon for the first six months of 1898.

Article.	United States.	England.	France.
Bananae. Docoanuts			
Ceder Rubber	5, 495 8, 530	40 850	49 97
Mahogany. Coffee		\$2, 650 9, 843	<b>\$3, 375</b> 180
Ivory nuts Hides and skins Sarasparilia	1,715	762 10,008	

## PANAMA.1

The markets of the United States receive the greater part of the exports from Panama, which consist of the natural products of the country—hides, deerskins, mother-of-pearl shells, and ivory nuts. England and Germany also get some of the exports, as will be shown by the figures in the statement below, which is the sum total of exports to the countries named for the first six months of this year.

United States.	\$125, 917, 96
England	50, 270, 06
Germany	18, 630. 20

The chief imports of Panama comprise all kinds of dress goods, such as shoes, hats, underclothes, woolen goods, cotton goods, linen goods; hardware; provisions of all kinds; drugs; perfumes; and all kinds of household articles.

I have been unable to get the exact amount of imports for the first half of this year, but whatever hold the United States has on this market can be greatly improved in several ways. At present, the bulk of the imports comes from European countries, and especially is this true of shoes, hats, canned goods, and clothing. American goods, especially in these articles, are very popular here, and, in my opinion, the United States can easily control this trade: but our manufacturers must first learn to pack their goods for export shipments and rough handling. Since the Department has mentioned this subject in the circular requesting this report, I will try and give some idea of the goods coming to and passing through this port, that are packed by factories in the United States. In the first place, the cover is almost always of a frail nature and not able to stand the handling. It is often the case that goods weighing from 800 to 1,000 pounds are packed in boxes of 1-inch boards, and many times, in boxes of a much frailer nature; then it also often happens that goods in smaller and better-made boxes are so packed that they have a large amount of play and shifting room, and the natural result is great breakage and damage. To remedy this, United States firms must first realize the amount of handling the goods are subject to, and pack them to stand this, and not as if they were to be placed on box cars at the factory and not moved until they reached their ultimate destination.

It is true that the merchants of this country calculate on a greater loss from poorly packed goods shipped from the United States than from any other country, and figure on their profits accordingly.

Better packing would not only mean a great decrease in damage, but also in freight rates, in that the goods would occupy less space.

#### EXCHANGE.

The rate is constantly changing, as compared to American gold, and although it is up one day and down the next, the tendency has been toward the depreciation of Colombian money. The rate of exchange at the present time is 150 per cent, while at the beginning of the year, it was about 130 per cent.

#### TRANSPORTATION TO AND FROM PANAMA.

It is well known that the Panama Bailroad runs from Panama to Colon, and is a great highway for the cargo from Europe and New York to the western coast of South America, and vice versa. There is a line of American steamships from San Francisco to Panama and two lines from Panama south to Valparaiso. On the Colon side, there is an American line from New York, and lines running to all parts of Europe.

#### CUSTOM DUTIES AND WHARFAGE DUES.

At present, the customs charge on all goods is 10 per cent. I am told that from January 1, 1899, this will be 15 per cent; but this is not authentic, and I am not sure that it is correct.

There are no wharfage dues here. As has been reported before from this consulate, there is under construction a wharf here that will permit the vessels to lie alongside (at present they are compelled to anchor in open bay), and it is now near its completion. It is at the proposed mouth of the Panama Canal, and this consulate will forward a detailed report when it is in working order.

FRANCIS A. GUDGER, Vice-Consul-General.

PANAMA, October 11, 1898.

## DECLARED EXPORTS, COLOMBIA.

Exports from Colombia to the United States during the four quarters of the year ended June 30, 1898.

			Q	uar	ter	ending	-					Total for the
Ports and articles.	Sept. 30		Dec	. 81		Ma	r. 31		Jun	ie <b>3</b> 0.		year.
BARRANQUILLA.			1									
Balsam of tolu	\$3,002	64	\$3,	975	. 88	\$2,	299	90	\$4,	960.	19	\$14, 288. 11
Cacao						1	47.					47.1
Cedar logs	799.	.00	3,	016	. 15	6,	520	. 72	1 1.	472.	58	11, 808. 4
Coffee	749, 703.	. 14	412,	409	. 33	411.	068	62	483	952.	98	2, 007, 134, 0
Deerskins					. <b></b> .				· '	22.	89	22. 8
Divi-divi	153.	60	1			l			1			153.6
Feathers	89.	60				l <b></b> .						89.6
Gold dust	2, 497	56	1.	557	. 84	1.	611	81				5, 667, 2
Joatskins	3, 508.				. 00		394		8.	689.	93	18, 846, 6
Hides	87, 828.		110,				966		71.	240.	04	866, 768, 9
Horsehair	182.		1,		. 38		353		1	85.		687. 8
fron cylinders made in the		•	l .			i			l		-	
United States				89	. 51	l						89.5
Leather, sole	16.	00	4		. <b></b> .							16.0
Natural objects for museums			1	•••	••••				1	69.	65	
Planta		• • • •		160	.00		327	80	ı	295.		783, 2
Rubber	308				. 65		184		1	749.		
laras					. 38	۳		85	l	. 20.		58. 2
Sundries					53							11. 5
Total	848, 089	33	537.	643	. 64	524.	807	87	516	. 538.	48	2, 427, 079, 8

Exports from Colombia to the United States during the four quarters of the year ended June 30, 1898—Continued.

Ports and articles.			ending-	<del>,</del>	Total for t
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	year.
Carthagena.					
Almonds (experiment)			<b></b>	No value.	
mmonia drums, empty (re- turned American goods)	.		<b>\$50.00</b>		\$50.
rass pluzs (returned American goods)			30.00		30.
edar and mahoganyoffee	\$30, 407, 70 153, 719, 70	\$21, 677. 04 911, 875. 50	177, 011. 64	\$138, 675. 96	52, 084 1, 381, 282
offeeopaiba	2, 213, 86	1, 501. 93 716. 90	1, 806. 50 437. 96	4, 538. 66 1, 295. 06	10, 0 <b>0</b> 0 2, 449
ocoanuts acao esther work		518. 51	42.85		518 42
oatakina		477.78	245.71	29.40	752
old dust ides eron feathers	11, 574. 27	1, 702. 04 27, 880. 10	3, 452. 32 20, 417. 69	218, 462. 80	9, 264 278, 334
ardware		259. 25	285, 71 67, 50		544 67
orses (returned American goods)			450.00		450
goods)	17, 024. 50	9, 329. 04	12, 986. 46	437.50	89, 767.
on castings (returned Ameri- can goods)  can goods)  iscellaneous  ahogany and cedar  hotographic negatives  outs  ubber  oots  fer skins			70.71	•••••	16 70
ahogany and cedar	78.85	96.30		11, 862. 50	175. 11, 862
hotographic negatives eturned American goods		856.71 151.39			856 151
ubber	4, 452. 60	8, 585. 63	18, 816. 46	19, 809. 10 1. 80	81, 723 1
iger skins		958. 15	1.79 431.42		1, <b>389</b>
ools (returned American goods)			100.00		100
ger sains olu ools (returned American goods) ypewriter (returned American goods) alves (returned American goods). ild orohids				40.00	40
alves (returned American goods)				150.00	150.
Total				175.00	1, 822, 416,
PANAMA.					2, 022, 110.
merican goods returned			461.73		461.
alsamay rum		438. 88 238. 67	1, 177. 87	18. 65 898. 15	1, 813. 1, 136.
edar ocobolo wood	1, 520. 80 2, 383. 30	130. 64 3, 451. 70	4, 420. 52	5, 724. 80	1, <b>65</b> 1. 15, 980.
ofice	6, 885, 28	827. 79			8, 009. 455.
opper old dust eron feathers		244. 58 118. 24		2, 153. 15	244. 2, 271.
ides	12, 783, 14	11, 289. 80	17, 500. 20	10, 338. 60	51, 911.
ory nuts	5, 232, 42	2, 942. 47	1, 789. 28 3, 124. 95	1, 653. 90	11, 789. 12, 953.
nen goods	l	3, 418. 77	••••••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	152. 8, 418.
ahoganyiscellaneous	744, 80	3, 210. 71 447. 85	293. 38 821. 91	490. 40 528. 00	4, 574. 2, 542.
other-of-pearl shells	22, 990. 85 36. 68	83, 504. 74	17, 082. 38	13, 025. 40	86, 603. 36.
abberrsaparilla	13, 667. 80 246. 86	13, 545. 17 583. 82	17, 909, 93 1, 944, 61	26, 140. 00 556, 80	71, <b>262</b> 8, 332
rins, deer	1, 551. 95 27. 90	1, 850. 81 115. 81	2, 026. 65	134. 05	5, 429. 277.
Total				101.00	286, 310.
RIO HACHA.		<del></del>			
rd skins				125.00	195.
ivi-divioatskins	865. 50 10, 859. 65	800.00 41,786.80	12, 504. 50	26, 976. 55	1, 665. 91, 628.
ides	4, 556. 80	8, 786. 80	4, 886. 50	11, 264. 85	29, 494.
poses				<b>6</b> 0. 00 15. 00	<b>60</b> . 15.
Total					122, 988.

Exports from Colombia to the United States during the four quarters of the year ended June 30, 1898—Continued.

<b>.</b>		Quarter ending—				
Ports and articles.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total for the year.	
SANTA MARTA.						
BananasBird skins	<b>\$36, 960. 80</b>	\$23, 700. 00	\$25, 650. 00 69. 00	<b>\$23, 406.</b> 10	\$109, 716. 9 09. 0	
Coffee	30. 84				30. 8 256. 0	
Wool					9.80	
Total					110, 082. 6	
	1	l .	ł		l	

# ECUADOR.

Statistics as to the foreign commerce of Ecuador for the year ending December 31, 1897, are taken direct from the official records of the custom house and are tabulated in inclosure herewith.

I regret that it is not possible to make any comparison of these statistics with those of the years immediately preceding 1897. On the 5th of October, 1896, 83 blocks of Guayaquil, including 1,130 houses in the best part of the city, were destroyed by fire. The loss is officially reported to have been \$26,645,000 silver (about \$16,000,000 gold.) All the records of the custom house since 1891 were lost, also all the records of this consulate.

The foreign commerce of Ecuador for the six months ending June 30, 1898, is compiled from official sources by the Revista Comercial, of this city. The principal feature of this year is in the exports of sugar, which have greatly increased the commerce of this country with Chile. This was rendered possible by a strong protective tariff policy, and an efficacious combine between the various producers of cane sugar.

A careful survey of the custom-house statistics, as well as familiarity with the local conditions of trade in Ecuador, show that the United States figures only in a passive sense in the foreign commerce of this country. In certain lines, in which the United States is manifestly beyond the pale of international competition, the Ecuadorian consumer has sought our market; for that reason kerosene, lard, lumber, flour, and the bulkier staples of commerce are imported from the United States in large quantities. This trade originated and has continued from year to year without having cost American merchants any considerable exertion.

Several million dollars' worth of trade are annually lost to the United States because our merchants will not emulate the common-sense English and continental methods of reaching out for a valuable foreign market, especially in those lines of manufactures in which the American excels, but in the export of which energy and enterprise are imperatively required.

That American mercantile interests are so deplorably behind in this country may not have been well understood, but perhaps the table herewith inclosed will prove the truth of my assertions. It will be observed that the seventeen specified articles included in this table represent nearly \$4,500,000, or one-third of the non-American trade of this country, and that from the character of the articles, there is no reason why the American figures should not be considerably more than the \$37,000 represented.

This table is only a partial list; it is thought expedient to await the publication of the first statistical report of the Ecuadorian custom-house, which is expected shortly. This gives all data in minute detail. The figures, however, will demonstrate that a valuable field exists in this country for the immediate introduction of a large number of United States articles, without fear of exciting an unduly sharp competition.

Commercial travelers who visit this country express the opinion that the commercial credit of Ecuador is, generally speaking, in admirable condition; the banks and the principal mercantile houses are as sound and conservative as any in the world; economic conditions here are such that there is no danger of financial panics and crises. In fact, there is an extraordinary assurance of stability and prosperity in the firm and advancing price of cocoa, the chief export staple, and the prospects of soon developing rich mineral and agricultural lands by means of railway facilities.

On the other hand, if American merchants wish to exploit these advantages, they must follow the advice that for many years has been offered them by such institutions as the Bureau of American Republics, the Philadelphia Museum, etc. This advice may be summed up in a few words: Send expert commercial representatives here to study the requirements and conditions of trade. The exhibit of samples, energy, perseverance, and acquiescence in the reasonable demands of local merchants, can only result in success. This is the only manner in which the simple yet exacting tastes of these people can be correctly ascertained. The patterns of goods designed for sale in Ecuador do not vary much from year to year, but when they do, I am assured by local travelers, there is considerable profit to be made in the novelty.

As to trade advertisements and catalogues (always in Spanish, of course), they may be a useful supplement, but their value is nil in comparison with that of a good, active agent.

#### CURRENCY.

Since the beginning of the year, exchange has been maintained at a fixed rate, and considerably in favor of silver. The sucre, the standard silver coin of the country (0.782 ounce), was valued by the United States Treasury July 1, 1898, at 41.8 cents gold. By special arrangement among the banks and business men of Guayaquil, exchange has been kept at 48 cents. The task of thus bolstering up a fictitious value was not unattended by difficulties, and drafts on New York or London were generally very difficult to obtain.

The natural level of exchange is £100 at \$1,360.80; the artificial rate, £100 at \$1,000. The latter rate, however, is expected to become natural and permanent, provided that the project now before Congress, for placing the currency on a gold basis, becomes law. (According to telegraphic reports to day Congress has passed the measure, the gold coin adopted to contain 7.3224 grams gold, or weighing 8.136 grams of 906 fine. equaling \$10 silver.)

The details of this project have been prepared by bankers and merchants of great ability, and there is no doubt that once in force, it will be a complete success and a guaranty against any further fluctuations in the national currency.

The gold basis is the only desideratum in the currency here, as otherwise it is very stable, and will probably never be the cause of any general commercial disorder.

#### RAILWAYS.

It is very much to be hoped that the American syndicate, which, since June, 1897, has held a Government concession, will promptly begin and complete the 400 miles of railway necessary to properly develop the interior of this country. According to cablegrams of recent date, they

are about to begin this important work.

The interior is a plateau of about 20,000 square miles area, having a mean elevation of 8,000 feet above sea level, walled in by two lofty parallel cordilleras, a portion of the Andes, which extend from the northern to the southern limits of Ecuador. The climate and products are those of the temperate zone, and the million of inhabitants that live there are cut off from all communication with the rest of the world on account of primitive transportation facilities. So varied and rich are the natural resources of this hitherto isolated district, according to Humboldt, Boussingault, and a host of modern authorities, that there is a certainty that, the proposed railway once built, Ecuador will develop surprisingly in commercial importance.

## OCEAN TRANSPORTATION.

Before and since the Spanish-American war, the Panama Steamship Company has endeavored to give a weekly service from New York to Colon, instead of three times a month, as formerly. If this service is maintained, the advantage for American commerce is apparent.

Since the expiration of a contract with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the Pacific Steam Navigation Company and the Campañia Sud-Americano de Vapores, which hitherto have plied between Panama and South American ports, declared that they would extend their service as far north as San Francisco, Cal. It is reasonably supposed that if they adopt this aggressive measure, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will retaliate by extending traffic south of Panama. In such event, there will be great benefit conferred on the entire west coast.

MARTIN REINBERG, Vice-Consul-General.

GUAYAQUIL, September 24, 1898.

Imports into Ecuador for the year ending December 31, 1897.

#### BY COUNTRIES.

Country.	Metric tons.	Silver value.	United States currency.
England	4, 036 11, 476 2, 808 8, 577 1, 395 6, 475	\$5, 124, 762 2, 385, 865 2, 335, 659 2, 260, 819 1, 216, 783 828, 439 642, 964 783, 977	\$2, 301, 018 1, 071, 029 1, 048, 711 1, 015, 118 546, 313 371, 969 288, 990 329, 546
Total	40, 375	15, 528, 718	6, 972, 394

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See Advance Sheets No. 314, January 3; Consular Reports, No. 221, February, 1899.



# Imports into Ecuador for the year ending December 31, 1897-Continued.

## BY PRODUCTS.

Products.	Silver value.	United States currency.
Textiles	1, 626, 454 1, 451, 308 1, 359, 561	\$2, 145, 104 730, 276 651, 635 610, 443 500, 478 2, 384, 458
Total	15, 528, 718	6, 972, 894

The gold and silver importation was specially for the Guayaquil banks, required by a legislative enactment of this year.

# Exports from Ecuador for the year ending December 31, 1897.

# BY COUNTRIES.

Country.	Silver value.	United States currency.
France	\$2, 637, 611 2, 055, 015 1, 634, 071 1, 080, 351 758, 369 195, 560	\$1, 184, 287 922, 702 783, 698 485, 078 840, 502 87, 802
Chile	142, 081 501, 550	68, 794 225, 196
Total	9, 004, 585	4, 043, 050

## BY PRODUCTS.

Artiole.	Metric tons.	Silver value.	United States ourrency.
Cocoa (cacao) Rubber. Coffee Ivory nuts Hats Hides Tobacco All others	505 1, 675 11, 501 34 591 106	\$5, 961, 526 867, 439 672, 881 611, 781 817, 172 196, 205 64, 058 814, 028	\$2, 676, 725 889, 480 301, 899 274, 690 142, 410 88, 996 28, 763 140, 996
Total	32, 878	9, 004, 585	4, 043, 069

# Imports into Ecuador for the six months ending June 30, 1898.

# BY COUNTRIES.

Country.	Metric tons.	Silver value.	United States currency.
England United States Germany France Peru Chile Italy Spain Belgium All others	4, 347 1, 059 1, 013 2, 966 2, 890 838 202 459	\$1, 350, 581 772, 878 596, 594 583, 526 412, 070 983, 728 108, 379 104, 571 101, 336 98, 004	\$564, 542 823, 061 249, 276 223, 014 172, 246 112, 236 45, 202 48, 711 42, 285 40, 130
Total	16, 881	4, 844, 657	1, 816, 000
		1	

# Imports into Ecuador for the six months ending June 30, 1898—Continued. BY PRODUCTS.

Article.	Silver value.	United States currency.
Textiles Food products Hardware. Wines and liquors Clothing (ready made). Lumber All other.	971, 749 502, 140 342, 440 204, 008 168, 950	\$458, 120 406, 190 209, 895 143, 140 85, 275 70, 621 442, 826
Total	4, 344, 657	1, 816, 066

# Exports from Ecuador for the six months ending June 30, 1898. BY COUNTRIES.

Country.	Silver value.	United States currency.
France. Germany England United States Spain Chile All other	1, 044, 255 805, 168 691, 977 411, 618 362, 256	\$1, 080, 238 436, 490 336, 558 289, 246 172, 056 151, 423 70, 782
Total	6, 068, 893	2, 586, 797

#### BY PRODUCTS.

Article.	Metric tons.	Silver value.	United States currency.
Cocoa (cacao)	177	\$4, 946, 216 855, 824	\$2, 067, 518 148, 734
Sugar Coffee Hides	292 225	312, 595 92, 073 91, 458	130, 665 38, 487 88, 229
Gold dust Hate Lyory nuts	7 869	59, 327 51, 254 44, 994	24, 799 21, 424 18, 808
Fruits All other	886 132	42, 391 72, 761	17, 719 80, 414
Total	14, 517	6, 068, 893	2, 536, 797

# Imports of certain articles into Ecuador in 1897.

Character of article.	Total value imported.	From United States.	From England.	From France.	From Germany.
Cotton goods:	-		Gold.	Gold.	
Miscellaneous manufactures	\$441, 187	89, 878	\$341, 465	\$75, 163	\$7, 184
Casinetes		449	5, 582	8, 951	82, 671
Siencillos	99, 903	490	97, 141	2, 155	
Undershirts of		420	16, 613	36, 688	
Gasas	70,044		69, 146	449	449
Socks and stockings of	59, 514	180	5, 837	6, 286	43, 688
Ginghams	56, 933		56, 574		
Shirts of	46, 831		6, 645	15, 895	17, 421
Puebla (drill)	46, 247	1, 706	43, 598		898
Puebla (drill)	44, 900	179	38, 928	2, 694	
Thread	44, 738	11	32, 283	9, 523	
Total cottons	1, 102, 621	13, 313	713, 612	152, 799	162, 186
Other articles:					ĺ
Candles	260, 420	172		20, 879	10, 462
Beer		148	1, 347	1,847	1.38, 580
Ordinary wines	178, 882	876	6, 286	81, 269	8,082
Common soap		411	19, 127	62, 860	2, 245
Jute bags	85, 911	1, 437	56, 350	6, 241	4, 894
Roof iron	82, 032	269	71, 866	5, 316	1,488
Total	1, 965, 981	16, 626	868, 088	330, 711	377, 937

Imports of certain articles into Ecuador in 1897-Continued.

Character of article.	From Belgium.	From Italy.	From Spain.	From Chile.	From Peru.
Cotton goods:					
Miscellaneous manufactures Casinetes Siencillos	<b>\$9</b> , 875	<b>\$9,564</b>			
Undershirts of			\$12, 168		
Socks and stockings of					
Shirts of	l			••••	
Puebla (drill) Handkerchiefs of Thread	2, 245				
Total cottons	12, 123	9, 564	16, 658		
Other articles:	228, 002				
Веет		7, 184	57, <b>472</b>	\$6,785	\$6,78
Ordinary wines			51,412	7, 184	
Jute bags				7, 189 1, 747	••••••
Total	240, 125	16, 748	74, 180	22, 805	6, 78

#### SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

I wish to supplement my report of September 24, 1898, on the commerce and industries of Ecuador, with data not available at that time.

# QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

The quarantine regulations of Ecuador are the same as those of Chile ("Reglamento de Sanidad Maritima," decree of February 18, 1895, Imprenta Nacional, Santiago, Chile). No copy is to be had here.

#### Postal rates.

	Silver value.	United States currency.	Grams.	Equiva- lent in ounces.
Letters: Foreign Domestic	<b>\$0.10</b>	\$0.04 .02	15 10	1
Newspapers: Foreign Domestic	. 01 Free.	. 004	30	1
Photographs and samples: Foreign. Domestic. Parcels—Domestic. Legal documents—Foreign.	. 02 . 02 . 04 . 06	. 008 . 008 . 017 . 02	50 50 50 <b>30</b>	18 18 18 19

# MARKING OF GOODS.

Packages of merchandise introduced into Ecuador must bear on the outer covers the marks and numbers corresponding to the invoices, and when the gross weight of a package exceeds 50 kilograms (110 pounds) such weight should be expressed plainly in kilograms.

## CHANGES IN COPYRIGHT LAWS.

A reciprocal copyright convention was entered into in 1898 between France and Ecuador, by which authors and composers secure protection in both countries under the copyrights of either. There are no changes reported in patent laws.

#### MERCHANT MARINE.

The merchant marine of Ecuador in 1898 consisted of the following vessels:

	Number.	Tons.
River steamers	19 229 81	1, 098 3, 334 119
Total	<u>'</u>	4, 651

# LICENSES, ETC.

There are no regulations concerning nor licenses imposed upon commercial travelers. There are no laws which discriminate against or taxes and excises which affect United States trade.

PERRY M. DE LEON, Consul-General.

GUAYAQUIL, February 17, 1899.

# DECLARED EXPORTS, ECUADOR.

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consular offices in Ecuador during the four quarters of the year ended June 30, 1898.

A =41.3.		Quarter	ending—		<b>7</b> 7.4.1
Article.	Sept. 30. Dec. 31.		Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.
ESMERALDA.					
Cocoa		<b>\$194.</b> 84	\$1, 788. 96	\$1,711.20	\$3,690.00
Gold dust			590. 96		590. 90
Hides	\$184. 20	298.03	702.83	241.84	1, 421. 90
Ivory nutsLumber	15, <b>82</b> 3. 58	8, 874. 98	13, 051. 67 31, 01	11, 303. 22	49, 053. 44 81. 0
Rubber	26, 796. 09	16, 126, 94		13, 958. 55	72, 460, 4
&upper	20, 790.09	10, 120. 55	10, 516. 65	10, 800.00	12, 500. 5
Total	42, 808. 87	25, 489. 79	31, 739. 26	27, 214. 81	127, 247. 7
GUAYAQUIL.					
Cocos	58, 524, 78	50, 728, 99	67, 806. 91	168, 324, 19	345, 384. 8
Coffee	782. 85	9, 267, 32	210.06		10, 260, 2
Hoat-skins		224. 56	480.02	515. 64	1, 220. 2
Fold dust	581.60	332. 87			884. 4
old and silver		1, 317. 70			2, 159. 4
Heron plumes	768. 25	292. 11	851.71		1, 912.0
Hides	27, 222. 79	23, 605, 28	19, 934. 00	18, 386. 95	
Horse hair		28. 67 38. 26	876.78		28.6
Ivory nuts	12, 616. 04 23. 92	36. 20	8/0.76	8, 641. 28	16, 672. 8 23. 9
Quinine (pills)	44, 394, 82	70, 663, 03	51, 609, 81	42, 904, 22	209. 571. 8
Straw hats	1, 000. 73	826, 39	869. 15	840.50	8, 036. 7
Tortoise shell		020.00		0.0.00	92.8
Tubes (empty)		189. 52			
Typewriter (damaged)		10. 30			
Total	146, 800, 28	157, 595, 00	141, 637, 44	234, 612. 78	680, 645. 50

# FALKLAND ISLANDS.

I send statement of imports and exports of the Falkland Islands for the year ending December 31, 1897. It seems to me that the United States ought to get a part of this trade. Kerosene, an important item of American export, makes a poor showing; but it is, I think, classed with groceries, as I know that a large amount is in use. The official who gave me figures said that while they show a nominal decrease from 1896, there was in reality a substantial increase; that this was the first time that the figures had been correctly set forth.

J. E. ROWEN, Consul.

PORT STANLEY, September 21, 1898.

# Exports from Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, for the year ending December 31, 1897.

Description.	Value, includ- ing costs and charges.	Countries whithe exported.
Wool	\$522, 767. 50	Great Britain.
Sheepskins	44, 208. 25	Do.
Callow	7, 668. 83	Do,
Iides	7, 567. 75	Dó.
Sealskins and oil	11, 807. 35	Do.
Iair, horns, bones	97. 30 3, 127. 79	Do.
Parcels post Jnenumerated.	1, 672. 69	Do. Do.
Total	598, 917. 46	
n 11	1 050 00	, n n
Pallowive stock	1, 070. 80 1, 172. 46	Chile. Do.
Total	2, 242. 76	
Live stock	8, 843. 25	Argentina.
reat Britain		2 242 3
m . 1		404 500
Total  Imports at Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, for the year		
Imports at Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, for the year  Description.	Value. \$32, 921. 54	Countries whence imported.
Imports at Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, for the year  Description.  Flour and corn	Value. \$2,921.54 10,994.90	Countries whence imported.  Chile.
Imports at Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, for the year  Description.  Flour and corn	Value.  \$22, 921. 54 10, 994. 90 705. 42	Countries whence imported.  Chile. Do. Do.
Imports at Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, for the year  Description.  Flour and corn	Value. \$92, 921. 54 10, 994. 90 705. 42 708. 67	mber 31, 1897.  Countries whence imported.  Chile. Do. Do. Do.
Description.  Clour and corn	Value.  \$22, 921. 54 10, 994. 90 705. 42	Countries whence imported.  Chile. Do. Do.
Imports at Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, for the year	Value.  \$22, 921. 54 10, 994. 90 705. 42 708. 67 792. 75	Countries whence imported.  Chile. Do. Do. Do. Do.
Description.  Flour and corn	Value.  \$92, 921. 54 10, 994. 90 705. 42 708. 67 792. 75 28. 59 46, 848. 87	mber 31, 1897.  Countries whence imported.  Chile. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
Description.  Flour and corn	value.  \$22, 921. 54 10, 994. 90 705. 42 708. 67 792. 76 28. 59 46, 848. 87	mber 31, 1897.  Countries whence imported.  Chile. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
Description.  Plour and corn	value.  \$82, 921. 54 10, 994. 90 792. 75 28. 59 46, 848. 87 8, 462. 52 8, 414. 63	Countries whence imported.  Chile. Do. Do. Do. Do.
Description.  Plour and corn	value.  \$22, 921. 54 10, 994. 90 705. 42 708. 67 792. 76 28. 59 46, 848. 87	Countries whence imported.  Chile. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
Description.  Plour and corn	Value.  \$82, 921. 54 10, 994. 90 705. 42 708. 67 792. 75 28. 59 46, 848. 87  8, 462. 53 8, 414. 63 408. 06	Countries whence imported.  Chile. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do
Description.  Description.  Flour and corn	Value.  \$92, 921. 54 10, 994. 90 705. 42 708. 67 792. 75 28. 59 46, 848. 87  8, 462. 52 8, 414. 63 408. 06 961. 87	Countries whence imported.  Chile. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do
Description.  Clour and corn	\$32, 921. 54 10, 994. 90 705. 42 708. 67 792. 75 28. 59 46, 848. 87 8, 462. 52 8, 414. 63 408. 06 961. 37 13, 237. 88 3, 055. 22	Countries whence imported.  Chile. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Chile. Ch
Description.  Clour and corn	value.  \$32, 921. 54 10, 994. 90 705. 42 708. 67 792. 75 28. 59 46, 848. 87  8, 462. 52 8, 414. 63 408. 06 951. 87 13, 287. 88 3, 055. 22 78. 00	Countries whence imported.  Chile. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Chile. Ch
Description.    Description   Description	walue.  \$82, 921. 54 10, 994. 90 708. 67 792. 75 28. 59 46, 848. 87 8, 462. 52 8, 414. 63 408. 06 961. 87 13, 237. 88 3, 055. 22 78. 00 8, 183. 22	Countries whence imported.  Chile. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Chile. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do
Description.  Plour and corn	walue.  \$32, 921. 54 10, 994. 90 708. 67 792. 75 28. 59 46, 848. 87 8, 462. 52 8, 414. 63 408. 06 951. 87 13, 237. 88 3, 055. 22 78. 00 8, 183. 22 1, 216. 25	Countries whence imported.  Chile. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Chile. Do. Do. Do. Argentina.
Description.    Description   Description	value.  \$22, 921. 54 10, 934. 90 10, 934. 90 27. 762. 76 28. 59 46, 848. 87 8, 462. 52 8, 414. 63 408. 06 961. 87 13, 237. 88 3, 055. 22 78. 00 8, 183. 22 1, 216. 25	Countries whene imported.  Chile. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Argentina.

## SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.1

The trade of these islands is on the increase. American trade, so far as I can obtain the information, amounts to \$10,000 to \$12,000 per annum, but it is all done through England. The exports largely exceed the imports every year.

In boots and shoes there is no American trade, because our manufacturers do not make the kinds used here. On account of the stones everywhere, the demand is for a boot or shoe with a very heavy sole,

provided with nails.

As to the general trade, it seems to me that if the proper measures were taken, a part might be obtained. I would suggest that the merchants of the United States who deal in the classes of goods needed in these islands make an organization, and open wholesale and retail stores here and at Punta Arenas. They could be under one management to save clerical hire, and then drummers should be sent out. Let an American steamer, say of the Grace Line, come here once in six months, and let the sheep farmers understand that they will have an American market for their wool and an opportunity to exchange for American goods, and I am certain that it would be a success. I will be glad to make the proper investigations as to goods and qualities demanded here. Terra del Fuego is to a large extent settled from here, and the trade which is being developed in that country will assume in the near future vast proportions. We ought to share it. The new population of Terra del Fuego, consisting of the sons and daughters of the old Falkland settlers, makes the trade with these islands of importance. I am certain that American merchants will make a serious mistake if they do not give more attention to the trade here and in Terra del Fuego.

California canned fruit is in large demand here, but it is first sent to England and reshipped. This is a free port to all articles but liquors

and tobacco.

J. E. ROWEN, Consul.

PORT STANLEY, October 13, 1898.

# THE GUIANAS.

In accordance with Department circular of August 5, I inclose herewith my report on the commerce and industries of the Guianas, which compose this consular district, covering, so far as possible, the period

from last report to June 30, 1898.

I am indebted to colonial officials of Demerara for the figures given in the report in advance of the publication of the Blue Book. Such information is not at this time available at the agencies of the consu-It has been impossible to ascertain the special information called for in the circular, concerning cotton textiles. The merchants themselves are unable to give it, and they say only an expert having special knowledge and facilities can do so. If desired, I can at any time cause to be forwarded samples of fabrics to parties interested, for examination.

GEO. H. MOULTON, Consul.

DEMERARA, September 30, 1898.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In reply to circular of August 5.



## BRITISH GULANA.

The tendency and volume of trade of this colony is shown in the following comparative statement of imports and exports:

#### IMPORTS.

Countries.	1896-97.	1897-98.	Countries.	1896-97.	1897–98.
United Kingdom United States	\$3, 761, 746, 47 1, 438, 805, 19	\$3, 556, 214. 70 1, 640, 346, 38	French Guiana Venezuela	\$16, 438. 79 14, 072, 82	\$41, 077. 93 11, 735, 70
British North Amer-		1 ' '	French West Indies.	9, 708. 92	3, 088. 70
_ica	415, 757. 80	302, 959. 81	Dutch West Indies	7, 814. 98	7, 565. 74
East Indies	380, <b>409. 87</b>	255, 178. 20	China	5, 009. 42	3, 903. 28
British West Indies	146, 020, 15	137, 462. 00	Bermuda	1, 497. 70	79. 25
Dutch Guiana	74, 887. 85	36, 420. 75	Other foreign coun-		
Holland	63, 093. 37	50, 586. 31	tries	2, 418. 14	2, 991. 78
Portuguese Posses-			Gambia		2, 745. 70
sions	47, 348. 99	63, 682. 11	1		
France	38, 578. 45	30, 517, 58	Total	6, 440, 207, 70	6, 158, 283, 75
Spain and posses-			l .	' '	
sions	16, 603. 79	11, 777. 88		1	

#### EXPORTS.

United Kingdom	Bermuda  Dutch Guiana  Gambia French Guiana  United States of Colombia and other foreign countries.  Spanish possessions.  Newfoundland  Total	2, 320. 01 2, 794. 37	
----------------	--	--------------------------	--

The course of trade is along the same lines and through the same channels as formerly. It will be noted that the aggregate volume of imports to the colony is about \$282,000 less than last year, and that the exports show a decrease in value of \$503,132.84. The United States, however, increased its trade \$201,540.19.

The principal articles imported are flour and other breadstuffs, pickled beef and pork, lard and its compounds, butter, oleo, cheese, fish and preserved meats and fruits, horses, mules, sheep, corn meal, hay, oats, tobacco, cigars and cigarettes, petroleum, tallow candles, lumber, manufactured wood, wood hoops, manufactured paper, staves, soap, pitch, hardware, a little cutlery, a few carriages, and bicycles.

## TRADE.

The following goods ought to find a market here: Willow, rattan or reed chairs and lounges; office furniture, men's furnishings of different grades; hats, wool and straw; cotton textiles of every sort. During the last six months, there were imported from the United States 220 bicycles, valued at \$8,310.70; from England 131, valued at \$6,745; from Germany 2, valued at \$99; total, \$15,154.70.

The market is now pretty well stocked, but the trade is susceptible of moderate development. The superior features of American goods cause favorable comment.

Each succeeding year shows an improvement in the rice industry, and manufacturers of machinery would do well to watch its development.

The question relative to the best means of developing American

trade has already been thrashed threadbare. Catalogues and correspondence will avail little. Inducements must be offered to the market sufficient to outweigh every other business consideration given by competing countries. In order to achieve success, the territory must be invaded and competition paralyzed.

### SHIPPING.

The increased carrying capacity of steamers over sailing vessels, and the punctuality with which they can deliver goods, have resulted in some beneficial changes in the conditions of trade. Formerly, the trade of the United States was handled by two or three houses; now, five times as many importers are consignees of general cargoes. This distribution of business is advantageous. Coincident therewith is the revival of the system of private bonded warehouses, which insures a rapid discharge of cargo, and saves interest and storage rent. At present, there are 14 such licensed warehouses in the city of Georgetown.

Nationality, number, and tonnage of vessels that were entered at this port during the year 1897-98.

	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total of ships.	
Nationality.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
British		158, 084	202 82	29, 858 15, 252	329 32	187, 892 15, 252
French Dutch		18, 467 43, 474	2 11	472 657	62 77	18, 939 49, 131
Norwegian	17	17, 596	23	9, 499	40	27, 09
Russian Jerman				2, 124 1, 094	8	2, 12 1, 09
Swedish Portuguese			10	485 2, 818	10	48 2, 84
Total	270	242, 571	291	61, 789	561	304, 36

## Transportation companies.

Name.	From-	То	Sailing.
	New York		Fortnightly.
	do Southampton		Do. Do.
Franch Mail	St. John, New Bruns-	Demerara, Paramaribo, and Cayenne. Demerara, via West India Islands	Monthly. Do.
Royal Dutch Mail		Demerara, via Trinidad and Para- maribo.	Fortnightly.
	LondonGlasgow		Do. Every three
Demerara and Berbice Line.	do	do	weeks. Fortnightly.
Liverpool Line Burrell Line	Liverpool London and Glasgow .	Demerara	Monthly. Do.

#### RAILWAYS.

Railway transportation in the colony remains unchanged. The line alluded to in last year's report 1 has not been completed.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Commercial Relations, 1896–97, Vol. I.

## TARIFF CHANGES.

The following changes in the tariff rates were made on March 12, 1898: Biscuits, sweetened or sugared, raised from one-half to 5 cents per pound; brimstone and sulphur, raised from 10 per cent ad valorem to 1 cent per pound; clapboards, reduced from \$5 per 1,000 running feet to \$5 per 1,000 feet, board measure; confectionery, raised from 5 to 7 cents per pound; fish, pickled, "and all other sorts, including trout," raised from 25 to 50 cents per barrel of 200 pounds; fruits, dried, raised from 10 per cent ad valorem to 5 cents per pound; garlic, raised from one-fourth to one half cent per pound; malt liquor, in wood, raised from 12 to 16 cents per gallon; malt liquor, in bottles, raised from 30 to 40 cents per dozen reputed quarts; malt liquor, in bottles, raised from 15 to 20 cents per dozen reputed pints; matches of all kinds, raised from 50 to 60 cents per 14,400 matches; nuts (used, in the opinion of the comptroller, as fruit), raised from 10 per cent ad valorem to one-half cent per pound; onions, taken from free list and placed on specific at one-half cent per pound; salt, admitted by the comptroller as fine, per 200 pounds, \$1, raised from free list to specific; salt, coarse, in bulk, raised from free to specific list, 75 cents per 200 pounds; soap and soap powders, perfumery, fancy and toilet, raised from 2 to 4 cents per pound; spices, betel or areca nut, pepper and all seeds, except garden seeds, raised from 1 to 4 cents per pound; spirits, strong waters, etc., raised from \$3 to \$3.50 per proof gallon; sweetened spirits, liquers, bitters, etc. (not to be tested), raised from \$4 to \$4.50 per gallon; tea, raised from 12 to 16 cents per pound; tobacco, leaf, packages not less than 800 pounds, containing 10 per cent or more moisture, reduced from 60 to 40 cents per pound; tobacco, leaf, packages not less than 800 pounds, containing less than 10 per cent of moisture, reduced from 75 to 60 cents per pound; tobacco, leaf, packages less than 800 pounds, containing 10 per cent or more of moisture, reduced from 75 to 60 cents per pound; tobacco, leaf, packages less than 800 pounds, containing less than 10 per cent of moisture, reduced from 90 to 80 cents per pound; waters, aerated or mineral, raised from 8 to 16 cents per dozen pints; wine of all other descriptions, in wood, raised from 88 cents to \$1 per gallon; wine of all other descriptions, in bottles, raised from \$2.40 to \$3 per dozen reputed quarts; wine of all other descriptions, in bottles, raised from \$1.20 to \$1.50 per dozen reputed pints; chemicals and other substances which the comptroller of customs is satisfied are imported for the purification of water, added to the free list; under machinery, "trucks for mining purposes" added to free list.

#### COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

No license is imposed upon commercial travelers and no special regulations affect them.

#### COLONIAL EXPORTS.

The amount of timber and cocoa exported has fallen off, as compared with last year. There was an increase of 170,000 pounds of balata during the same period. During the year ended June 30, 1898, the gold exported amounted to 117,195 ounces, and for the same period in 1897, 127,521 ounces were exported, showing a decrease for 1898 of 10,326 ounces.

## DUTCH GUIANA.

Consular Agent Dayo, of Paramaribo, reports that imports from the United States consist mostly of foodstuffs. Prices ruled higher than normal during the early period of the war with Spain, but these conditions were of brief duration.

Manufactured goods, continues the agent, come mostly from Europe, principally England and Germany, as these countries understand the requirements of the market and govern themselves accordingly. He thinks competent agents should be sent out by our business men, and advises that packing of goods for that market be studied, claiming that our merchants do not understand how to economize space. The Europeans are perfect in that respect. Commercial travelers from Germany and England keep in close touch with the business community of Paramaribo, while the reverse is true of American travelers. One is seldom seen there.

Something may be done in the way of machinery for gold mining, and for the preparation of coffee for market, the coffee grown being of a kind difficult to prepare by hand. The machinery should be suitable for both large and small quantities, and should not be expensive.

Once a year, the Government invites bids for the supply of steamer coal—2,500 to 3,000 tons per annum. The English have heretofore secured the contract. The kind used is Cardiff coal, double screened.

#### EXPORTS.

These consist of cocoa, balata, sugar, coffee, timber, rum, and gold. The cocoa goes principally to the United States. During the last six months, the crop was 17,000 bags as against 18,000 for the same period in 1897. A bag contains about 110 kilos (242 pounds). Balata goes mostly to Holland, sugar to the United States. The coffee industry is increasing, the product going to Holland. Timber is sent to the Netherlands, rum to England, and gold to various countries, mostly to the Netherlands.

## HARBOR CHARGES, TAXES, ETC.

The custom-house, wharfage, and light dues have been abolished. The expense of any vessel entering and clearing from the port is only \$5. The Government is extending the custom-house wharf, so that better facilities for discharging and loading cargoes will be provided.

A bill is before the colonial assembly to change the tax on incomes and business licenses, which may affect American interests should it pass. A change is also proposed in the gold-mining law.

## COLONIAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Concessions have been applied for, to put in operation street cars and electric lights. A loan of \$1,200,000 has been obtained for drainage and general improvements in the colony.

#### TRANSPORTATION.

The Dutch line has increased its fleet plying between Paramaribo and New York, via West Indian ports. A vessel leaves Paramaribo twice a month. The Royal English mail visits the port every two weeks, with connections at Barbados for New York, Europe, and West Indies. The French mail calls once a month from Demerara and the Islands. A

Government steamer plies between Paramaribo and Demerara, leaving Paramaribo Monday and returning Friday of each week, carrying mails, cargo, and passengers.

# PUBLIC HEALTH AND IMMIGRATION.

The health of the colony is good and the death rate very low.

In addition to the East Indian coolies, immigrants from the Island of Java are being introduced by the Government to work on the sugar estates.

## FRENCH GUIANA.

Placer gold mining is the only industry in the colony and gold the only export. The population is 25,000, exclusive of 8,000 convicts. The population of Cayenne is about 11,000. It is one of the cleanest and best drained cities in this part of the world. Thrift is seen on every hand, and there are no beggars in the city. French is exclusively spoken. France enjoys a preferential tariff rate, yet the United States has a monopoly of trade in flour, salt beef, pork, lard and its compounds, oleo, butter, corn, hay, oats, lumber, petroleum, and sewing machines. Food stuffs from the United States appear to possess qualities sufficient to overcome competition. Their resistance to the prevaling heat and moisture, and the excellence of the packing, are their special merits.

Consular Agent Lelanne, of Cayenne, states that United States food products are the only ones which can be transported to the gold diggings in the interior without spoiling. He reports a new process of dragging the alluvial deposits of the colony, which seems to be a success, as it saves all the gold. Twelve men with one of these drags can wash 75 to 100 tons of dirt per day, the gold being collected by copper amalgamating plates.

# PARAGUAY.

The following report covers matters up to date, except some of the statistics. Figures for 1898 are not yet obtainable, and those for 1897 have not as yet been published. By special permission of the authorities, I have myself copied nearly all the statistics here presented.

Paraguay has an area of about 98,000 square miles, and a population of 600,000. It is divided into 32 counties, governed by chiefs and jus-

tices of peace.

The senators represent 12,000 people each, and the representatives 6,000. They receive £200 a year. The President is General Egusquiza, whose salary is about £1,900 per annum. The vice-president receives £960, and the ministers £600 each.

Asuncion has about 47,000 people. It is the capital of the country, and the chief port. Villa Rica, the next place of importance, is an inland town with about 20,000 people. Concepcion has about 10,000.

# BEVENUE.

The revenue of the Government in 1895 and 1896 was \$5,100,495, and in 1896 and 1897, was increased to about \$5,462,475. The amount avail-

able for public service is about \$3,562,560. The public debt in 1897 was: Internal (paper), \$9,846,278.79; external (gold), \$31,815,680.04. The income of the Government in 1897 was \$6,423,687.53.

# PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, REGULATIONS, ETC.

There are no asylums for lunatics or crazy people; they are sometimes put in the jail. Those who are unable to maintain themselves are allowed to continue begging, but those who are able to work and continue to molest the public, are put in the jail.

Orphans are taken care of in asylums. There is no institution for

the support of superannuated laborers, etc.

The laws of Paraguay on the subject of drunkenness are very good. Anyone found drunk will be fined \$10, paper, and put in jail from one to ten days. Anyone who sells drinks to one manifestly drunk will be charged from \$5 to \$10 the first time, and from \$10 to \$15 the second. Anyone who sells to minors or persons under 16 years of age will be fined \$5 to \$10 the first time, and \$10 to \$15 the second, and will be put under arrest for five or ten days, if he sells enough to the minor to make him drunk.

Except hotels, restaurants, barber shops, drug stores, bakeries, cafés, etc., all business houses are closed from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. on all festival or feast days. Business commences very early, at 6 a.m., and lasts until 11 a.m. It then closes; begins again at 2.30 p.m., and continues

until 5 or 8 p. m.

#### EDUCATION.

Paraguay is making commendable strides in the line of education. As President Egusquiza remarked in his last message to Congress, one-third of the Government income is devoted to this purpose. There are about 390 schools, public and private, in the Republic, with some 2,500 pupils and 700 teachers. The largest schools are situated in Asuncion.

The National University, which prepares young men in all lines, professional or business, has about 700 pupils. Much attention is paid to business training and the higher branches of education. There is also a large school of arts and industries, conducted by the priests, and doing good work teaching printing, bookmaking, binding, carpentry, shoemaking, bookkeeping, etc. It is supported largely by charity, and many wealthy and prominent people contribute to it.

The schools for boys and girls are usually separate. In 1886, a school was founded affording opportunities of coeducation, but in 1894, it was converted into one for girls, being from that date under the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church of America. This school had 75 pupils last year and 82 this.

There is also a Protestant school for boys with about 67 pupils, some 38 being Paraguayans and 29 foreigners. In the girls' school, 33 are

Paraguayans and 21 foreigners.

Another Protestant school is under the auspices of the German residents in Paraguay. The native schools are many, especially in Asuncion. Almost every corner or square has a schoolhouse, and much interest seems manifested in proper training of the young. There is a good opening here for books, printed, of course, in Spanish. There is also a large school devoted to the study of agriculture, which is doing practical work.

#### MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

In the year 1897, the following vessels entered the port of Asuncion:

Nationality.	Number.	Tonnage.	Passen- gers.
Argentine Uruguayan Brasilian National	21	112, 014 6, 010 14, 401 170	2, <b>9</b> 15 104 517 21
Total	97	182, 595	3, 557

# The clearances were:

Nationality.	Number.	Tonnage.	Passen- gers.
Argentine. Uruguayan Brazilian National	20 40	2, 304 3, 800 2, 021 8	4, 801 490 1, 198 27
Total	358	8, 188	6, 511

In 1896, 666 vessels entered the port of Asuncion with 176,638 tonnage, and 613 with 147,640 tonnage cleared for foreign ports. The boats are usually constructed for ocean traffic, although flat bottoms are more convenient. Allow me here to repeat a part of my report of December 31, 1897,¹ and urge upon the attention of American capitalists the profit of putting flat-bottom Mississippi River boats on the thriving River Plate. When the river is high, the boats now in use are all right, but when low, mail and commerce are delayed.

The boats plying from Buenos Ayres to Asuncion are very well equipped, good fare and accommodations being provided. There are three regular lines, leaving Wednesdays and Sundays. They do a good business.

## COMMERCE.

The exportation has been greater than in 1896, while a slight decrease in importation is noticeable:

Year.	Importations (gold).	Exportations (paper).
1895	\$2, 462, 050 2, 786, 000 2, 211, 465	\$12, 728, 627 12, 292, 000 14, 467, 771

The principal articles of export are hay, cotton, nuts, pineapples, rice, horns, bananas, coffee, bark of carabay, etc., barley, wax, hair, cocoa, skins, cuttings of hides, bones, woods, corn, peanuts, mandioca, cups for maté (tea), molasses, honey, oranges, palms, santa and rosewood, Irish potatoes, grindstones, feathers, dyewoods, medicine roots, watermelons, silk, vegetables, tobacco, bamboos, tomatoes, grains, yerba, ibira, and sarsaparilla.

The following are manufactured in Paraguay: Oil, extract of orange flowers, alcohol, upholstery, starch, slippers, counters and shelves,

sawdust, drinks (ginger ale, etc.), baskets, rum, hay, charcoal, sifters, cigars, cigarettes, curves and knees (wood), sweets, ties (for railroads), brooms, flour, macaroni, matches, biscuits, crackers, fats, soap, bricks, liquors, lucro (pounded corn), saddles, combs, posts, cheese, spokes (of wheels), wheels, chairs, floorings, boards, wooden pegs or plugs, tiles (for roofing), bran (of mandioca), candles, vinegar, and wines in small quantities.

Of hides, one house (Christians Heisecke) alone exported 60,000 in

1897. About 200,000 hides were exported last year.

Résumé of the importations and exportations from the custom-houses of Paraguay in 1897.

	Imports.				Exports.			
houses. With 1	Ordinary articles.		Articles in pack- ages.		Ordinary articles.		Articles in packages.	
	Free of duty.	With duty.	Free of duty.	With duty.	Free of duty.	With duty.	Free of duty.	
central cus- tom house villa Concep- tion	216, 822			<b>\$8, 838. 18</b>	\$8, <b>69</b> 8, 576. 07	\$1, 312, 034. 14 2, 568, 435. <b>3</b> 0		<b>\$45, 24</b> 8. 7
Total		461, 614. 65	12, 798, 10	8, 838. 18	10, 519, 110. 12	3, 880, 469. 44	22, 943. 20	45, 248. 7

### DUTIES.

During the year 1897, duties received by the custom-houses of the Republic of Paraguay amounted to \$3,916,651.35 from imports and \$1,033,660 from exports, distributed as follows:

Duties.	Amount (pa- per).	Duties.	Amount (pa- per).
Duties accruing to the Government (gold) Additional 5 per cent (gold) Additional 4 per cent (paper money) Additional 8 per cent (paper money) Duties from packages Duties of storage rent in customhouse Duties from unloading vessels, etc. Duties, interior (stamps, etc.)	\$2, 981, 938, 69 561, 744, 54 68, 697, 36 51, 522, 85 38, 686, 44 7, 352, 41 91, 154, 89 116, 555, 17	Duties from packages	\$631.07 427, 163.82 260, 087.00 5, 287.44 200.00 518.87 186, 184.78 203, 587.02

## CENTRAL COMMERCIAL.

This organization was founded May 7, 1898, and is the only one in Paraguay. It has for its objects to establish telegraphic service which will permit comparison of quotations and of current prices of foreign products, with those of Paraguay; to name correspondents to transmit information and general data; to collect all statistics as to the

commerce and resources of the country; to form a list of prices current, which will be under the care of a special commission, and to employ means for settlement of debts, etc., by arbitration or in any way that will save time and expense.

The supervising commission is composed of 6 wholesale merchants, 3 owners of industries, 3 retail merchants, 1 broker, 1 maritime agent, 1 insurance agent, 1 banker or chief of a money-changing house, and 2

other members, farmers or the like.

This organization promises to be of great service to trade in Paraguay. It is an association of business men something on the order of our exchanges, and would gladly communicate with all American exchanges.

I submit translation of a letter from the secretary in reply to my

inquiry for commercial information:

ASUNCION, August 1, 1898.

Mr. John Ruffin, Consul.

SIR: It gives me pleasure to give you a list of the articles principally exported from Paraguay, the natural products and fruits, as well as the manufactures, most of which are sent to Brazil.

Importation has been varied. I send you a complete list of all the articles imported into the country, with the duties, etc., imposed.<sup>2</sup>

The imports come from Germany, Spain, France, England, etc.

Yours, truly,

NARCISO M. ACURA.

The following is a translation of articles similar to those which appear in the daily papers:

Beef for consumption was sold to-day at \$95 [paper] per head. Corn for eating purposes sold at \$3.20 [paper] per aroba [25 pounds]. Mr. John N. Ruffin, consul of the United States of America, sent various business periodicals, catalogues, etc., to the reading saloon.

The directors will meet August 5.

Money to-day quoted as follows: Gold, 761; Uraguayan dollar, 818; Argentine paper, 274; Brazilian, 230.

That is, \$1 gold is equal to \$7.61 of Paraguyan paper. I bespeak for this organization the attention of American business men. dent is Mr. A. Plate, general manager of the Mercantile Bank.

## Post-office movement in 1897.

	Letters.	Printed matter.	Cards.	Official.	Regis- tered.	Pack- ages.	Total.
City service	2, 625	11, 981	2, 452	858	2		17, 918
Sent	68, 596	21, 344	3, 319	6,854	11, 929	296	112, 348
Received	100, 511	109, 750	922	255	11, 208	614	223, 260
Interior:	200,022	200,			,	1	,
Sent	77, 980	174, 185	13, 188	80, 886	3, 110	195	305, 541
Received	96, 774	7, 607	16, 616	10, 507	8, 477	14	139, 991
Last hour:	00,	,,,,,,,	,	20,000	-,		200,002
Sent	40, 036	65, 255	8, 460	1,747	l	1	115, 498
Received	14, 139	450	5, 050	782			20, 421
Total	400, 661	390, 572	50, 002	57, 901	40, 722	1, 119	934, 977

There are about ninety-five or one hundred post-offices in the Republic. The foreign mail comes by boat about twice a week.

<sup>2</sup> Already stated.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Enumerated under the head of "Commerce" above.

## Telegrams.

	Telegrams.	Words.
Exterior: Sent Received	17, 690 19, 583	334, 665 726, 704
Interior: Sent	7, 755 7, <b>936</b>	113, 657 122, 397
Total	52, 964	1, 297, 417

The telegraph connects Paraguay with Corrientes, in the Argentine Republic, about 360 miles away. From Corrientes, the line runs to Buenos Ayres, and Paraguay is thus connected with the outside world. Occasionally, the line gets broken, but the service is generally prompt and regular.

# AGRICULTURE.

The following table shows the distribution of cultivation in 1897:

	Linos.1
Tobacco	582, 254
Sugar cane	670, 762
Rice	245, 959
Corn	2, 365, 491
Mandioca.	2, 489, 161
Beans	962, 740
Garlic and onions	85, 358
Irish and sweet potatoes	116, 286
Coffee plants	343, 407
Peanuts	406, 610
Cotton	120, 899
Green peas	62, 677
Beans	53, 134
	,

Paraguayan soil is among the best and most productive in South America. Very little labor is necessary to bring forth a bounteous harvest. The extensive plains afford opportunities for cattle raising. There is always a ready sale for beef and live stock; in fact, this is the staple wealth of the country. The number of cattle, fowl, etc., may be stated as follows:

Cattle (horned), cows, etc	1, 744, 000
Horses	182, 833
Mules Sheep Goats	13, 660
Sheep	117, 248
Goats	49, 667
Asses	9, 058
Hogs	35, 159
A8808	900, 754

The cattle are simply marked and turned out into the big ranches to feed themselves. The ranches are inclosed by wire fences, and in this line, there is a good opening for imports from the United States.

<sup>1 1</sup> lino = 250 feet.

#### CRIME.

The following table will show the security of business, and how free, comparatively speaking, Paraguay is from store robbery, burglary, etc.:

Nationality.	Homi- cide.	Bank- rupts.	Theft of cattle.	Rob- bers.	Bur- glars.	For infliction of severe wounds	_	Forgers.	Other causes.
Paraguayan	1 <u>4</u> 6	2	22 1	15 7	9	86 45	2	2	215 25
Brazilian	8		1	2		3 1			ī
English	1 1	1	5	2		1 12 3	1		7 2
French	2	·····	1	1 1		1			<del>7</del>
Other nations	2			i		i			
Total	29	3	31	31	9	154	3	2	257

# BANKRUPTCY LAW, ETC.

To those interested in the mercantile laws of Paraguay, the following may be of service:

(1) To cease to pay one's debts constitutes the condition or cause of

bankruptcy.

(2) Only merchants, or companies acting as such, are susceptible of bankruptcy. There is a mercantile registry, in which the names of all merchants should be inscribed. The advantage of registering is that the merchant's books, kept according to law, are regarded as proof against the debtor. Whether registered or not, the merchant can become a bankrupt.

(3) A merchant can only be declared bankrupt by the commercial court, there being three courts: The commercial (covering commerce, freight, etc.), civil, and criminal. The judge of the commercial court is Dr. Legal. The civil court contains two departments, the judges being Drs. Gonzales and Bobadilla. These hold their terms of office, not for

life, but with the term of the President, four years.

(4) Request for declaration of bankruptcy must be solicited from the

commercial judge by the creditors or by the bankrupt himself.

(5) There are three classes of bankruptcy: Casual, culpable, and fraudulent. The casual is caused by such accidents as fire, etc. The culpable is when books are out of order, when one has not registered as a merchant, etc. Fraudulent is the same as elsewhere.

(6) Whenever one is bankrupt he is immediately sent to jail, whereupon the commercial court decides under what kind of bankruptcy he

is to be classed. He can be released if he obtains security.

(7) Reinstatement in a culpable case can be effected only after the bankrupt has paid his bills to the creditors. In case of casualty, reinstatement can be promptly secured by a decree of the judge of the commercial court. The bankrupt in a fraudulent case goes to prison for a term of years. All debts of bankrupts must be cleared or paid before they can reenter business.

(8) The legal rate of interest is 6 per cent in absence of agreement, in all matters not commercial, the mercantile rate being 12 per cent; but if a contract is made to pay 20 or 25 per cent, the law will not intervene

#### OPENINGS FOR INVESTMENT.

For persons having capital, Paraguay offers good inducements in the line of interest. Of course, here and elsewhere care should be given to the proper arrangements of papers, securities, etc.

#### IMMIGRATION.

The Government has very liberal immigration laws, and offers every possible inducement to immigrants. In correction of an impression that the Government will pay passage from a European or American country to Paraguay, I wish to say that the Government only pays the immigrant's passage from Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic; maintains him five days in the immigrant hotel, then pays his passage, including luggage, agricultural implements, and household goods (which enter free of duty), to the colony or spot of his choice. The Government grants to each adult immigrant 60 cents, paper, a day (to children about 30 cents) for three months, and if necessary, for three months more.

For fuller information, any person can communicate with Mr. Santos, chief of the bureau of immigration, or the minister of foreign affairs, Mr. José S. Decond, both of whom speak English readily.

For the information of many who write here inquiring about the colonies, and for those business men who desire some acquaintance with the small towns near Asuncion, I submit the following statistics of immigrants for the year 1897:

Nationality.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
English German French (talian A ustrian Spanish Argentine Syavise Hollander Uruguayan American	28 17 10 39 4 10 7 8 2 1	19 5 4 2 2 2 2 6	12 1 1 2 3 8 15 1	3 5 2 1 1 2 18	65 28 37 44 10 17 46 9
Total	127	41	39	32	231

Occupation.	Number.	Occupation.	Number.
Agriculturists. Day laborers Teachers Bookbinders. Carpenters Machinists Pharmaciats.	14 4 2 4 2	Shoemakers Tinners Cooks Educators  Total Without professions	137
Filteramiths	1 2	Children	239

Of these 239, 90 paid their own fares, 149 had their passages given by the Government, and all had expenses paid at the immigrant hotel, amounting to \$500, gold.

# CONDITION OF THE COLONIES.

The following statistics are for the year 1897:

# COLONIA GONZALEZ.

Adults	267
Children	234
Omini 60	
Total	501
Horned cattle	4, 472
Horses	39
Domestic animals	5, 976
Squares fenced in	3, 091
Squares cultivated	502
Fruit-tree plants	56, 674
Coffee plants	54, 211
<del>-</del>	-
The above is a German colony and is the summer resort of Parabeing situated on a cool lake. It furnishes almost all the butter den produce, etc., to Asuncion.	guay, , gar-
COLONIA NUEVA GERMANIA.	
Men	30
Women	
Children	
Total	85
Cultivated lands:	
Cornplots	20
Coffee	
Mandiocado	
Irish potatoesdo	
Sugar canedodo	13
Tobaccodo	
Yerba do	
Stock:	
Horned cattle	1, 340
Mares	62
Hogs	58
•	
COLONIA VILLA HAYRS.	
This colony is but a few miles up the Paraguay River from Asuand is named in honor of President Rutherford B. Hayes.	ncio <b>n</b> ,
Plantations:	
Sugar-cane plots	280
Lucern fields	8
Cotton fields	.7
Castor plants	13
Coffee plants	3,800
Fruit plantsBanana plants	2, 200 12, 000
Stock:	12, 000
Horned cattle	5, 580
Horses.	5, 580 400
Sheep	320
Hogs	120
AIVEN	140

# COLONIA NUEVA AUSTRALIA.

This colony was	founded on the idea of holding everything to be
common property.	Its members came principally from Australia.

common property. Its members came principally from Australia	le .
Men	
Women	
Total	. 92
Cultivated plots	62
Coffee plants	. 2.000
Pineapple plants	- 500
Banana plants	
Cattle, horned	
Hogs	
<b>—</b>	
COLONIA 25TH OF NOVEMBER.	
Inhabitants	. 912
Plots of cultivated land	. 1,200
Horned cattle	
Goats	. 70
Sheep	
_	
COLONIA ELISA.	
Adults	73
Children	53
Total	126
Cultivated plots of land	212
Fruit-tree plants	136, 152
Coffee plants	109
Horned cattle	56 22
Fowls	5 <b>2</b> 8

#### COLONIA COSMOS.

This is an English colony. There are some 70 plots of cultivated land. They are planted in corn, mandioca, Irish potatoes, rice, tobacco, peanuts, and sugar cane. The number of plants, cattle, etc., is as follows:

Orange plants	2, 320
Banana plants.	1, 300
Coffee plants	
Yerba plants	
Fruit-tree plants	
Horned cattle	
Horses	21
Hogs	21
Fowls	360

The Government of Paraguay ceased to pay fares from Europe and other points, because immigrants availed themselves of the passage to Buenos Ayres and there stopped.

#### RAILROADS.

The Central Paraguayan Railway has 41 coaches, 158 cars, and 15 engines.

Passengers carried from November 1, 1896, to October 31, 1897.

Months.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Months.	First class.	Second class.	Third class.
November December January February March April	1, 854 2, 638 2, 311 1, 872 1, 904 1, 901	1, 787 2, 399 1, 799 1, 866 1, 882 1, 597	39, 098 45, 607 40, 575 39, 239 47, 574 39, 270	JuneJulyAugustSeptember	1, 770 1, 962 2, 279 2, 093 2, 882	1, 554 1, 555 1, 726 1, 774 2, 102	85, 585 87, 922 40, 465 88, 770 44, 291
May	2, 079	1, 783	41, 129	Total	25, 496	21, 714	489, 526

Total income of the railroad, including tickets, oargo, baggage, telegrams, etc., for the months named:

# [Paraguayan paper.]

November	. \$71, 340. 97
December	. 88, 347, 26
January	. 69, 241, 26
February	. 66, 692, 60
March	82, 835, 59
April	. 65, 853, 66
-	

# Merchandise carried by the railroad.

	18	96.		1897.			
Article.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	
Woods	2,716	3, 047	2, 567	2, 323	8, 317	2, 454	
Brick, etc	1, 219	1, 211	1, 176	1,027	1, 802	1, 246	
Lime, Portland	83	80	87	85	26	41	
Tobacco	68	56	72	41	48	151	
Fuel	102	122	103	117	147	103	
Timber		181	140	98	186	118	
Corn, etc	79	203	87	106	110	126	
Skins	321	322	327	243	318	204	
Wool	306	237	296	298	242	283	
Liquids	100	95	122	114	89	86	
SaIt	111	100	127	162	147	68	
Yerba (tea)	133	142	125	66	73	19	
Hay		17	39	27		47	
Lucerne	120	130	141	184	50	47	
Starch, etc	105	113	200	178	220	94	
Awning	16	22	15	73	69	56	
Oranges	838	341	15		2	23	
Wire and zinc	31	26	12	l. <b></b>	36	50	
Exports, general	10	9	15	26	14	7	
Articles not classified	96	87	88	107	103	115	
Total	6, 059	6, 401	5, 748	5, 175	6, 585	5, 854	
PackagesNo	9, 286	8, 081	7, 176	7, 415	7, 946	7, 176	
Animals:	ا ۔۔۔ ا				ا ۔۔۔ ا		
LiveNo	310	322	863	301	328	862	
DeadNo	1,847	1, 862	1,805	1,768	1,974	1,683	
Birds and fowls	5,812	5, 271	7,474	4, 144	5, 244	747	
TelegramsNo	797	887	878	604	916	886	
Total	18, 052	19, 523	17, 692	14, 632	16, 388	9, 835	

The grand total of the traffic of the railroad for the months commencing with November, 1896, and ending with April, 1897: Tons carried, 35,412; packages, telegrams, animals, etc., 95,624.

Total income from freight and passenger traffic, \$4,444,311.44 paper, or \$650,000 gold.

It is to be noted that this railroad is only 155 miles long and is the oldest in South America. It is now owned by an English company.

# BUSINESS CONDITIONS.

A man who represents some of the largest business houses in South America that handle United States goods, says the exportations and importations which have passed through his house (Henry Plate, Asuncion, Paraguay) from 1893 to 1897, have amounted to over \$1,000,000 gold, and that during this period of four years, only \$6,000 gold has been lost by bankruptey and other causes.

JOHN N. RUFFIN, Consul.

ASUNCION, August 1, 1898.

# URUGUAY.

# EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The department of statistics has given out the report of exports and imports of Uruguay for the first half of 1898, from January 1 to June 30, inclusive. In connection therewith are presented comparisons with the same periods of the years 1896 and 1897.

Exports and imports, January 1 to June 30, 1896, 1897, and 1898.

EXPORTS.

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Live stock Slaughterbouse products Agricultural products Other products Various Provisions for vessels	17, 090, 216 770, 674 124, 336 6, 553	\$623, 649 16, 017, 486 684, 968 152, 329 2, 790 46, 727	\$224, 704 14, 922, 467 2, 958, 412 100, 907 1, 507 42, 029
Total	19, 142, 110	17, 527, 944	18, 250, 026

#### IMPORTS.

Drinks in general. Comestibles, cereals, and spices Tobaccos and eigars. Stuffs and woven goods Made clothing. Raw material and machinery Various articles. Live stock	148, 157 2, 464, 515 849, 754	\$1, 263, 627 1, 836, 918 92, 612 1, 633, 815 439, 182 2, 445, 036 1, 082, 683 477, 332	\$1, 475, 971 2, 287, 598 111, 521 2, 587, 406 743, 541 8, 136, 235 1, 314, 096 1, 658, 009
Total	18, 485, 782	9, 271, 205	13, 246, 372

The year 1897 was marked by civil war, and hence the greatly reduced total for the period named. It will be seen that the total of commercial transactions for the half year of 1898 shows an increase of \$4,717,000 over that of 1897, which brings this period up to an average

but little below that of previous years, in which this showing was made:

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1893	\$26, 159, 098	1896.	\$32, 577, 840
1894	34, 021, 520	1897.	26, 797, 175
1895	32, 667, 381	1898.	31, 514, 898

Attention is directed to the steadily decreasing export of slaughterhouse products. Examination of the official reports for the past five years, for the first half of each year, shows this result:

Year.	Amount.	Decrease.
1894 1895 1896 1897 1897	\$18, 772, 494 17, 346, 386 17, 090, 216 16, 017, 486 14, 922, 467	\$1, 426, 108 256, 170 1, 072, 730 1, 095, 019

It is only fair to say that the war with Spain has been an agent in this great decrease, but this does not altogether serve as an explanation. It is found that American products are steadily supplanting competitors in the Cuban and Brazilian markets, where much of the export from Uruguay goes. In the civil war of 1897, there was no great destruction of herds, so that the decrease can not be charged to this.

In purely agricultural products—wheat and corn—there has been a steady, but sure, increase, the exports for the first half of 1898 amounting to \$2,958,412, the largest in the history of the Republic. Examination shows that every year, more and more land is brought under cultivation along the lines of railway, farm products having proven more remunerative than cattle or sheep. Especially has this been the case in small "estancias," where the cost of operation in stock has been too high, while with grain, with the good prices prevailing, profit has followed, save in the "locust" years of 1896 and 1897. A steady increase in wheat and corn for export may be safely counted upon; the locust plague alone will prevent it.

# VITAL STATISTICS.

The direction general of the civil registration has issued its reports for 1897, showing the number of marriages, births, deaths, and other facts touching the population of the Republic. I condense the tables as follows:

#### MARRIAGES.

Recorded marriages in 1896 Recorded marriages in 1897	
Decrease in 1897	1. 327

# Birthe, year 1897.

	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.
Kales	10, 585 10, 298	8, 11; 2, 97
Total	20, 878	6, 09
Cotal number of births Percentage illegitimate. Cotal births in 1896. Decrease in 1897 Illegitimates recognized in 1897 Illegitimates recognized in 1896 Decreased recognized in 1896	•••••••	
Stillborn : Males Females	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	436
Totalsame for 1896	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Deaths, year 1897.		

	Natives.	Foreign.	Unknown.
Males Females	. 4, 645 4, 462	2, 058 1, 018	30
Grand total reported in 1897 Grand total reported in 1896 Excess of births over deaths			12, 222 12, 776

The population of the Republic is now calculated at 824,512, on a census taken several years ago, deemed to be substantially correct.

ALBERT W. SWALM, Consul.

MONTEVIDEO, August 31, 1898.

# SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

#### COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS OF URUGUAY.

Pursuant to instructions and consular regulations, a brief report on commercial conditions of Uruguay and their relations to the United States is herewith submitted.

In a preliminary way, it should be stated that business in the Republic has been seriously interfered with by the political conditions of the past two years. On August 25, 1897, the then President, Idiarte Borda, was "removed" by assassination. Don Juan Lindolfo Cuestas, president of the senate, assumed executive power in accordance with the constitution, but not at the wish of congress. This led to bickering, and finally, on February 17, 1898, congress was dissolved, President Cuestas assumed full powers, appointed a council of state of 88 representative men, and the Government proceeded in that way. On July 4, 1898, political events culminated in an attempt at revolution by the mutiny of some of the military forces in the city district, in quelling which many were killed and wounded. From February to July, there was constant unrest and turmoil, seriously affecting busi-

ness conditions. Elections for members of congress will be held in November, and that body elects the President, who will be inaugurated in March, 1899, for a term of four years, and if these events can be accomplished in a peaceful way, American trade will be greatly benefited

thereby.

No official statistics for the first half of 1898 are available touching imports from the United States to Uruguay, but it is known that the imports are larger in lumber, oil, agricultural implements, and sundry items, than the exports to our ports. The total exports were \$2,227,840.35, which included the two quarters of 1898, as follows: Third quarter, \$596,922.17; fourth quarter, \$330,100.34; a total of \$927,022.51. Of this amount, hides represented an invoice value of \$677,818.58; bones, horsehair, glue stock, wool, ostrich feathers, meat products, and whale catchings make up the remainder. No wool was sent out in the last quarter.

Careful inquiry among the importing houses, in the lines of staple cotton goods, agricultural implements, household hardware, lamps, revolvers, and arms, shows a small increase in orders, but the uncertain political conditions impede trade. In lumber, of course, there is no competitor with the United States. In refined kerosene, some Baltic oil has been imported, but its quality is adversely commented on in

comparison with the American grades sold in this market.

In my report of October 3,1 the success of American coal in River Plate

ports is fully treated.

United States bicycles are slowly making their way here, and will hold their own. There is competition, that can be overcome, with a very cheap foreign machine. When an American bicycle depot is established here, such as foreign machines have, the trade will develop in a much more satisfactory way. In its practical work, the United States bicycle has been found satisfactory in this section of South America, and holds a higher reputation than foreign makes.

The total of cattle and meat products exported from Uruguay for the first half of 1898 is given out officially at \$14,922,467, which, of course, covers the main yield and exports for the year. The unofficial reports for the weeks since June 30 show a great loss in value and volume. These products cover all hides, skins, bones, horns, hoofs, jerked beef,

meat extracts—in fact all that emanates from slaughterhouses.

In this connection, I can not forbear again mentioning the item of tasajo, or jerked beef. The annual value of this product for the last seven years averages \$4,000,000, gold. There has been exported to Cuba every year some 3,000 tons of this jerked beef, or the product of about 33,000 head of cattle. A very considerable amount has also found its way to Porto Rico, but the changed political conditions of these two islands, it is expected by the slaughterhouse men here, will cause an opening for American products in those markets. It is frankly stated that the American method of meat curing is superior in its way, and that while tasajo, or jerked beef, may not be presented there in the shape in which it comes from this market, meat will be offered in a more palatable form, of much more value as a food and at less cost. It seems that the Spanish customs tariffs on this product have been influenced by the producers of jerked beef, and have operated against the barreled or canvased product from the United States. In the natural order of events, it is expected by producers here that matters will be adjusted on a more even scale, which, with the superior quality

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Advance Sheets, No. 303, December 20, 1898; Consular Reports, No. 222, March, 1899.

of the American product, and the nearness of the market to the source of supply, will give it wholly to American producers. This will leave Brazil as the only customer for this product of Uruguay. Comment is now made in the public press on the absence of all treaties between Uruguay with the United States, by which this product of Uruguay may find a favored entrance, as being an article not made by any other

cattle-producing country in the world in a large way.

Canned products of the United States, such as fruits, salmon, clams, and lobster, evaporated fruits, now appear in this market in greater quantities than last year. The very heavy duty, however, will prevent any general use, as the retail price is above the reach of the masses. When canned peaches and apples are held at from 40 to 60 cents, gold, per can, retail, about 90 per cent of all tables will not know them. Since 78 per cent of the funds necessary for Government finances come from duties collected at the custom-houses, and there is a population of only 850,000 to supply, the reason for high and practically prohibitive duties will be apparent.

United States manufacturers are winning their way slowly but surely in Uruguay. My predecessors in consular work here have given much useful information as to the local trade, and it has borne good results, but the establishment of a distinctively American warehouse would be one of the most successful ventures in the interest of our trade that could be named. I speak from practical observation here, where the French and Germans, as well as the English, show their handiwork of every kind and character, ready to supply the needs of the

population.

ALBERT W. SWALM, Consul.

MONTEVIDEO, October 14, 1898.

#### DECLARED EXPORTS, URUGUAY.

Value of exports declared for the United States at Montevideo during the year ended June 30, 1898.

Article.					
	Sept. 80.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.
Bones	\$16, 462. 88	\$10, 532. 80 98, 75	\$28, 016. 46		\$55, 012. 14 93. 75
Glue stock	3, 734. 47 225, 962, 10	6, 934. 68 754, 785. 08	8, 523. 77 380, 467, 06	\$4, 998. 41 297, 351. 32	23, 291. 28 1, 658, 515. 71
Horse hair Ostrich feathers	53, 124, 14 1, 428, 07	87, 783. 48	13, 299. 43 1, 571. 53	10, 842, 80	185, 049, 85 2, 999, 60
Skins		2, 287. 64 26, 198. 12	5, 597. 37 11, 732. 19	1, 063. 87 1, 989. 58	8, 948. 88 37, 930. 81 1, 989. 58
Whale oil and bone		61, 504. 39	147, 714. 87	13, 854. 16	13, 854, 16 208, 218, 76
Total	300, 711. 66	900, 106. 18	496, 922. 18	880, 100, 84	2, 227, 840. 85

# VENEZUELA.

# LA GUAIRA.

Referring to circular dated August 5, in regard to commerce and industries of this country, I inclose official statistics covering the first half of this year.

R. SCHUNCK, Vice-Consul.

LA GUAIRA, October 8, 1898.

Imports through the port of La Guaira during the first six months of the year 1898.

[Figures ar	e in	round	numbers.]
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Goods.								
Goods.	United States.	Germany.	France.	Italy.	England.	Spain.	Holland.	Colombia.
Agricultural im-	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
plements	86, 000	19,000	1, 700		188,000		18, 000	
Beer	<b>32,</b> 000	368,000			86, 000	110		
Beef, salted	24,000	47,000	- <i></i>	600		280		
Baize	8, 000	1,600	<u>-</u>		24,000		35	700
Blankets	20, 000	5, 000	7, 000	800	18, 000	260	4, 000	
Books, blank and							11 000	ļ
_ printed	4,000	4,000	12,000	8,000	2, 500	2, 000	11,000	
Butter	27,000	51,000	1,800	600	20,000		6,000	
Biscuits	50, 000	87,000	800 141, 000	2,000 27,000	39, 000 38, 000	84, 000	2,000	
Canned goods	55, 000 20, 000	30, 000 210, 000	8,000	289,000	5, 500	62,000	7,000	
Cereals	6,000	1,000	9,000	160	0,000	02,000	1,000	
Seeds		4, 162, 000	45, 000	100	7, 986, 000			
Copper, manufac-	1, 181, 000	a, 102, 000	=0,000		,, 000, 000			
tured	4,000	200	1,000	4,000	6,000			
Candies and pre-	4, 000	200	1,000		4,000			
served fruits	31, 000	9,000	80,000	24,000	10,700	9, 000	370	
Cheese	878	75,000	5,000	11,000			52,000	
Cotton goods	239, 000	220,000	289,000		1, 135, 000		182, 000	
Drugs and medi-		,	,		1		1	
cines	180,000	539, 000	12,000	7,000	54,000	8, 000	3,000	
Enameled ware	12,000	28,000	3,000		74,000		17, 000	
Earthenware, glass-	•	·						1
ware	5,000	147, 000	11,000	4,000	19,000		*********	
Fancy goods	190	5,000	3,800		500	700		
Fruits	9, 000						*******	
Flour	746, 000			·			<b>26, 0</b> 00	
Furniture, marble	320, 000	228, 000	24,000	159,000	20,000	25,000		
Hardware	117, 000	109,000	69,000	11,000	1,700	8,000 1,000	20,000	
Hams	154, 000	900	120	4,000 3,000	1,500	1,000	200	300
Hats		7, 00C	8, 600	3,000	51,000	100	106,000	300
Iron, bars, etc Kerosene	78, 700				51,000		200, 000	
Lard	9 884 000							
Laces	1, 400	4, 700	8, 300		5, 000		900	
Machinery	135,000	527, 000	8, 300	1	95,000		126,000	
Oil, olive	900	1,000	21,000	154,000	15, 600	28, 000		
Onions, rye, pota-	-	1,000	2.,	-5.,		,	1	
toes	438, 500	! <b></b>	65,000	<b></b>	'			
Pasteboard, manu-	,		l ,	i	1		1	1
factured		600	2,000		700		<b></b>	
Pickles, olives, etc.	2,000	1,800	9,000	9,000	12,000	12,000		ļ
Perfumery	8,000	18,000	39,000	300	4,000			
Paper, straw, letter,								1
etc	88, 000	418, 000	20,000	4,000	18,000	30,000		
Railroad materials.	21,000	185,000			812,000			
Rope and twine	110,000	89, 800	6, 400	1,000	4, 800		50	
Rubber, manufac-		100	E00		200			l
_tared	2,000	160	500	EO EOO	49, 000	4,700	2, 600	
Rice	31,000	2, 119, 000	13,000	58, 500	22, 600	1.900		
Stationery	<b>20</b> , 000	44,000 21,000	8,000	12,000	1, 200	6,000		!
Spices	82,000 17,000	25, 700	4,000	12,000	42,000		672, 000	
Stearine	11,000	۵۵, ۱۵۵	=,000				1 .	
Starch, corn, mai-	2,000	2,400	8, 800	l. <b></b>	500	l	50	
Specie	200		100		l		l	
~		106,000			150,000			
Soda, caustic, rosin.			4,000	800	600	200	180	



Imports through the port of La Guaira during the first six months of the year 1898—Continued.

Goods.	United States.	Germany.	France.	Italy.	England.	Spain.	Holland.	Colombia.
Tobacco, cigars, etc	Pounds. 72, 000	Pounds.	Pounds. 6, 800	Pounds. 21, 500	Pounds.	Pounds. 140, 000	Pounds.	Pounds.
Tools	25, 000	24, 000	8, 600	100	120, 500		5,000	
thread	1, 900	24, 000	10, 500	200	48, 000	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
ings	5, 600	18,700	27, 800	12, 900	7, 800	11, 000	600, 000	
Woolen goods	82,000	11,700 7,500	12, 500	560	11, 800			
Wine and liquors Instruments, mu-	5, 800	29,000	621, 000	501, 000	15,000	924, 000	5, 900	
sical	\$00 319, 600	322,000	1, 700 78, 000	1,300	670 157, 000	180, 600	85, 000	

# Imports through the ports of L2 Guaira, etc.—Continued. RECAPITULATION.

Countries.	Packages.	Pounds.	Cost of invoices.	Cost of duties.
United States Germany France Italy England Spain Holland Colombia	66, 690 36, 298 10, 688 119, 513 18, 626 10, 191	11, 430, 567 10, 347, 539 1, 648, 415 1, 389, 400 10, 895, 684 1, 518, 558 1, 412, 154 1, 107	\$710, 395 421, 443 429, 116 114, 286 410, 687 160, 577 129, 607 913	\$538, 145 164, 160 166, 799 41, 849 218, 526 67, 003 51, 917
Total	427, 844	38, 593, 359	2, 376, 974	1, 249, 186

## SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

Under date of January 10, 1899, Consul Goldschmidt writes from La Guayra:

I give below statistics concerning business at this port during the past year. I have collected them with great pains and at considerable expense.

General review of imports at the custom-house at La Guayra during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

Month.	Number of pack- ages.	Weight in kilograms.a	Amount of invoices.
1897.			
July	58, 381	3, 896, 405	\$410, 664
August	56, 827	4, 371, 733	875, 885
September		2, 749, 829	812, 391
October	53, 286	5, 760, 630	871, 215
November	52, 950	5, 780, 968	880, 908
December		4, 913, 904	325, 937
Total	312, 006	27, 509, 331	2, 177, 000
1898.			
January	57,047	8, 210, 675	468, 123
February	142,772	8, 277, 175	351, 204
March	54, 836	4, 124, 002	365, 917
April	48, 141	4, 759, 268	548, 591
May	73, 755	3, 661, 413	312, 854
June	50, 791	2, 641, 535	343, 503
Total for year	738, 848	49, 183, 899	4, 557, 192

Total exports through the custom-house at La Guayra during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

Month.	Number of pack- ages.	Weight in kilograms.	Amount of invoices.
July	17, 584 13, 410 11, 826 8, 868	749, 875 675, 231 496, 071 253, 808 223, 578 216, 798	\$135, 175 140, 262 86, 966 54, 181 51, 187 58, 728
Total	83, 078	2, 614, 861	526, 339
January February March April May June	39, 958 66, 572	965, 198 1, 888, 741 3, 421, 444 4, 686, 509 8, 200, 622 1, 889, 085	217, 342 413, 522 761, 355 938, 982 688, 840 896, 625
Total for year	417, 418	18, 666, 455	3, 943, 005

# Coastwise shipping through the port of La Guayra during the first six months of 1898.

		om ports in zuela.	Left for ports in Venezuela.	
Montb.	Number of packages.	Value of merchan- dise.	Number of packages.	Value of merchan- dise.
January February March April May June	1, 406, 133 2, 099, 388 1, 989, 838	\$110, 120 119, 336 186, 200 180, 144 182, 013 115, 148	223, 625 310, 124 416, 786 569, 620 812, 684 456, 795	\$132, 761 138, 794 270, 815 196, 222 217, 486 127, 857
Total	11, 337, 925	892, 961	2, 789, 584	1, 083, 915

Total shipments of coffee and cocoa from the port of La Guayra during the year ended December 31, 1898, were: Coffee, 245,101 bags, weight, 30,256,911 pounds; cocoa, 97,781 bags, weight, 11,466,078 pounds; skins, 594 bales, weight, 89,729 pounds; hides, 92,879, weight, 2,091,112 pounds; sabadilla, 1,659 bags, weight, 171,769 pounds.

The total amount of duties collected by the custom-house at La Guayra during 1893 was \$3,036,969.

Arrival of steamships in La Guayra during the year ending December 31, 1898.

Month.	American.	British.	German.	French.	Dutch.	Italian.	Spanish.	Total.
January February	7 6	8	4 5	8 7	4	3 2	1	34
March	5 5	7 8 8	4	3 7 5	4	2 2 2	1	2 3 2
May June July		ž	5	5	4 5	2 2		22 24
August September October	2 1	8	6	6	6	2 2	1	1: 2: 2:
November December	7 6	77	6	6	6	2 2		3
Total	39	84	56	70	57	25	5	82

Comparative exports of coffee from the three principal ports of Venezuela during the last four years ending September 30, 1898.

Year.	La Guayra.	Puerto Ca- bello.	Maracaibo.	Total.
1894-95. 1895-96. 1896-97. 1897-98.	18, 962, 576	Pounds. 30, 959, 848 31, 561, 823 25, 912, 423 26, 335, 209	Pounds. 47, 249, 234 59, 605, 669 56, 885, 373 59, 809, 253	Pounds. 106, 375, 519 118, 084, 428 101, 760, 372 114, 820, 487

### MARACAIBO.

I forward herewith report on the commercial relations of this consular district, for the first six months of the year 1898.

I regret to say that no pleasing news can be given; the civil war in Venezuela, the war between the United States and Spain, the small-pox epidemic all over the country, and the unprecedented low prices of the main staple, coffee, had the most depressing influence upon trade. The withdrawal of regular steamship communication had also a very bad effect.

The quantity of coffee brought to market decreased during the civil war, as most of the river and lake steamers were used by the Government. These drawbacks are now over, peace is restored, and were it not for the low coffee prices, better times could be hoped for.

Money has been very scarce and could not be obtained to transact business. Of course, the very large houses have not suffered so much, but many of the smaller firms have felt the stringency of the money market.

It is true that there is a bank at Maracaibo, but this institution has only a limited capital and lends money chiefly on real estate. When it is considered that about 500,000 quintals (1,102,300 pounds) of coffee are shipped yearly from this consular district, not counting the great trade in cacao, hides, skins, and other products, it seems that three to four large banking houses could do a permanent and lucrative business here; but strange to say, the locality has not yet attracted the attention of banking institutions abroad.

In many of my reports I have spoken of the natural riches of Venezuela, and especially of the western part. There are lakes of asphalt and all kinds of minerals in abundance, the most valuable woods, and fertile soil.

A few miles from Maracaibo, on the other side of the lake, are lands on which for thirty years sugar cane has given satisfactory returns without being replanted. Corn gives two rich crops a year on uncultivated lands. Rice, which is mostly imported, can be cultivated with good success.

The shores of the large Lake of Maracaibo are well adapted for cocoatree plantations, as well as for banana cultivation, yet hardly anything is done in these lines, as the people have not the means to develop the riches of the country.

Cotton can be planted with success, the soil being especially adapted to produce a long, silky fiber. To-day, no attention is paid to this lucrative industry; all cotton goods are imported from Europe and the United States. All that is needed is foreign capital to open the many branches of industry.

Venezuela has a gold standard and fluctuations of the money market are little known. Under the government of Gen. Ignacio Andrade, now

President of Venezuela, this country is bound to prosper, and I am convinced that he would most gladly assist any American capitalist or

manufacturer willing to start enterprises.

I have lately received many letters from parties engaged in the raising of cattle, asking information about this industry in Venezuela and if I believe this country suitable for stock raising. From my long residence here and personal observation, I can fully recommend this country for such purposes. Abundance of fine grazing lands can be had for very low prices, in localities suitable for foreigners, among kind and peaceable people. What is required for success in this industry is to take personal care of the business, and not leave it in the hands of irresponsible persons. I would also recommend the raising of goats, which give large returns; the meat can be salted, dried, and sold to the people of the Cordillera, and the skins will find a ready market in the United States.

There is only one new industry established here, a shoe factory with

American machinery.

I would have been pleased to forward statistics of imports into this consular district, but I can not obtain them; they are sent at once by the custom-house authorities to Caracas.

E. H. PLUMACHER, Consul.

MARACAIBO, October 13, 1898.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

I submit a report upon the commercial condition of this consular district, and I beg to refer to the inclosed statistical report for the year ending December, 1898, giving the principal articles shipped during the year to the United States:

#### COFFEE.

The quantity of coffee shipped from this port has greatly increased, notwithstanding internal difficulties and the civil war in Venezuela during the last year, but the price is to-day lower than during the last twenty years.

In 1896, there was shipped through this consular office 51,499,398

pounds of coffee, at a declared value of \$7,984,959.43, gold.

In 1897, there went with consular invoices to the United States 52,503,520 pounds, at a value of \$6,569,693.16, gold.

During the last twelve months, there were sent 55,140,533 pounds of

coffee, at a declared value of only \$5,070,038.94, gold.

These figures speak for themselves. Notwithstanding the increased quantity forwarded, the returns in money have diminished by the round sum of \$2,914,920.49 in two years.

The depression in the value of coffee seems to be periodical, and therefore better times are hoped for in the future; yet, it can not be denied that it is very hard on the coffee planters and on the merchants who advance the money to the planters, and on commerce here generally. Coffee is the main staple of this consular district.

The production seems to be on the increase in all coffee-growing countries, but Maracaibo coffee is known for its superiority over other

coffees; it is very often sold as coming from Java.

#### HIDES AND SKINS.

The export of hides becomes larger from year to year. In 1894, the exports to the United States, according to the invoice value declared, were \$18,314.28, gold. The year 1896 showed an increase to \$52,184.84. During the calendar year 1897, the export was \$72,850.60, gold, while during the last year, ending December, 1898, 804,967 pounds of hides,

at a value of \$91,682.95, gold, were shipped.

In regard to the export of skins to the United States, a considerable improvement is also noted. During the last calendar year, exports from this port amounted to 174,924 pounds, at a declared value of \$26,069.92, gold, while in 1897, the value was \$14,986.86, and in 1896, \$12,499.29. As there are now at this place commercial houses which make a specialty of the purchase of skins, there will be, no doubt, a greater increase of exportation, and more care will be taken in the packing and selection of the skins for foreign markets.

#### BALSAM COPAIBA.

The export of this valuable article is also on the increase, yet it is not by any means what it could be, in view of the great unexplored forests of this consular district.

In 1896, exports to the United States were \$751.45, gold; in 1897, the export increased to \$8,209.50, gold, while this year shows an export of 35,956 pounds, at an invoice value of \$11,280.79.

# FISH SOUNDS.

While the calendar year of 1897 shows an export value of \$10,420.50, there was exported this last year about double—\$20,054.01, gold. This industry could also be enlarged greatly; most of the fishing is done by hooks and small nets; fishing, as it is understood among us, is yet unknown. I am of opinion that a fishery established on a large scale and with sufficient capital and trained hands, would do an immense business in the Gulf of Maracaibo and its lake.

Fish sounds are becoming more and more in demand, and all dried fish could find an easy market in the interior and the Cordillera States. At certain seasons, the lower part of the Lake of Maracaibo swarms with enormous shoals of fish of all kinds, but especially with the curbina fish, so much valued for its bladder, or fish sounds.

#### COCOA.

In 1896, exports to the States were valued at \$8,487.49; in 1897, the declared value was \$19,651.20; the calendar year of 1898 closes with an invoice value of \$46,614.79 for 227,380 pounds. Since the prices of coffee have come so low, the people pay more attention to other articles, especially to cocoa, an abundance of which grows in the Perijá district, but which has been neglected for want of cheap transportation. Perijá cocoa ranges first among all others, and will have a future as soon as the Perijá Railroad is constructed. The railroad would have been already in operation, as the capital could be found in the United States, but the syndicate here neglected the renewal of the concession before the minister of public works, and operations will have to be postponed until the new concession arrives from Caracas. Once this railroad is built into the heart of the Perijá district, Maracaibo will gain greatly, as this road will open one of the finest and richest sections of South America.

## QUINIA BARK.

Exports in 1897 to the United States were \$850.38; during the year 1898, they were only \$669.33. Every year the export becomes less, while it should be the opposite, as the forests teem with trees which give the quinia bark. I believe it is due to the lack of capital, that so many remunerative enterprises now lie dormant.

#### WOODS AND DIVIDIVI.

The export of these articles, which can be found in inexhaustible quantities, has nearly come to a stop. Only cedar wood, at a value of \$1,063.50; boxwood, \$3,019.39; ebony, \$212.30; alganobo wood, \$19.23; navanjillo wood, \$50 (the last two as samples), but no lignum vitæ or other valuable woods have been exported. The only reason for this I can find is the war with Spain, which for the time upset entirely our regular steamship connection with the United States, and interrupted all enterprises with sailing vessels.

#### HERON PLUMES.

Exports of plumes amounted to 15\frac{3}{4} pounds, at an invoice value of \\$2,141.25. As this industry is now under control of the federal Government, I think that the export will become less. The wanton killing of these birds and total destruction of the rooks made it obligatory for the Government to intervene, as otherwise the birds would have become extinct or been driven away from the lakes, rivers, and swamps, where they have done good work in destroying snakes, etc.

# RUBBER, WOOL, ASPHALTUM.

The export to the United States was only \$187.60. It could amount to thousands, if the people had the capital to develop this industry. The rubber tree is plentiful in this country and could readily be cultivated.

The value of the wool shipped to the United States amounted to \$2,553.63. As this country is known to be excellent for sheep raising, I have no doubt that more attention will be given to this industry in the future.

The asphaltum shipped to the United States, to the value of \$223.73, was only a sample. The entire State of Zulia is dotted with asphaltum lakes and springs in a hard condition, looking like cannel coal.

In my final remarks, I shall again refer to asphaltum and the other mineral wealth of this consular district.

# REMARKS.

The calendar year 1898 has been the worst that Venezuelan commerce has known. Civil war, quarantine against Venezuelan ports, the war between the United States and Spain, the low prices of the main staple of export, coffee, have brought on an absolute stagnation to commerce. This is much more felt here than it would be in other places where banks are established, and where there is a chance for a man with property to obtain money at a reasonable interest.

It speaks well for the healthy condition of the commerce of Maracaibo that, taking into consideration all these disadvantages, there was hardly any failure of consequence during the last year.

Notwithstanding the drawbacks, commercial relations with the United States seem to be increasing, especially in the dry-goods mar-Formerly, most of the prints came from England and Germany, but to-day, in the large stores, very handsome prints made in the United States are seen. A large importer of these articles a few days ago was kind enough to take me over his establishment, and I was astonished and pleased to hear that now most of his imported goods come from the United States. He admitted that if we continued to improve in our textile products, we would in future surely gain supremacy in the market.

Mr. Emil Herrenbruck, who is well informed as to the trade in dry goods and textiles in Europe, and is now establishing a commission house in this city, said to me:

There is no doubt that the importation of American dry goods has lately increased in a way that no one here would have believed possible, some years ago. In fact, in the last year, while all imports of English, French, and German dry goods have considerably diminished, on account of the bad state of affairs in Venezuela, the

demand for United States goods grew steadily.

Now that these goods have won a place in this market, it should be the aim of United States manufacturers to gain more ground. The principal American textiles introduced here are: Gray sheeting and drilling (liencillo y coton crudo 6 manta). Very little new can be said about this article; it is the one in demand, and rules the markets here. It has happened at times that merchants here have imported them in small quantities from England, but these have never been able to compete success-

fully with the American manufactures.

Gray ducks (lona y loneta) and tickings (coton 6 listados para hamacas) have also a good demand. The increase in importation of United States goods has been especially in prints. This kind of goods has lately found a very good market, and undoubtedly, the sale will be much larger; but it is necessary for manufacturers to pay more attention to the wishes of purchasers. The buyers often complain that the pieces of American prints are too long. The English manufacturers send pieces of 26 or 30 to 32 yards, while the United States cuts contain 50 to even 60 and more yards. The 26 to 30 yard ones are always preferable.

Printed drills, checks and plaids are goods that sell on a very large scale. Not

Printed drills, checks, and plaids are goods that sell on a very large scale. Not very long ago, a firm in Manchester sold a sort of printed drill imitating exactly the American labels, style of putting up the pieces, etc. Lately, the demand for a sort called "macana" has grown. This is very much used in the Cordillera in 40 to 45 yard lengths. Pieces of 60 and more yards are not salable.

In bleached shirtings (madapolán) the English marks rule the market, and until

now, they are unsurpassed in cheapness, quality, and finish. A firm here imported lately for trial a bale of American madapolan. The quality was very good, but the

merchandise had no sale, as it had not been finished according to the people's taste.

The demand for white shirting is relatively large, and I advise United States manufacturers to gain the market by finishing their goods in accordance with the wishes

of their customers.

Should the advice of an expert like Mr. Herrenbruck be followed, I have no doubt that it would materially help our trade in that class of merchandise.

During the last year, the letters from our merchants asking for information have greatly increased. From California came many inquiries as to possible openings for California wines, brandies, and raisins. Our people in the United States should bear in mind that all goods imported into Venezuela pay duties on gross weight, consequently, goods packed in thick boxes of heavy wood can not be sold as cheaply as those packed in light weight cases.

I will illustrate this on a small scale by my own experience last Christmas. It has been my custom to invite on this day children of my neighbors of the poorer class, and to give them sweet cakes, raisins, almonds, etc. As several boxes of raisins had to be bought for this occasion, my clerk asked what kind I wanted-European or American? I told him by all means American raisins. They were

bought, but I found that I had made a bad bargain on account of the heavy boxing. The wood of the boxes of the California raisins was about double in thickness and much heavier in weight. Consequently I had paid for the wood and was short of raisins, and I had to buy another box.

The quality is more or less the same, but the quantity in a box is much in favor of the European product. This example holds good for almost every box of merchandise sent from the United States, as no consideration is given to its heavy weight. There is no reason why California wines and brandies and fruits should not be introduced into the markets of Venezuela, but our friends at home must study the requirements of this country, in order to contend successfully with Europe.

Up to this time, only the commission houses in New York doing business with Venezuela understand the exigencies of the custom-houses; for South and Central American trade, the greatest care should be taken in packing goods. Merchants here have often given minute instructions to their friends in the United States from whom they

ordered goods, but seldom is their advice followed.

Goods sent here are packed as if they were intended for traffic within the United States. Goods of different classes should not be packed in the same box or bale. If, for instance, a half dozen silver spoons are packed in a box containing the cheapest cotton goods, the custom-house here would class that box as containing silverware, and add to it

a heavy fine.

These things often come under my observation. My interference is asked by our merchants, but is in most cases of no value, as months may have passed before the case is reported to me, and consequently the custom house authorities, with expressions of great regret, declare that they can not accommodate the consul, as the case is already out of their hands and the documents sent to Caracas. I have so often, in my annual and special reports, spoken upon this subject of packing and invoicing goods for Venezuela, that I can only hope that by sad experience, our people at home will learn to be more careful and attend to their foreign business as European merchants do.

I have received during the last year a great many letters from our best and largest brewing establishments in the United States, requesting information as to the introduction of beer in this market. United States beer can stand competition with European brands; but if our brewers intend to send their products to these countries, they must begin to study packing, etc. The heavy boxes, the big nails, the clumsy bottles,

and many other things might be done away with.

I have lately seen United States beer with a new kind of light stopper; all these improvements will help to reduce the weight. A light wire case of such dimensions that the wire may be used for other purposes might help greatly. These are questions for brewers to consider.

I would advise our export companies to study the customs and wants of the people of these Central and South American Republics with which they intend to do business on a large scale, to study the custom-house laws of these countries, and to be careful in the selection of their traveling agents. Men of good address, polite manners, and a knowledge of country and language, are needed for this work. They should remember that they have to compete with the trained agents of European houses.

I have known United States agents, instead of coming to a consular officer for advice, to appoint representatives here who are not looked

upon as responsible. Sales are made by some traveling agents in the most careless way, and the consequence is that later on, the export company writes to the consul to save what can be saved from a contract, where neither the buyer nor the seller seemed to have had a clear understanding.

In spite of all these drawbacks, which we will overcome as soon as our merchants and manufacturers give attention to the wants of this country, and especially to its tariff laws, we are gaining in the compe-

tition with European countries.

The development of Venezuela is noticeable. Maracaibo, as well as all the principal cities of the Republic, shows a great increase in solid houses; the pavement of its streets is better; sanitary conditions have been greatly improved; electric lights, telephones, and street cars have been established, and many other modern improvements introduced. The influence of prosperity is seen in cities and towns, but the country seems not to have made material progress as yet.

Venezuela is rich in everything, but needs development and foreign capital. The country needs means of communication between the cities and towns, be it by common wagon road or light railways or steam tramways. The cost of such roads would not be great, but they would be an important factor in the exploitation of the riches of the country.

The minister of agriculture, commerce, and industry of Venezuela has just issued a decree, fixing a time for the payment of taxes due on mining concessions granted by the Government. Defaulters will forfeit their concessions and the mines will revert to the country. Reforms in the mining laws are needed.

In this western part of Venezuela, mining is yet unknown, although minerals of all classes, coal, asphaltum, and petroleum, abound on the Lake of Maracaibo. Many mines have been taken up, but not one has

been worked.

Many mine holders do not know the exact location of the property they claim under the law. Others have not paid the small fee which the Government demands for the titles. Last year, a United States investor made an optional contract with some parties in Maracaibo for coal lands and asphalt mines. The owners did not know the exact location of the property, as they never had been there. It was found that the coal was not coal, but hard asphaltum, like cannel coal. The sale was not accomplished, as the owners of the titles wanted too much money. This year, another party in the United States wanted to transact business with the same parties, and I was authorized to attend to their interests. The holders of the titles asked several hundred thousand dollars. These mines are some distance from the lake, and it will be necessary to build a railroad. For a franchise for this railway, which was granted about ten years ago by the legislature of the State of Zulia, the sum of \$20,000 was asked.

The legislature here would be only too glad to grant concessions free

to dozens of mining enterprises, if they were asked for.

If the mining laws were changed so that persons who hold mines and do not exploit them inside of a certain time—say from one to two years—would lose their right to the property, it would be of great benefit to the country.

As the law stands to-day, it has a pernicious influence upon the development of mining in Venezuela, and it is to be hoped that by the next assembly of Congress in Caracas, steps will be taken to improve these conditions.

E. H. PLUMACHER, Consul.

Exports from Maracaibo consular district to the United States during the calendar year 1898.

Articles.	Weight in pounds.	Value in pesos.	Value, United States gold.
Asphalt		290. 26	<b>\$223.</b> 78
Alganobo wood		25, 00	19. 23
Balsam copaiba		14, 611. 72	11, 280. 79
Bonewood		2, 871. 24	3, 019. 39
Coffee	55, 140, 533	6, 564, 772. 07	5, 070, 038. 94
Cocoa		60, 599. 31	46, 614, 79
Cedar wood	63, 382	1, 382, 62	1, 063, 50
Coined gold		2, 632. 50	2, 021, 27
Cocoanuts	9, 625	136.50	105.00
Copper, old	3,318	352. 12	270.87
Ebony	46,000	276.00	212, 30
Fish sounds	78, 961	24, 734, 50	20, 054, 01
Hides	804, 967	118, 189, 02	91, 682, 95
Naraniills wood	10,000	65,00	50, 00
Plumes	159	2, 783, 78	2, 141, 25
Quinia bark		869, 93	669, 33
Returned machinery	2, 267	1, 244, 50	957, 31
Skins		33, 890. 90	26, 069, 92
Sweets		12.62	9. 70
Rubber		244.00	187. 60
Wool		3, 534, 26	2, 553, 63
Zinc, old		122.76	94. 44
Total		6, 833, 441. 21	5, 216, 339. 96

#### SHIPPING AT MARACAIBO.

The war with Spain had a great influence upon the arrival of United States vessels at this port. No sailing vessel under our flag appeared, and for some time, our steamers were withdrawn on account of the presence of the fleet of Admiral Cervera in these waters.

The American Red D Line of steamers, Messrs. Boulton, Bliss & Dallett, was obliged to place steamers under German and British flags in order to carry on the regular business. For a time, we were without any communication with the United States, but all this was of short duration.

The loss of the steamer Maracaibo on the coast of Paraguana, on her regular trip to Maracaibo from Curaçao, has been a great drawback to regular communication, but I understand that the owners of the American Red D Line have already under construction a new steamer, with the best and most modern accommodations, for the passenger service between Maracaibo, Curaçao and other Venezuelan ports, making close connections with their regular steamers for the United States.

To replace those steamers of the Red D Line which were sold to the United States Government for naval service, new ships with greater speed and all modern improvements are already under construction.

In comparison with former years, very few sailing vessels under foreign flags arrived from Europe. This was due to the low coffee prices and the stagnation of commerce.

From the 15th of February, steamers belonging to the Hamburg-American Line will leave Hamburg monthly and call at the following ports: Havre, Barbadoes, Trinidad, Ciudad Bolivar, Campano, Cumaná, Guanta (Barcelona), and Maracaibo, and will probably, when loaded, return the same way. These steamers are cargo boats, but will also accommodate passengers, each having twenty cabins. The two ships especially devoted to this service are called the Borkum and Norderney, and have 1,233 tons, 500 horsepower, and a speed of 9 knots.

It is said that they carry 1,800 tons, and thanks to their nearly flat bottom and water-tank ballast of 374 tons, they will easily be able to

cross the bar of Maracaibo. With 9 feet draft, it is said, they can carry 600 tons cargo, and with 11 feet, about 1,000 tons.

I have no doubt that these steamers will find enough freight in Europe for Maracaibo, and it will be a death blow to sailing vessels from Europe to this port.

The return freights, however, will probably not be large, as the American line of Messrs. Boulton, Bliss & Dallett, New York, is more con-

venient for shippers of coffee to European markets.

Coasting trade has greatly improved, and river and lake traffic by steamers and sailing vessels is rapidly increasing. The new wharves and the landing piers for the steamers are opened to the public, and the new custom-house, with its large, commodious warehouses, is now occupied.

E. H. PLUMACHER, Consul.

MARACAIBO, January 20, 1899.

# PUERTO CABOLLO.

I have with much difficulty obtained from the records in the customhouses at this port the following information:

Imports from the United States, by months, for the year ending June 30, 1898.

July. August. September October November December January March April May June	93, 070. 39 110, 087. 20 67, 590. 53 97, 003. 34 96, 731. 60 71, 815. 30 90, 710. 00 92, 640. 00 (a)
Total	

These imports consisted of acid (carbolic), bran, brooms, books, butter, building materials, beer, canned goods, cotton goods, coal, carriages, candy, corks, earthenware, flour, furniture, fencing (woven and barbed wire), grain, hats, hops, hay, hardware, iron, ironware, jewelry, kerosene, lard, lumber, leather, medicines, machinery, musical instruments, oats, oakum, oils, perfumery, pasteboard, paper, pictures, plants, paint, rosin, rye, rope, scales, spices, stationery, tobacco, tools, timber (pitch pine), wicks, wines, whisky, etc.

This is a good showing when the facts are taken into consideration. There is not a United States house in Puerto Cabello or its vicinity, though there are European houses by the score, some of which carry stock to the value of a million dollars, and yet our merchants get more of the imports then are other and country.

of the imports than any other one country.

There are many European agents here and very few from the United States; yet I can not advise our merchants to send more to a territory

monopolized by branch houses of European firms. It is in this line

that we should meet our competitors' trade.

The imports from Germany from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898, were valued at \$385,179.75, gold. They consisted of agricultural implements, barley, butter, beer, drugs, dry goods, cement, crockery, cutlery, cheese, glassware, hardware, hams, iron and ironware, paint, paper, steel, sausage, twine, etc.

The value of these imports is small, if it is remembered that most of

the business houses in this vicinity are controlled by Germans.

England exported here during the period referred to to the value of \$350,584.50. She sent ale, beer, coal, dry goods, groceries, hardware, railway supplies of all kinds, etc. The railway supplies for two large companies, the English Bolivar Railway and the English Puerto Cabello and Valencia Railway, with groceries, dry goods, etc., for all their

English employees, are included.

France, for her share of the imports for the period, received \$144,897.64. She sent candy, cognac, dry goods, drugs, earthenware, millinery, wines, etc. The majority of the millinery proprietors and the most responsible retail liquor dealers in this vicinity are Frenchmen, and the wines and liquors of France, as well as its millinery, are in demand in all countries; therefore the share of France in the imports was not out of proportion.

Holland received \$78,165 of the imports for the period. Her mer-

chants sent excellent butter, cheese, hams, bacon, etc.

It is claimed by reliable business men that nowhere is butter so well prepared for the climate of these South American countries as in Holland.

Spain only received \$61,865.65 from the amount imported for the

period, sending here garlic, oils, onions, rice, wines, etc.

Italy, too, received little, her share of the imports for the period referred to being only \$31,044.05. She sent garlic, oils, onions, wines, and fine manufactured articles.

### Recapitulation of the imports of Puerto Cabello for the year ending June 30, 1898.

7 . 7 . 7	
United States	\$814,531.02
United StatesGermany	385, 179, 75
England	350 584 50
France	144 897 64
Holland	
Spain	61, 962.65
Italy	31, 044. 05
Total	1.866.864.61

# EXPORTS.

In order to give a correct account of the exports of Puerto Cabello I was obliged to take up the invoices I found on file in this consulate, as the invoice book record was not correct. As this was necessary, I concluded to have this report show the name of the exporter; and I think the information will be of value to merchants in the United States.

# Exports of Puerto Cabello to the United States from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898.

Article.	Name of exporter.	Unit.	Quantity.	Value.
Hides of cattle	M. F. Antisch	Pounds	53, 680	\$7, 402. 8
	Eduardo Berrizbetia		181, 727	23, 543. 0
	Boulton & Co		44, 760	5, 849. 40
	Juan Burguillos		8, 225 2, 866	1, 096. 07 423. <b>3</b> 4
•	A. Domingues	do	206, 533	28, 701, 8
	Pedro Dachary		8, 178	1, 169. 8
	A. Ermen		248, 094	34, 760. 8
	M. F. Gurucega.		72, 699	9, 134. 21
	R. and O. Kolster Lesuer, Romer & Baasch	do	7, 459 132, 855	468. 81 17, 623. 9
	Mauinatt & Sons.		7, 667	1, 042, 8
	J. Nunez & Co	do	2, 991	468. 8
	Rivas, Fensohn & Co	do	8, 897	1, 225. 59
Total			986, 631	132, 911. 48
Hides of goats	A. Domingues	do	362	42.78
	A. Ermen	do	58, 873	17, 864. 52
	Rivas, Fensohn & Co	do	126, 456	34, 196. 48
Total		do	185, 691	52, 103. 7
Hides of deer	Eduardo Berrizbeitia	do	601	82.49
	A. Ermen	do	3, 035	364. 83
	A. Domingues	do	1,794	192. 5
	Lesuer, Romer & Baasch Rivas, Fensohn & Co	10	2, 397 698	299. 83 63. 66
	Mauinatt & Sons		561	69.0
Total		do	9, 086	1, 072. 4
Horns of cattle	A. Domingues	Number	568	16.0
Oried beef, jerked	M. Frey	Pounds	114, 221	9, 115. 8
Oried fish	E. C. Capriles	do	400	98. 43
			123	84. 74
Total		do	523	133. 17
Coffee	R. Baez & Co	do	2, 860	295, 42
	Eduardo Berrizbeitia	do	14, 957	2, 185, 30
	Boulton & Co	do	101, 474	12, 617. 20
	Rivas, Fensohn & Co		10, 268	1, 004. 2:
Total		do	129, 559	16, 102. 27
Cocoanuts	Robert Rivero	Number	26, 050	297.00
Bananas	Boulton & Co	Bunches	625	394. 49
Fine timber	Robert Rivero	Feet	93, 255	3, 936. 10
Cobacco	Rivas, Fensohn & Co	Pounds	771	750. 0

# RECAPITULATION.

Article.	Unit.	Quantity.	Value.
Hides:	Pounds	986, 631	\$132, 911, 4
Goat	do	185, 691	52, 103. 7
Deer		9, 086 568	1, 072. 45 16. 05
Dried beef, jerked Dried fish		114, 221 523	9, 115. 8: 133. 1
Coffee	do	129, 559	16, 102. 2
Cocoanuta		26, 050 625	297. 0 894. 4
Bananas Timber		93, 255	3, 936. 1
Tobacco	Pounds	771	579.0
Total			216, 661, 5

Exports of Puerto Cabello to foreign countries, outside of the United States, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.

Country.	Article.	Quantity.	Value.
France	Cocospounds	253, 810	)
	Coffee	14, 576, 619 81, 988	\$1, 160, 285, 00
	Deerskinsdo	493	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Germany	Hornsdododo	2, 517 256, 846	{
	Coffeedo	6, 202, 948	574, 927. 50
	Hidesdodo	24, 026 169, 510	1
Spain	Cocoado	52, 492	í
	Coffee	382, 571 23, 540	
	Shellsdo	71,500	
	Timberdododododododododo	7, 577 308, 660	62,041.56
	Speciedollars	8, 000 83	i
	Deerskinspoundsdodo	27, 841	J
Cuba Brasil	Cattlehead	2, 189	42, 462, 31
Dutch isles	dododopounds.	159 47, 830	3, 203. 80 4, 196. 01
Total	•		1, 847, 116. 21

LUTHER T. ELLSWORTH, Consul.

PUERTO CABELLO, March 2, 1899.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

I give below statement of the trade of this port for the six months ending December 31, 1898.

From the United States came goods to the value of \$485,995, this substantial increase demonstrating the fact that our manufacturers are the peers of the Europeans, when it comes to satisfying trade in any country.

A few weeks in Venezuela will satisfy the most skeptical that the European has every advantage that branch houses, years of acquaintance with the consumer, and ability to grant twelve or more months credit, is sure to give. Therefore, too much praise can not be given the manufacturers and traveling men who are daily increasing the trade of the United States with this part of Venezuela, under conditions and circumstances that would stagger a European.

The imports, by countries, were:

<u> </u>	
United States	. \$485, 995, 23
England	164, 050, 00
Germany	146, 690, 03
Snain	81 060 00
Holland	. 77, 296, 50
Italy	42, 460, 00
France	41, 808. 82

English, French, and German steamers call here about once in ten days.

The exports from Puerto Cabello to various countries from July 1 to December 31, 1898, were:

# THE UNITED STATES.

Seef   jerked or dried   Deunda   124,083   17,842,43   11,507, 1507, 17,502   17,		:	Value.	
Define	Article.	Quantity.	Pesos.	United States equivalent.
Define	Beef, jerked or driedpounds	124, 053	17, 842, 43	\$13, 774, 36
Hides: Cattle	Coffee			1, 507. 14
Cattle		2, 310	794. 54	613. 38
Gosta		644, 890	111, 883, 57	86, 374, 11
Total		220, 727		65, 175. 44
Typewriter		8, 595		445.64
CUBA.  CUBA.  CUBA.  COffee	Typewriterdodo		30.00	23.16
Coffee	- <del></del>	1, 018, 182	217, 492. 04	167, 919. 41
Cattle	CUBA.			
FRANCE.    Coffee	Coffeepounds. Cattlehead	10, 882 7, 936	1, 133. 49 229, 241. 91	<b>\$954</b> . 58 <b>231</b> , 014. 78
Coffee	Total		300, 375. 40	231, 874. 25
Coocanuts	FRANCE.			
Copra	Coffeepounds	6, 447, 945		
Copra	Cocos	310, 358		
Coffee   C	Cocoanuts	17, 793		
Hides:	Cottondo	20, 744		
Deer	Hides:	· ·		
Horns				
Fine timber feet 100, 024 Total 7, 218, 021 640, 224. 00 \$494, 252.  GERMANY.  Coffee. pounds 2, 163, 733 Cocoa do 92, 490 Socoa 18, 364 Socoa	Hornsdo	7.841		
Coffee	Fine timber	100, 024		
Doffee	Total	7, 218, 021	640, 224. 00	\$494, 252. 0
Coorse	GERMANY.			•
Coorse	Coffee pounds	2, 163, 733		
Total	Cocosdo	92, 490		
ITALY.	Coprado	18, 364		
Coffee	Total	2, 274, 587	208, 118. 00	\$161, 202. 0
Hides, cattle	ITALY.		·	·
Hides, cattle	Coffee3	40.44	1	
Horns	Hides, cattledo	2,218		
	Dividivido	. 10,250		
Total 79 154 99 597 00 \$17 900	Hornsdodo			
	Total	78, 154	22, 527. 00	\$17, 390. 4

#### RECAPITULATION.

	Value.		
Countries.	Pesos.	United States equivalent.	
United States. Cuba. France Germany. Italy.	217, 492. 04 800, 375. 40 640, 224. 00 208, 118. 00 22, 527. 60	\$167, 919. 41 281, 874. 25 494, 252. 00 161, 202. 09 17, 390. 44	
Total	1, 388, 736. 44	1, 072, 688. 19	

The market for coffee in the United States of America was so low during these months, that only the very poor grades were shipped there. It appears there is always a demand, at good prices, for the best grades of coffee in Germany and France.

LUTHER T. ELLSWORTH, Consul.

PUERTO CABELLO, March 6, 1899.

# DECLARED EXPORTS, VENEZUELA.

Statement showing the value of exports declared for the United States at the several consular offices in Venezuela during the year ended June 30, 1898.

		Quarter	ending—		
Article.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.
coro.					
Coffee					\$47, 604, 04
HidesGoatskins					364. 42
Returned American goods					352, 211. 85 44. 97
recuttled American goods	•••				
Total		 	<b></b>		400, 225, 28
LA GUAYRA.			1	1	
Ritters			\$51,66	l	51. 68
Bitters		\$1, 323. 10			1, 323, 10
Cocoa	\$1,084.77	3, 644. 59	6, 607. 12	<b>\$5,718.38</b>	26, 054, 86
Coffee		l	12,912.51	32, 781. 94	45, 694, 45
Cedar wood				1, 318. 40	1, 318. 40
Heron feathers		472.53	83, 363. 70	22, 895, 74	472. 53
Dides and skins	20, 329. 09	44, 100. 19	2, 902, 57	4, 485, 89	127, 825, 32 7, 388, 46
Lines and skins	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		1, 269. 98		1, 269, 98
Linen goods	700.68	1, 290, 03	168.42	215.04	2, 374, 17
Specie		8, 225, 10			8, 225, 10
SpecieTobaccoSundries			1, 741. 15		1, 741, 15
Sundries	601.38				601. 38
Cocoanuts				336. 25	33 <b>6. 25</b>
Total					000 550 01
10081	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				223, 776. 81
MARACAIBO.					
			3, 30		
Asphalt	• •• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		19.23	•••••	3. 30 19. 23
Aspiiit Algarrobo wood Balsam copaiba Roywood	2 213 46	2 946 45	551.46	3, 560, 66	9, 272, 03
Box wood	2, 210. 10	2, 510. 10	507. 60	843.07	1, 350, 67
Coffee	1. 475. 953. 75	1, 443, 927, 00	1, 322, 460, 81	1, 472, 562. 63	5. 714, 903, 69
Cocoa	9, 422, 49	6, 478. 50	32, 266, 51		48, 167, 50
Coined gold	61, 931. 28	10, 188. 46	2,021.27		74, 141. 01
Cedar wood		2, 444. 23	1, 063. 50		4, 024, 65
Cocoanuts			105.00		105.00
Divi-divi Fish sounds	2, 284, 46	8, 103, 66 2, 559, 43	E OOE EA	2, 404, 01	8, 103, 66 18, 073, 40
Hides	12, 806, 88	2, 559. 45 29, 392, 10	19, 974. 07	18, 115.09	80, 288, 14
Reron plumes	79. 44	984. 50	13, 014. 01	456.73	1, 520, 67
Lancewood					96. 16

# Statement showing the value of exports declared for the United States at the several consular offices in Venezuela during the year ended June 30, 1898.

Article.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.
MARACAIBO—continued.					
Mahogany	 	\$446. 16	. <b></b>		\$446.1
Naranjillo wood			<b>\$</b> 50.00	'	50.0
Quina bark	\$847.34		296. 15	\$315.63	1, 459. 1
Returned American goods	238. 69	76.09	957.31		1, 272. 0
Sweets			9. 70		9.7
Wool	<b>264</b> . 72	166.30	1, 948. 81	131. 10	2, 510, 9
Skins	3, 319. 40	8, 321. 70	8, 367. 90	7, 100. 42	22, 109. 4
Total	1, 569, 878. 83	1, 506, 130. 74	1, 396, 427. 62	1, 505, 489. 34	5, 977, 926. 5
PUERTO CABELLO.					
Bananas	170, 76			l	170.7
Cocoanuta	172, 50				172. 5
Deerskins	6, 618, 64	172.82	79.00		6, 870. 4
Postskins	140, 127, 75	27, 208, 52	24, 859, 06		192, 195. 3
Hides	38, 690. 01	18, 159. 30	43, 223, 79		100, 273, 1
Coffee		194. 38			15, 736. 5
Dried meat		9, 083, 12	10,012.10		9, 083, 1
			1, 837. 61	1	1, 837. 6
Total	ļ				226, 339, 4

# ASIA.

# ADEN.

I have delayed as long as possible in sending my report, hoping that the annual report of the trade and navigation of Aden might be published, in order that my report might be accurate to a certainty. But as yet it has not appeared, and consequently in some instances figures are given which are practically correct, but have not been officially declared.

## TOTAL TRADE.

In considering the trade of Aden with the United States it must be borne in mind that Aden is not a commercial center; that its entire trade the past year only amounted to \$23,885,830.85. Of this amount, the exports were \$11,171,855.77 and the imports \$12,713,865.08. In view of this, the percentage of the United States does not appear so small.

Exports to the United States for the years ending June 30, 1897 and 1898.

Articles.	Value for 1897.	Value for 1898.
Coffee Drugs	3, 094. 33	\$551, 141. 10 3, 159. 0 50, 503. 7
Ivory Skins Shells (mother-of-pearl) Sundries	653, 487, 14	50, 503. 7 1, 188, 818. 9 9, 202. 8 1, 270. 5
Total		1, 754, 095. 8

There has been a considerable decrease in the quantity of coffee exported to the United States, but the decrease in value is much greater than that in bulk, the latter being about 10 per cent. There has been a marked falling off in the price in the past year. There are two reasons for this decrease in this export, the principal one probably being the war in Yemen the greater part of the spring and early summer, which prevented the running of the caravans from that district. The other reason is that, from all indications, the coffee of South America is gradually gaining the markets of the United States.

The most important export at present is that of skins. This has increased wonderfully, having almost doubled in one year. It will continue to increase, and there is no reason why the United States will not continue to be the market for almost the entire output. If the railroad to interior Abyssinia should be built and the facilities for transportation thus increased, the output would be very great indeed.

There has been exported from here to the United States \$50,503.78

worth of ivory, which comes from the African coast.

There has been a decrease in mother-of-pearl shells, the export for 1897 being \$17,054.50, while in 1898, it was only \$9,202.38. It is a little difficult to see why these shells are not marketed more extensively in the United States.

The other exports are ostrich feathers, gum arabic, and Somali curios. The two first mentioned have for several years been marketed in the United States in varying quantities, but for neither has a regular demand been established.

On the whole, the exports to the United States have increased, for the year just closed, \$295,143.50 over the previous year.

#### IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The imports from the United States amounted to \$799,122.24 in value during the past year, substantially the same as for the previous year. I regret very much that I can not give figures to show the exact amount in quantity and value of each item, but the figures are not obtainable

vet.

The principal import is cotton piece goods, and the United States has at least two thirds of this trade. The ordinary sheetings and drills are the kind demanded. These cottons are sent up and down the Arabian Red Sea coast as far as Jeddah and to the interior of Arabia. They also cross to the African coast into Somaliland, Abyssinia, and Erithrea, whence they are carried to the interior by camel caravans to Harrar and other places 300 and 400 miles from the coast.

The next most important import is that of petroleum, which is dis-

tributed to places in this vicinity.

There were also imported in small quantities liquors, manufactured tobacco, preserved fruits, canned meats, bicycles, and some shoes

#### CUSTOMS DUTIES.

No goods are subject to customs duties except manufactured tobacco, liquors of all kinds, and firearms and ammunition. The only general charge that is made is a small landing or wharfage fee, which is assessed on all goods landed in Aden, but this is only nominal and not regulated by the value of the merchandise.

#### CURRENCY.

The money used here as the circulating medium is the Indian rupee and fractional coins of the rupee, and the Maria Theresa dollar. The rupee's gold value at this date is 31\frac{3}{4} cents, and it has been practically steady for some months, when compared with its former fluctuation. The fluctuation in the last six months has been less than 2 cents per rupee. The dollar fluctuates more, and is not in such general use.

All quotations should be made to merchants and other inquirers in English pounds, shillings, and pence, as all are familiar with their exchange value, and it is on this quotation that goods, as a rule, are sold here. It is certainly a mistake to quote prices in American

dollars.

# BANKING.

The class of banking done here is almost exclusively of an exchange character. Exchange is not sold here on any point in the United States, but such business is done through London agents.

# TELEGRAPH LINES, MAILS, AND POSTAGE RATES.

Aden is in easy telegraphic touch with all parts of the civilized world. There is a station of the London and India cable here, and, in addition, subordinate lines to East and Northeast Africa.

Mails reach Aden by P. and O. steamer from India, Australia, and England each week. This is the mail line that comes regularly and most frequently. An occasional mail comes by French and German lines, the first monthly and the latter semimonthly, bringing mail from Europe and America.

Between here and India the rate of postage is the same as Indian inland postage on all classes of matter, and the Indian postage stamps are used. The foreign postage at present is the same as between all nations which belong to the Postal Union. The new penny postage, which is to go into effect in the near future between Great Britain and India, will extend to Aden and give this place the same rate to Great Britain, as is given India.

# MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION.

Transportation from Aden to neighboring ports of Arabia and Africa is by small steamers and native sailing vessels. From here to the interior of Arabia run numerous camel caravans, bringing out coffee, skins, etc., and carrying back supplies to meet the meager wants of the natives. The same system of transportation is in use from African ports to the interior. There is not a railroad in my consular district that is in operation (the one from Djibouti is not yet finished).

With the outside world intercourse is carried on solely by steamers. A great number of steamship lines call here, but, I am sorry to say, not

one of them flies the Stars and Stripes.

The time necessary for cargo to go from here to New York is from twenty-five to forty days. Recently, some cargo was landed in New York in twenty-four days after shipment from here, but this is exceptional.

There is no discrimination as to nationality of vessels at this port.

#### COMMERCIAL LICENSES.

There are no commercial licenses required, nor are special taxes exacted of foreigners who engage in business here.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

In regard to new trade, the field, of course, is limited. The natives being half civilized, their wants are few. The European population is transient, consisting mainly of the military, who have a prescribed period for remaining at this fort, and their demands consist only of food and such necessaries as are ordinarily used by them at home. I have, however, wondered why more canned fruits, vegetables, and the like were not shipped from the United States. The preserved fruit imports are confined mainly to the manufacture of one English firm, while but few vegetables of any kind are brought here. Fresh American canned fruits and vegetables ought to find a ready market here. The demand will, of course, be small, but the European population will never grow any less, so it would be a permanent market when once secured.

I will be glad to give correct figures as to consumption of this kind of food, as soon as I can obtain the latest.

E. S. CUNNINGHAM, Consul

ADEN, October 5, 1898.

# DECLARED EXPORTS, ADEN.

Value of exports declared for the United States at Aden during the year ended June 30, 1898.

Article.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.
Cigarettes				\$65, 93	\$65. 9
Civet.		<b>\$55</b> 9, 15	8838, 43		1, 747, 8
Coffee	146, 009, 82	47, 835, 57	226, 514, 21	130, 781, 50	551, 141. 1
Curiosities		38, 08			38. 0
Drugs, crude	.			1, 211. 30	1, 211. 3
Feathers:				, , , , , ,	-,
Boas	.		8. 17		8. 1
Fans	.		38. 59	l	38. 5
Ostrich	.   523.35	. <b></b>			523. 3
Jum of myrrh	.	200. 18		l	200. 1
Iides	.'	114. 78		<b> </b>	114.7
Honey		. <b></b>	49.05	<b></b>	49. (
[vory, crude		8, 834. 62	11, 482. 93	30, 186, 23	50, 503, 7
Shells, mother-of-pearl		6, 865. 30	1, 141. 88	295. 20	9, 202. 3
Skins	. 124, 494. 91	173, 955. 42	434, 227. 88	406, 140. 75	1, 138, 818. 9
spears, Somali		1.68			1.6
Sundries				374.41	874. 4
Skins, lion	56. 25	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		;	56. 2
Total					1, 754, 095, 8

# BRITISH INDIA.

My last report of the trade and commerce of British India covered the year ending March 31, 1897. This report is for the year ending March 31, 1898. As there was nothing to interrupt business during the next quarter, ending June 30, except its partial suspension in Calcutta, owing to the presence, in a sporadic form, of the bubonic plague, which has now disappeared, it may be assumed that trade was relatively the same as in the preceding year, though there are no definite figures obtainable.

This report is based on the exchange value of the rupee at 31 cents,

the average for the year.

#### COMMERCE.

The imports and exports of the year are set out below, in comparison with those of the four preceding years.

## IMPORTS.

Article.	1893–94.	189 <del>4</del> _95.	1895-96.	1896–97.	1897-98.
Merchandise Gold Silver Total	\$229, 266, 566 9, 754, 243 47, 364, 050 286, 385, 259	\$217, 519, 057 544, 468 24, 188, 453 247, 152, 008	\$214, 880, 824 15, 590, 733 25, 822, 119 256, 293, 676	\$222, 935, 560 13, 922, 654 26, 610, 939 263, 469, 143	\$215, 202, 372 22, 571, 788 40, 904, 698 278, 678, 858
		EXPORTS.	<u>,</u>		
Foreign merchandise reex-					

\$13, 739, 122 316, 248, 406 7, 766, 380 \$15, 677, 883 321, 648, 513 20, 864, 159 4, 495, 693 \$14, 624, 299 339, 591, 434 7, 760, 282 \$12, 504, 274 309, 680, 046 \$11, 628, **633** 290, 738, 913 Gold ..... 4, 713, 304 5, 359, 504 8, 349, 825 4, 760, 451 Silver ..... 342, 467, 212 362, 686, 248 367, 335, 419 337, 304, 600 814, 483, 469 The total value of the trade—imports and exports together—was higher by 0.38 per cent than in 1896-97, and only 3.28 per cent less than in 1895-96, which was a year of good trade. In this calculation, the transactions in treasure, which amounted to 14.2 per cent of the total trade, are included; but excluding them and dealing with merchandise only, the trade of last year shows a decrease of 5 per cent compared with 1896-97, and of 9 per cent compared with 1895-96. The decline in imports of merchandise is 3.5 per cent compared with the previous year. The serious decline in the trade of the year occurs in the exports of merchandise, the value of which was 6.1 per cent less than in 1896-97, and 14.6 per cent less than in 1895-96. The contraction in 1896-97 was clearly traceable to the failure of the crops in 1896 and the outbreak of the plague in western India, with the consequent disorganization of trade. These two calamities have also had a marked effect on last year's trade.

The extension throughout the country of quarantine regulations to prevent the spread of the disease, and the detention in camps of travelers coming from infected areas, restricted the movements of the trading population and placed serious difficulties in the way of purchasing and collecting produce. Besides, the famine was at its height during the first half of the year under review, and millions of people were in receipt of relief from the State until the harvesting of the autumn

crops.

The rains in 1897 were favorable, and excellent crops were harvested, but the season was late and the increased exports of agricultural produce, such, for example, as wheat, took place after the close of the

financial year.

A very noticeable feature in last year's export trade is the general fall in the value of all the important staples, except grain, the price of which was kept up by the scarcity of food. In some cases, this can be traced to special causes, such as overproduction, inferior quality of the produce, or the competition of foreign articles in the consuming markets; but the rise in the exchange value of the rupee must have tended to this result. In the trade with silver standard countries, the fall in the value of silver would further depress export prices, and this has occurred very markedly in the case of opium, the largest proportion

of which goes to China.

The trade in cotton goods declined by 11.3 per cent, and a proportionately greater decline is noticeable in the other textile fabrics of wool and silk, and in apparel. The trade in cotton and woolen goods had been overdone in 1896-97, and with the widespread distress throughout the first half of the year, and the impoverishment of great numbers of people by the famine, the decrease was to be expected. There were large importations of kerosene oil, and an improvement is noticeable in metals. In sugar, there was a remarkable increase of 51.8 per cent, owing to the extraordinarily large quantities of German and Austrian sugar poured into the country, the trade of these countries being diverted to the east by the countervailing duty on bounty-fed sugar imported into the United States, imposed by the Dingley tariff, and the successful competition of French sugar, owing to the increased export bounty allowance by the French Government.

The fluctuations of the import trade and the effect on the general result of the trade in cotton goods, are shown in the figures appended;

Articles.	1894-96.	1895-96.	1896–97.	1897-98.
Cotton goods	\$101, 288, 246	\$79, 848, 208	\$92, 225, 542	\$81, 824, 524
	116, 230, 811	135, 087, 621	180, 710, 021	188, 877, 847

The trade in cotton goods in 1896-97 increased by 15.5 per cent and declined last year by 11.3 per cent, while the trade in all other articles of merchandise decreased, in 1896-97, 3.2 per cent, and increased last

year by 2.04 per cent.

The general causes which restricted the export trade have been already mentioned. The largest falling off is in raw cotton, the exports of which to Europe decreased greatly under the competition of American cotton, which was exceptionally cheap and abundant. Opium and indigo show large decreases, both in quantity and price. decreased values of raw jute, lac, and tea are entirely due to a fall in price, the quantities exported being unprecedentedly large. The trade in cotton piece goods was depressed, the exports to China showing a great falling off, and the exports of sugar declined to a very low level. On the other hand, large increases of hides and skins, jute manufactures, and timber are recorded. The trade in these lines was active. and there was an improvement in seeds, wool, and oils, which in the case of seeds, is still more marked in the present year. There was but a slight increase in food grains, but during the first quarter of this year the trade in rice and wheat was very active, the export of the latter during that period amounting to 566,138 tons, valued at \$19,000,000.

The aggregate trade of the year, imports and exports together, is

stated below, with the trade of the five preceding years:

Excluding Government transactions:	4828 840 07A
1893-94 1894-95	509, 768, 329
1895–96	. 623, 629, 545 . 600, 873, 737
1896-97	. 600, 873, 737
1897-98	. 603, 160, 328
Including Government transactions:	
1893-94	. 638, 867, 371 . 620, 775, 155 . 635, 187, 792 . 614, 141, 319 . 616, 814, 765
1894–95	. 620, 775, 155
1895–96	. 635, 187, 792
1896-97	. 614, 141, 319
1897-98	. 616, 814, 765

The trade with countries having a gold standard, among which Japan now appears, was 76.4 per cent, and with silver-standard countries, 23.6 per cent of the whole trade. The trade in merchandise with the United Kingdom was valued at \$238,137,350, against \$257,407,570 in 1896-97, and it represented 46 per cent of the trade with the world in merchandise, the percentage of the previous year being 47.2.

The trade with the continent of Europe shows marked contraction, but with Austria-Hungary it increased, owing to the large imports of sugar from that country. The countries with which there was increased trade are the United States, South America, Ceylon, Japan, Persia,

Arabia, and Aden.

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The values of imported merchandise for the last five years stand thus:

1893-94	
1894-95	
1896-97	222, 935, 560
1897–98	215, 202, 372

The value of the trade last year was less by 3.5 per cent than in the preceding year, and about the same as in 1895-96. The increases and decreases in percentage of the most important articles in the import trade are shown below. The decreases are in cotton goods, machinery and millwork, woolen goods, coal, silk apparel, glassware, and liquors, and the increases in sugar, oils, metals, salt, railway materials, provisions, spices, drugs, and dyes.

	189	8–97.	1897	7 <b>-9</b> 8.	Actual in-
Articles.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	or decrease (—) in lacs of rupees (100,000).
Apparel	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent. 19.1	28.98
Coal	l	80. 2		45.1	- 44. 17
Cotton goods	15. 5	8.8	8. <b>4</b> 8. 4	11.3	-835.52
Dyeing and tauning materials			5		+ 6.48
Ginss and glassware		5		18. 1	- 12.75
Liquors	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	8		3.4	- 5.64
Machinery and millwork		15	9. 2	18.5	- 64. 91 + 64. 72
Oils			20. 5		
Provisions		13.8	18. 9		+ 16.82
Railway materials	75	3.8	8. 1 38. 2		+ 21.47
Salt		23.7	90. 2	18.9	+ 24.02 - 42.31
Spices		8.3	23. 1		+ 14.01
Sugar	1.4 17		51.8	3 <b>2</b> . 1	+163. 26 54. 41
Total					203. 54

The net decrease in the items shown above is \$6,308,500, while the decrease in the import trade is \$7,731,400, the difference being in the articles of smaller importance.

Cutton piece goods and yarn have been declining steadily since 1×93, and there was a heavy fall in prices last year, and during the first quarter of the present year, a further decline in the price of yarns.

## BEER AND SPIRITS.

The importation of malt liquors decreased in quantity but increased in value. The quantity of beer brewed in India is contrasted below with the imports:

Year.	Imported.	Locally brewed.
1893-94. 1894-95. 1895-96. 1896-97. 1897-98.	2, 787, 672 2, 514, 041 3, 048, 743 8, 022, 171	Gallons, 5, 532, 725 6, 121, 905 6, 238, 877 6, 313, 946 5, 428, 383

The mobilization of a large number of British troops on the northwest frontier reduced the demand for both imported and Indian beer. The reduction in the quantity of beer brewed locally was also partly due to the high price of barley. Last year's importations were to the extent of nearly 94 per cent from the United Kingdom, the imports from Germany, Belgium, and Austria-Hungary being only 6 per cent. There was an advance in the importation of spirits, as shown below:

	(Jallons.
1893-94	1. 067, 373
1894–95	. 093, 115
1895–96	186 696
1896-97	179 909
1897-98	205 525

The relative proportion of whisky and brandy, namely, half a million gallons of the former and rather more than half that quantity of the latter, were the same as in 1896-97 and the preceding year. Germany, Holland, and Belgium sent 52,284 gallons of brandy, and 20,438 gallons of whisky were received from Germany.

### PROVISIONS.

The principal provisions imported the past two years were as follows:

Articles.	1896–97.	1 <b>897–9</b> 8.	Articles.	1896–97.	1897–98.
Fish: Dry saltedpounds Dry unsalteddo Wet salteddo Bacon and hamsdo	2, 466, 474 14, 542, 597	17, 127, 480 2, 176, 960 17, 162, 815 983, 730	Cheese pounds Butter do wt. Other dried fruit do Ghi pounds		911, 231 209, 785 658, 206 119, 034 393, 986

The quantity and value of sugar imported in the last three years have been as follows:

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
1896-96. 1896-97. 1897-98.	Owt. 2, 730, 963 2, 861, 400 4, 608, 630	\$9, 631, 120 9, 770, 669 14, 831, 884

The increase in the importations of sugar is one of the most noticeable features of the import trade of the year. The quantity imported is 61 per cent greater than in 1896–97, and the value higher by \$5,061,215. The first place is still held by Mauritius, but whereas the importation of 1,666,845 hundredweight in 1896–97 was 58 per cent of the whole trade, last year its share was reduced to 38 per cent, with an import of 1,778,016 hundredweight. There is an increase from all the sources of supply, but the bounty-fed beet sugar from Austria-Hungary and Germany has flooded the market.

### HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

The value of the imports of hardware and cutlery last year was much less than in 1896-97, and reached to the level of 1895-96.

1895-96	\$4,598,772
1896-97	4, 829, 000
1897-98	4, 581, 214

The proportion of these goods imported from the United Kingdom was 79 per cent. This head is divided into the following subheads:

Articles.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Outlery. Agricultural implements Other implements and tools Sewing machines. Other kinds of hardware.	\$145, 210 242, 354 145, 058 144, 546 4, 151, 830	\$306, 807 275, 397 405, 430 101, 280 3, 492, 298

Germany and Austria-Hungary sent last year nearly 19 per cent of the whole of the hardware and cutlery imported.

### IRON AND STEEL.

The imports of iron and steel for the last three years are as follows:

Year.	Iron.	Steel.
1895-96	Owt. 4,000,246 3,892,843 3,945,364	Owt. 1, 702, 253 1, 568, 181 1, 848, 704
1991-90	3, 855, 805	1,020,70%

There was a rise last year in both cases, and notably in steel, for which the figures are the highest ever shown. The use of steel for rolled beams, girders, bars, and hooping, which were formerly made of iron, is increasing.

The following list includes the descriptions of iron and steel which are commonly imported, and the extent of the trade in each for the last three years:

Description.	1895 <u>-9</u> 6.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Angle, bolt, and rod Bare Galvanized Sheets and plates (including tinned plates) Pipes and tubes Beams, pillars, girders, and bridge work. Pig. Nails, screws, rivets, and washers Hoop	598, 426 726, 430 561, 887 883, 771 244, 774 201, 057 211, 355	Cuot. 781, 613 538, 627 815, 294 486, 562 853, 828 158, 816 260, 968 179, 726 89, 923	Ouet. 738, 105 538, 603 764, 975 603, 445 393, 330 101, 407 217, 415 207, 577 84, 226
Bars Beams, pillars, girders, and bridge work	321, 511 223, 586	582, 745 287, 838 221, 743 15, 380	801, 937 267, 482 278, 651 225, 977 25, 248

The increase in the trade in iron was chiefly in the importations from the United Kingdom, and in steel from Belgium and the United Kingdom.

Last year's importations of angle, bolt, and rod iron and steel bars from Belgium greatly exceeded those from the United Kingdom, and there is a close competition between the two countries in bar iron, nails, screws, rivets, iron plates and sheets. The English trade has a monop-

oly of pipes and tubes and tinned plates, and a very long lead in galvanized iron and steel hooping. It must be remembered, however, that the figures relate to the countries of shipment, and these are not always the countries of production.

Copper, iron, and steel represent 96 per cent of the quantity of all imported metals, iron and steel being about 91 per cent of the whole.

## MACHINERY.

Imports of machinery and millwork have been as follows, the last three years:

1895–96	\$10, 035, 943
1896-97	
1897-98	

After large imports in the two preceding years, the trade declined heavily, the reduction being partly due to the delay in deliveries caused by the engineers' strike of 1897.

### BAILWAY MATERIAL.

Importations of railway material the last three years were as follows:

Year.	For companies.	For the state.
1895-96.	\$4, 718, 810	\$6, 260, 555
1896-97.	8, 251, 322	7, 143, 075
1897-96.	8, 916, 998	7, 671, 406

The extremely large imports during the last three years are the result of extensive construction of new lines by companies and by the state. A shipment of steel rails, valued at \$56,841, was received from the United States, owing to lower rates having been tendered than were obtainable in the United Kingdom, showing that the United States can successfully compete with other countries for the iron and steel trade of India.

## MINERAL OIL.

Importations of mineral oil the last five years have been as follows:

Year.	Gallons.	Value.
1893-94. 1894-96. 1895-96. 1896-97.	53, 441, 000 66, 648, 000 68, 421, 000	\$10, 154, 318 6, 581, 296 9, 198, 940 9, 578, 664 11, 320, 555

The relative imports of Russian and American oil are as follows:

	Russia.	United States.
Total in five years ending 1895–96	Gallons. 167, 600, 000 45, 500, 000 50, 700, 000	Gallons. 150, 500, 000 19, 300, 000 26, 000, 000



Langkat oil from Sumatra came into the market in 1896-97, when a little over 500,000 gallons were imported. Last year, the imports rose to 7,540,866 gallons, of which 670,032 gallons were received in bulk. The price of Sumatra oil in Calcutta is now the same as Russian oil,

and there is every prospect of the importations increasing.

The trade in bulk oil is increasing at a rapid rate. About 7,000,000 gallons were received in 1894-95, 10,000,000 gallons in 1895-96, about 14,000,000 in 1896-97, and last year, 22,000,000 gallons. The whole, except the small consignment above mentioned from Sumatra, came from Russia. The large stocks and the rise in exchange have lowered the price of both American and Russian oil. Mineral oil, mainly kerosene, represented last year \$11,320,555 out of \$12,854,354, which was the total of all kinds of oil imported.

### COTTON GOODS.

The principal clothing of 250,000,000 of the population of India is cotton, and the value of cotton goods imported in 1895-96 represented about 37 per cent, in 1896-97, 41 per cent, and in 1897-98, 38 per cent, of the value of all imported merchandise. The demand for piece goods is principally dependent upon the harvest. After the failure of the crops in 1896-97, the heavy imports of that year could find no outlet owing to the prevailing distress, and large stocks had to be carried forward, so that the flow of orders to Lancashire was checked; but with a good monsoon and plentiful harvests, prospects have now brightened.

The relative imports of the different descriptions of goods under the heads of gray, white, and colored, during the last two years, were as

follows:

Description.	1896–97.	1897-98.	Description.	1.896-97.	1897-98.
GRAY.	Yards.	Yards.		Yards.	Yards.
Jaconeta	96, 189, 000	100, 705, 000	Chadars, dhutis, saris,	l	
Mulls	20, 211, 000	21, 879, 000	and scarves	58, 172, 000	40, 344, 000
Prints			Drills and jeans	3, 782 000	3, 560, 000
Shirtings		643, 810, 000			
Madapollams			atripes	5, 830, 000	11, 738, 90
T. cloth and domestics	18, 058, 200	15, 063, 000	1		
Jeans, sheetings, and			COLORED.		
drills	<b>22, 594, 00</b> 0	25, 856, 000	_		
Chadars, dhutis, saris,			Jaconets	5, 187, 000	4, 968, 00
and scarves	455, 220, 000	305, 864, 000	Mulls	4, 872, 000	8, 417, 00
			Prints and chints	129, 702, 000	102, 530, 00
WHITE.			Shirtings	45, 080, 000	38, 882, 00
Jaconets	33, 057, 000	32, 625, 000	Drilla	5, 259, 000	4, 766. 00
Nainsooks		135, 007, 000	Cambrice, twills, and		
Mulls	84, 980, 000	106, 199, 000	muslins	74, 757, 000	61, 987, 00
Shirtings		71, 056, 000	Chadars, dhutis, saris,		
Long cloths	2, 278, 000	1, 885, 000	and scarves	29, 459, 000	22, 664, 00
Cambrics, twills, mus-		.,,	1		
line, and lawns	12, 044, 000	10, 762, 000			

It appears from the figures that goods made of medium counts, say from 30's to 40's, constituted last year about 96 per cent of the whole imports of gray goods, thus:

Description.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Shirtings, chadars, dhutis, saris, scarves	Per cent. 84. 7 12. 1	Per cent. 82.6 13.5

The small quantity not received from the United Kingdom comes mainly from the Continent and from the United States. The trade with the latter country is increasing, and the imports therefrom doubled last year.

Besides the three great classes of piece goods, gray, white, and colored, referred to above, the other principal kinds of cotton manufactures imported are:

Description.	1895-96.	1896–97.	1897-98.
Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece.  Lace and patent net.  Hosiery.  Sewing thread.	146, 589 312, 690	\$494, 586 141, 400 607, 714 435, 484	\$271, 758 75, 971 597, 534 482, 880

In my previous reports, I have stated the immense demand there is here for cotton goods, and the opportunity for the manufacturers of the United States to get a good share of the trade by making proper efforts, and would now emphasize what I have already urged. The door is open, and our manufacturers have only to walk in and take possession of the market.

## BICYCLES.

There is a steady increase in the demand for bicycles, and the better qualities from the United States are generally preferred.

### IMPORTS IN GENERAL.

The list appended states, in the order of their importance, the principal articles of merchandise imported into India the last three years:

Article	1895–96.	1896–97.	18 <b>97-98.</b>
Cotton goods and yarn	\$79, 843, 203 25, 596, 532	\$92, 225, 542 21, 763, 596	\$81, 824, 524 23, 769, 938
		9, 770, 669	14, 831, 884
Sugar Oils, chiefly mineral	9,626,002	10,661,365	12, 854, 354
Railway material	4,713,810	8, 251, 322	8, 916, 998
Machinery and millwork	10, 135, 943	10, 881, 589	8, 867, 434
Chemicals, drugs, medicines, narcotics, and dyes		5, 859, 384	6, 387, 686
Silk, raw and manufactured		6, 950, 786	5, 638, 999
Provisions		4, 804, 429	5, 287, 785
Liquors	5, 257, 066	5, 099, 326	4, 924, 331
Apparel	4, 942, 268	4,700,902	3, 812, 549
Woolen goods		5, 246, 858	8, 560, 128
Salt		1, 948, 486 1, 874, 489	2, 493, 025 2, 308, 796
SpicesGrain and pulse	390, 472	1, 721, 913	1, 893, 458
Glass and glassware	2, 297, 341	2, 182, 976	1, 787, 680
Coal	4, 348, 649	3, 094, 968	1, 665, 791
Precious stones and pearls, unset	2, 022, 288	1, 638, 908	1, 396, 519
Matches	1, 120, 442	882, 898	1, 293, 304
Umbrellas	1,067,075	951, 523	1, 039, 659
Paper and pasteboard	1, 270, 957	1, 191, 268	1, 029, 343
Stationery	1,037,275	1,028.82	859. 902
Tea	1, 529, 797	1, 607, 102	660, 250

The total value of imports of foreign merchandise in the last three years was distributed among the principal countries with which the trade was carried on, as follows:

Country.	1895-	1895–96. 1896–97.		1895–96. 1896–97. 1897–98.		98.
United Kingdom Germany Stratte Settlements Belgium Austris-Hungary Russis China Mauritius United States Ceylon France	\$146, 100, 600 7, 290, 505 6, 433, 182 8, 461, 902 4, 107, 100 5, 789, 429 8, 698, 159 5, 336, 150 8, 532, 257 1, 679, 487 3, 034, 807	Per cent. 68 8.4 3 8.9 1.9 2.7 4.2 2.5 0.6 0.8	\$156, 294, 253 7, 154, 245 5, 710, 578 7, 451, 479 4, 612, 142 6, 259, 731 6, 662, 175 5, 602, 656 4, 547, 541 2, 161, 193 2, 852, 897	Per cent. 70.1 3.2 2.5 3.8 2.1 2.8 3 2.5 0.9 1.3	\$144, 485, 801 7, 547, 008 7, 470, 406 7, 083, 000 6, 655, 058 6, 450, 348 5, 242, 137 5, 217, 520 4, 436, 382 8, 220, 540 2, 736, 667	Per cent. 67.1 2.5 3.5 3.5 3.7 4.1 1.1

### EXPORTS.

The exports of Indian merchandise during the last five years were as follows:

1893-94	\$316, 248, 406
1894-95	321, 648, 513
1895-96	339, 591, 434
1896-97	309, 630, 046
1897-98	

In the following list, the principal articles exported and their values for the last three years are shown:

Article.	1895-96.	1896–97.	1897-98.
Grain and pulse Jute, raw Cotton, raw Seeds. Hides and skins Cotton yarn and cloth Tea Opium Jute manufactures Indigo Coffee Wool, raw Wood and timber Lac Oil, including paraffin wax Provisions Silk, raw Dyes, other than indigo Spices Saltpatter	\$56, 707, 599 30, 977, 899 43, 679, 598 30, 124, 086 23, 682, 381 25, 888, 219 23, 761, 152 26, 223, 941 14, 717, 073 16, 598, 984 6, 814, 395 4, 201, 534 2, 485, 890 5, 684, 163 2, 289, 991 2, 773, 861 1, 990, 733 2, 605, 317 1, 517, 477	\$41, 571, 672 32, 706, 782 40, 207, 275 24, 836, 208 21, 704, 247 26, 831, 069 25, 186, 069 24, 871, 106 16, 163, 183 18, 549, 346 4, 913, 620 8, 848, 640 2, 475, 926 9, 919, 572 1, 887, 345 2, 944, 103 1, 586, 149 1, 960, 701 1, 540, 673 1, 77, 706	\$43, 567, 015 31, 402, 975 27, 501, 070 26, 641, 710 25, 784, 355 25, 289, 147 24, 981, 73 18, 902, 445 18, 385, 653 9, 477, 946 4, 709, 303 4, 205, 264 4, 709, 303 4, 206, 285 1, 194, 345 1, 462, 046 1, 236, 109

The conditions prevailing last year were most disastrous to the export trade, which shows a decrease of more than 6 per cent, following a fall of nearly 9 per cent in the previous year. The decline is largest in Bombay, which suffered from a recrudescence of the plague in the latter half of the year. The failure of crops in 1896 had a most prejudicial effect on the export season of 1896–97, the latter part of which fell within the period under review, and the continuance of widespread distress until the harvesting of the autumn crops restricted the export of rice and other food grains.

The most marked depression is in the important staples of cotton, opium, and indigo, the decreased trade in these commodities and the heavy fall in prices being chiefly due to a falling off in the external demand. The fall in prices is marked in many other commodities, and the decline in the value of the exports of jute, shellac and tea is due solely to this cause.

The only remarkable increases are in hides and skins, jute manufactures and timber, while seeds and wool show some recovery from the

depression of the previous year.

WHEAT.

The exports of wheat during the last five years have been as follows:

Year.	Bengal.	Bombay.	Sind.	Burma and Madras.	Total ex- ports.	Total value.
1898-94	Owt. 1, 037, 998 240, 526 1, 011, 934 74, 107 75, 783	Owt. 4, 700, 180 1, 045, 785 2, 797, 842 1, 159, 698 377, 594	Owt. 6, 418, 317 5, 600, 989 6, 192, 816 676, 250 1, 988, 912	Owt. 56 543 320 498 368	Owt. 12, 156, 551 6, 887, 791 10, 002, 912 1, 910, 552 2, 392, 607	\$16, 101, 048 7, 952, 340 12, 138, 077 2, 592, 824 8, 157, 568

The collapse in the trade in the second half of the year 1896-97 continued through the first half of last year. The harvest of 1896-97 was below the average, and with the general prevalence of distress, prices

ruled at abnormally high figures.

From August, 1897, the price of wheat in London began to rise, and there was a rapid decline in Karachi prices from January, 1898. A brisk revival of the trade began in March. In the present year, with a crop estimated to be 33 per cent above last year's yield, and abnormally high prices in Europe, the trade has been very active, the exports during the first three months being 11,322,756 hundredweight, valued at \$18,771,454.

The high price of wheat naturally caused a decline in the exports of flour, which fell from 67,177,000 pounds in 1896-97 to 56,592,000 pounds in 1897-98, a decrease of 15.7 per cent. Flour is sent mainly to Mauri-

tius, Aden, Arabia, Ceylon, and Zanzibar.

### TEA.

The exports of tea exceeded those of 1896-97 by about 2,500,000 pounds, and the total quantity exported was nearly twice as large as the quantity exported twelve years ago. It is estimated that the production of tea in 1898 is about 6,000,000 pounds in excess of the production of 1897.

The exports were distributed as follows:

Country.	1895–96.	1896-97.	18 <b>97–98.</b>
United Kingdom Australia Persia Turkey in Asia. United States Russia Canada	3, 188, 000 1, 356, 000 581, 000 486, 000 408, 000	135, 457, 000 6, 156, 000 1, 994, 000 1, 981, 000 785, 000 458, 000 823, 000 327, 000	187, 656, 000 6, 793, 000 1, 464, 000 1, 337, 000 930, 000 689, 000 564, 000 466, 000

The shipments to the United Kingdom were nearly 91 per cent of the whole. The direct shipments to the United States increased, but there was a marked fall in the consignments to Canada. These countries are, however, largely supplied through the United Kingdom, the exports thence being:

То	1895.	1896.	1897.
United States	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
	908, 743	902, 619	612, 574
	828, 207	905, 597	1, 184, 389

Messrs. Gow, Wilson, and Stanton give the following additional figures for transhipments and exports to North America:

	1895.	1896.	1897.
Transshipments via United Kingdom	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
	2, 299, 781	3, 123, 224	3, 309, 114
	40, 000	327, 833	607, 167

The same firm states that the consumption of tea in the United Kingdom was: From India, 54 per cent; Ceylon, 37 per cent; China, 7 per cent; other countries, 2 per cent.

The places of shipment of India tea are:

From—	1895–96.	1896–97.	1897–98.
Bengal Bombay Sind Bombay Burms Burms	3, 940, 295 674, 795 2, 510, 059	Pounds. 143, 235, 822 2, 413, 247 505, 344 2, 690, 027 64, 021	Pounds, 145, 363, 650 1, 983, 315 845, 754 3, 242, 079 17, 019

There is a small export from Travancore and Cochin.

## METALS, ORES, CINCHONA.

The export trade in hardware and cutlery and metals is of little importance. The value of manganese ore from the Madras presidency constitutes nearly one-half of the trade. Last year, 68.8 per cent of the quantity exported went to the United Kingdom and the United States.

The quantity of cinchona bark exported was 3,056,769 pounds, or nearly ten times more than in 1896-97. The consignments were all from the Madras presidency to the United Kingdom.

### OPIUM.

The exports of opium for the last five years were:

1893-94	\$24, 860, 226
1894-95	28, 100, 461
1895–96	26, 223, 941
1896-97	24, 871, 061
1897-98	18, 902, 445

More than half of the shipments go to China. There is a considerable trade in the export of cigars, and there has been a gradual increase during the past five years.

INDIGO.

## The exports of indigo the last five years were as follows:

Year.	Weight.	Value.
1893-94 1894-95 1895-96 1896-97 1897-98	Cust. 131, 399 166, 308 187, 337 169, 523 133, 849	\$12, 964, 596 14, 712, 336 16, 598, 984 13, 549, 346 9, 477, 946

The season was generally unfavorable, the estimated yield of the crop of all India being 10.5 per cent below that of 1896, and 19 per cent below the average. It seems probable that the prices may be permanently lowered by the competition of the artificial dye, which may affect the future prosperity of the indigo-planting industry of this country.

### OILS.

The most important oils exported are castor and cocoanut, and the figures below give the quantities shipped the last five years.

Year.	Castor.	Cocoanut.
1893-94 1894-95 1895-96 1896-97 1897-98	Gallons. 2, 294, 644 2, 679, 236 2, 016, 461 1, 997, 475 1, 953, 500	Gallons. 821, 355 2, 285, 524 2, 205, 727 1, 137, 538 1, 046, 235

#### COTTON.

# The exports of cotton in the last five years were as follows:

Year.		Value.
1893-94 1894-95 1895-96 1896-97 1897-98	Owt. 4,789.000 3,385,000 5,248,000 5,216,000 3,723,000	\$41. 219, 677 26, 980, 403 43, 679, 5 :8 40, 207, 275 27, 501, 071

The acreage sown with cotton was about 1,000,000 acres less than the average, the decrease being due in part to the substitution of food grains for cotton, with a view to replenish exhausted food stocks, though the yield approximated the average. There was a serious decline in the exports during the financial year 1897–98, but this must be attributed to other causes than the shortness of the supply. The shrinkage is primarily due to the fall in the price of American cotton, caused by an unusually large crop, the price of our cotton being relatively, and during part of November absolutely, cheaper than Indian cotton. It may be noticed that the fall in the quotations of American cotton caused a large increase, last year, of the imports into Japan from the United States.

### HIDES AND SKINS.

The exports of hides and skins the last three years were as follows:

Year.	Hi	ies.	Ski	ins.
1895-96. 1896-97. 1897-98.	7, 427, 943	\$8, 092, 066 7, 877, 236 10, 462, 289	Number. 8, 173, 037 6, 310, 988 9, 842, 409	\$7, 877, 236 3, 155, 641 3, 470, 031

There was a brisk demand from the Continent of Europe and the United States for both hides and skins, and with the plentiful supply provided by a year of drought and famine, there was an increase of both as compared with 1896-97.

### JUTE.

The export of jute in the last five years was as follows:

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
1898-94	12 977 000	\$26, 424, 803 32, 785, 528 30, 977, 869 32, 706, 788 31, 402, 975

The area sown with jute in 1897 was about 2 per cent less than in the previous year, but the season was very favorable, and the very large crop harvested exceeded expectations. The quantity exported is the highest on record, being 31 per cent more than in 1896–97, but notwithstanding the large increase in amount, the fall in price reduced the value of the exports to 4 per cent below the level of 1896–97.

The destination of jute has been as follows in the last five years:

	1893–94.	1894-95,	18 <b>95–96.</b>	1896–97.	1897-98.
United Kingdom Germany United States France Austria-Hungary Italy Spain.	1, 171, 000 854, 000 335, 000 297, 000	Cwt. 6, 842, 000 2, 380, 000 2, 167, 000 558, 000 423, 000 363, 000 179, 000	Owt. 7, 384, 000 1, 755, 000 1, 577, 000 545, 000 373, 000 344, 000 196, 000	Owt. 6, 749, 000 1, 823, 000 1, 272, 000 572, 000 238, 000 334, 000 127, 000	Owt. 8, 125, 000 2, 708, 000 2, 174, 000 722, 000 536, 000 511, 000

It will be seen that a large percentage of the export goes to the United States, though not so much as formerly, before our mills were closed by the action of the Wilson tariff. Under the present Dingley tariff, our mills will probably be reopened, and a larger quantity of raw jute will be taken and less of the manufactures, thus giving employment to our people.

The value of cotton goods exported amounted to \$3,671,960, the proportion shipped from Bombay amounting to 52 per cent. Madras does a considerable trade in these goods, especially in dyed goods, the value

of the trade of the province being 44.5 per cent of the whole.

The progress of the spinning and weaving industry in the last six years is shown in the table below.

Year.	Mills.	Spindles.	Looms.
1892-98 1898-94 1894-95 1895-96 1896-97 1897-98	147 154	8, 378, 803 8, 539, 681 3, 711, 669 3, 844, 307 3, 975, 719 4, 175, 124	26, 317 29, 392 34, 161 37, 278 37, 303 36, 946

About 148,000 persons are stated to have been employed in the mills at the end of 1896-97, and the capital invested is returned at over \$44,000,000, but this statement of capital is imperfect, the figures being confined to mills worked by joint-stock companies. The Bombay presidency contains 70 per cent of the spinning and 78 per cent of the weaving capacity of Indian mills.

The value of the exports of manufactured jute in the last five years

was as follows:

1893-94	\$10, 669, 539
1894-95	
1895-96	14, 717, 073
1896-97	
1897-98	

The destination of the gunny bags the last two years was as follows:

Country.	1896–97.	1897–98.	Country.	1896–97.	1 <b>897-9</b> 8.
United Kingdom. United States Australia Straits Germany South America China Egypt.	22, 910, 000 21, 852, 000 20, 235, 000 8, 468, 000 15, 051, 000 9, 028, 000	89, 370, 000 39, 005, 000 30, 336, 000 16, 096, 000 12, \$39, 000 10, 123, 000 7, 282, 000	Cape Colony Belgium Asiatic Tarkey Mauritius Natal Sandwich Islands Other countries	8, 791, 000 4, 765, 000 2, 882, 000 2, 390, 000	4, 852, 000 4, 752, 000 8, 760, 000 2, 619, 000 2, 262, 000 2, 192, 000 10, 442, 000

The principal destination of the cloth in the last two years has been:

Country.	1896-97.	1897-98.	
United States	Yards. 111, 600, 000 26, 600, 000 23, 800, 000 3, 800, 000	Yards. 179, 100, 000 84, 000, 000 18, 700, 000 4, 800, 000	

More than two-thirds of the cloth and a large proportion of the bags went to the United States. As these jute mills pay large dividends under the operation of the Dingley tariff, these goods should be manufactured at home.

#### GENERAL EXPORTS.

The total value of the exports of Indian produce and manufactures in the last three years was thus distributed among the principal countries:

G	1895	96.	1896-	97.	1897-98.	
Country.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.
United Kingdom		31.9	\$95, 103, 542	31.7	\$90, 508, 223	31. 1
China	42, 712, 119	12.6	42, 413, 967	13.7	37, 456, 190	12.9
Germany	24, 968, 559	7.8	23, 360, 354	7.5	22, 262, 944	7.6
United States	18, 313, 420	5.4	14, 922, 488	4.8	18, 211, 598	6.3
France		7.9	19, 702, 037	6.4	17, 444, 816	6
Straits Settlements	18, 122, 886	5.3	15, 524, 793	5	13, 310, 158	4.6
Japan		2.5	12, 635, 246	4.1	12, 889, 741	4.4
Ceylon	10, 850, 254	3.2	9, 640, 947	3.1	12, 393, 145	4.8
Egypt	16, 044, 797	4.7	15, 046, 039	4.8	12, 236, 750	4.2
Belgium		3.6	9, 463, 952	8.1	9, 386, 669	8.2
Italy	9, 678, 350	2.8	9, 386, 685	8	8, 289, 914	2.8
Austria-Hungary	10, 367, 915	3.5	7, 739, 723	2.5	6, 513, 902	2.2
South America	3, 761, 440	1.8	4, 452, 040	1.4	5, 307, 345	1.8
Australia		1.1	3, 654, 515	1.2	8, 831, 184	1.8
Mauritius		i i	3, 490, 370	1.1	3, 485, 026	1.2

It will be seen that the United States is fourth in the list, the trade amounting in 1897-98 to \$18,211,598.

In the subjoined table are given figures of the trade (merchandise only) with the several divisions of the world, during the last five years:

Country.	1893-94.	1894–95.	1895-96.	1896–97.	1897-98.	
Europe. Africa and sdjacent islands Asia America. Australia	107, 970, 686 20, 845, 748	\$373, 581, 756 32, 932, 648 115, 885, 436 27, 565, 618 4, 880, 094	\$379, 384, 306 83, 905, 354 125, 062, 506 26, 291, 441 4, 501, 950	\$362, 611, 077 33, 501, 638 119, 242, 271 24, 622, 763 5, 091, 130	\$338, 595, 630 28, 680, 344 116, 919, 369 28, 50*, 018 4, 871, 557	

The trade with America amounted in 1897-98 to \$28,501,018, and while there has been a satisfactory increase of the trade with North and South America, the exports from the United States constituted a small proportion of the trade, the principal export being kerosene oil. There was a very decided falling off in the trade with the United Kingdom in 1897-98, amounting to \$21,115,682 as compared with the previous year, owing largely to the falling off in the imports of cotton goods, though the trade is gradually going to other countries.

## IMPORTS FROM UNITED KINGDOM.

Besides cotton goods, the other principal items in the list of imports from the United Kingdom during the last three years were:

Article.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897 <b>–9</b> 8.
Apparel	\$2,756,668	\$2, 701, 216	<b>\$2, 424, 08</b>
Coal		2, 546, 8R8	1, 520, 100
Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics, and dyes	. 2, 828, 254	2, 489, 293	2, 735, 173
Hardware and cutlery	. 3, 618, 676	3, 780, 118	3, 631, 395
Liquors	. 3, 818, 800	3, 639, 452	3, 511, 52
Machinery		10, 750, 099	8, 743, 71
Copper		1, 907, 978	2, 994, 739
fron and steel		7, 529, 218	8, 436, 16
Provisions and oilmen's stores	. 2, 224, 733	2, 094, 892	2, 121, 0g
Railway plant and rolling stock		8, 220, 040	8, 819, 544
Salt	1, 344, 544	1, 219, 735	1, 761, 24
Silk manufactures	1, 736, 058	989, 478	830, 571
Woolen manufactures	2, 912, 896	3, 529, 505	2, 574, 81

The balance of the imports of these articles is divided between the Continent of Europe and the United States—Belgium, Germany, Austria, Hungary, and the United States in their order, the latter being much the lowest in the list.

### GENERAL REMARKS.

In making this report, I am indebted to the honorable director-general of statistics of the Government of India for his "Report on the trade of India for the financial year of 1897-98," and have used such figures as should be of interest to the people of the United States, showing the magnitude of the trade and the possibilities of the markets of this country for their manufactures.

The facts and figures speak for themselves, and it only remains for our manufacturers to make a determined persistent effort, by sending and keeping intelligent energetic agents here, with samples of their

manufactures, to secure a good share of the trade.

While they may be looking to our new possessions, Hawaii, Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, and other countries of the far East, for the expansion of their trade and an outlet for their surplus products, there is no country in the world that, in my opinion, will better pay to

exploit than this.

The trade can not be established by correspondence with merchants, as the people of this country are conservative and must come into direct contact with those with whom they deal, in order to secure their confidence, and must see actual samples of the goods they buy; but when confidence and trade are once established, and the goods are found satisfactory, there will be no trouble in holding the business.

To save expense, I would suggest that manufacturers of different lines of goods send a first class active agent here with samples of their

goods, and have him solicit orders for all.

The line of steamships recently established between New York and Calcutta, the largest distributing point in India, will not only be a great economy of time in the delivery of the goods, but will save the cost of transshipment, which has heretofore been a great hindrance to business with the United States.

R. F. PATTERSON, Consul-General.

CALCUTTA, October 27, 1898.

## CEYLON.

## IMPORTS.

The imports of Ceylon for the calendar year 1897, as per customs records, amounted to \$28.580,000 (exclusive of specie). showing an increase in value over the previous year of \$2,880,000. Of this increase, \$1,560,000 is credited to the United Kingdom; \$124,100 to Australia; \$700,000 to British Possessions in India; \$380,000 to China; \$530,000 to French Possessions in India; \$180,000 to Germany; \$120,000 to Japan; \$35,000 to Switzerland; \$33,500 to United States; and \$129,400 to various other countries. Total increase, \$3,546,500.

The decrease was from Aden, \$32,600; Hongkong, \$55,000; Belgium, \$19,000; France, \$43,000; Maldive Islands, \$70,000; Russia, \$63,000; Siam, \$21,300; Straits Settlements, \$20,000; other countries, \$342,600.

Total decrease, \$666,500.

The increase was largely in arms and ammunition, cotton goods, curry stuffs, earthenware, fish, dried and salted; grain, haberdashery and millinery, malt liquors, hardware and cutlery, metals, wrought and unwrought; kerosene oil, spirits and cordials, sugar, tobacco, and woolen goods.

Some of the above-named goods are absent from the customs schedule. They came, however, from the United States indirectly, and the total value of imports from that country was about \$110,000.

#### EXPORTS.

The exports to all countries amounted to \$25,270,000, according to the customs schedule; and if this is the actual fact, the colony is in a bad way, for it is amazingly poor in money and can not afford to import more in value than it exports.

The principal commodities were coffee, cinnamon, cocoanut oil, dessiccated cocoanut, coir, einchona bark, plumbago, and tea. The greatest falling off in value was in cinchona bark, which dropped from \$22,950 in 1896 to \$10,840 in 1897. Coffee fell from \$573,711 to \$467,400. However, all the other great staples more than held their own, and tea, the new and main product of the island, increased from \$13,945,360 to \$15,643,730.

### EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The exports to the United States were valued at \$1,076,845. They consisted of cinnamon, citronella oil, desiccated cocoanut, cocoanut oil, cacao, curios, coffee, coir fiber, croton beans, nuxvomica, plumbago, tea, and some elephants' hides. There were no new products, and the principal articles in value were: Cocoanut oil, \$407,239; plumbago, \$279,547; desiccated cocoanut, \$62,988; tea, \$143,043; citronella oil, \$104,043; cinnamon, \$35,613. The value of the other articles, respectively, was comparatively inconsiderable.

## FIRST HALF OF THE YEAR 1898.

The exports to the United States during the first half of the year 1898 were valued at \$810,768. The principal articles in value were plumbago, \$306,406; tea, \$159,183; cocoanut oil, \$114,906; citronella oil, \$87,628; desiccated cocoanut, \$82,201; cinnamon, \$37,573. It therefore appears that the exports to the United States this year are likely to exceed those of any other year since 1892, when they amounted to above two and a quarter million dollars, and the division of values is being considerably changed. For example, so far plumbago, as well as tea, exceeds cocoanut oil, which heretofore has been the leading article. Dessiccated cocoanut nearly equals citronella oil, and cinnamon, for six months, exceeds the shipments of the whole previous year.

## PRINCIPAL EXPORTS TO ALL COUNTRIES.

The total exports for the half year to June 30, 1898, amounted to \$13,838,123, and were made up as follows: Cacao, \$422,960; cardamoms, \$158,423; cinnamon, \$333,610; cinchona, \$11,300; citronella oil, \$348,983; cocoanut oil, \$935,155; desiccated cocoanut, \$356,494; coffee, \$163,314; coir, \$271,800; plumbago, \$974,000; tea, \$8,371,745; all other products, \$1,389,339.

## PRINCIPAL IMPORTS IN 1898.

The imports for the same period amounted to \$14,084,400, and came from: the United Kingdom, \$4,258,500; British colonies, \$8,538,700; Germany, \$320,000; French possessions in India, \$170,000; China, \$170,000; Russia, \$131,800; Maldive Islands, \$104,500; Japan, \$72,000; United States, \$58,500; Dutch possessions in India, \$60,000; France, \$56,300; Holland, \$28,000; Belgium, \$33,300; Austria, \$20,300; Switzerland, \$21,000; Sweden, \$18,500; Italy, \$8,000; all other countries, **\$14,000.** 

The chief imports from the United States were: Kerosene oil, \$53,000; lubricating oil, \$130; clocks, \$100; cotton cloth, \$3,500 (128,540 yards); medicines, \$200; condensed milk, \$220; tobacco, \$1,350.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Other articles from the United States were: Beef, salted; bicycles, carriages, cheese, confectionery, wheat flour, fruit, dried; harness, lard, wine (kola), wine (in wood), 1,050 gallons; paint; sewing machines, millwork machines, shooks of casks, lamps, stationery, steam riding

gallery, and toilet soap.

During the period under review, there have been no important changes affecting the industries of this country, or new processes adopted opening up markets for American manufactures. The superior qualities of our goods do not, as a rule, constitute a factor toward creating a demand for them. The masses are too poor to pay for excellence in anything; accordingly, the cheap European wares with which the people are abundantly supplied answer their purposes and their means so well that, in my judgment, it is impossible to displace them with superior articles.

For instance, the value of cotton textiles imported is, excluding yarn and twist and hosiery, as follows: Gray cloth, unbleached, \$520,230; gray cloth, bleached, \$365,121; piece goods of mixed materials, \$1,086,000; piece goods, printed, \$146,300; piece goods, dyed, \$51,513; muslin and patent net, \$26,320; total, \$2,195,484.

These goods are made mostly of short staple cotton, and highly sized. They are imported ad libitum on long credit, at about one-third the rate of freight prevailing from America, say \$5 per ton, against \$15. All dealers have them, and all buyers are accustomed to and satisfied with They are sold at very low prices, and a vast majority of buyers would not, and probably could not, pay anything more for very superior articles.

If, therefore, American manufacturers seriously contemplate competing, they will need to employ experts, and even then may be unsuccess-The same conditions prevail in every other important branch of the import trade, which, by the way, is greatly overdone here. Profits are, as a rule, very small, owing to excessive competition, and losses are probably more numerous than gains. This is so well understood that the bank discount to traders is nominally 12 per cent, and sometimes 18 per cent, and sometimes not available at all, unless to exceptionally reliable customers.

Locally, there has been no change in the value of the currency. silver rupee is the monetary unit, and the paper money is at par with the silver. Fifteen days' drafts on the United States Government sell at about 3 rupees per dollar, and commercial exchange for demand on

London rules at about 1s. 33d. per rupee.

There were no material changes in port regulations during the year, except 10 days' quarantine, imposed upon vessels arriving from plague-infected districts in India; there was no other quarantine. No new lines of communication were opened up internally and no material changes in freight rates made. A through line of ocean steamers, called the "Indo American," was established, and is largely patronized. The local agents are Messrs. Aitken, Spence & Co.; agents in New York, Messrs. Norton & Co.

There are no licenses or passports required of commercial travelers, and no discriminating regulations against vessels of any nationality or affecting United States trade. There is no law requiring goods to be marked to show the country of manufacture or origin.

I can not learn of any local demand for a change from the classes of cotton goods that have heretofore obtained in this market, except with respect to "Horrocks Long cloth," which is being displaced by a sort of calico.

W. MOREY, Consul.

Colombo, September 29, 1898.

### DECLARED EXPORTS—CEYLON.

Value of exports declared for the United States for the year ended June 30, 1898, at the several consular offices in Coylon.

Article.					
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.
Cardamoms			\$389.00	\$850.00	\$1, 239. 0
Cinchona bark			5, 027, 00	3, 416, 00	8, 443, 0
Cinnamon		\$10,947.00	18, 088. 00	19, 485, 00	55, 926, 0
Citronella oil	22, 545. 00	40, 836, 00	69, 277. 00	18, 351, 00	151, 009. 0
Cocoa		20,000.00	9, 050. 00	1, 047, 00	10, 097. 0
Cocoanuts			1, 250, 00		1. 250. 0
Desiccated		17, 638, 00	35, 397, 00	46, 894, 00	118, 122, 0
Oil		177, 720, 00	69, 647. 00	45, 259, 00	408, 345, 0
Coffee		4, 619, 00	565.00	1	5, 184, 0
Coir fiber		842.00	490.00	1, 643. 00	3, 315, 0
Coir yarn		4, 513, 00	4, 593, 00	2,030.00	10, 694, 0
Croton beans	40.00	74.00	2,000.00		114.0
Ebony, elephants' and samples	20.00	11.00			A14. 0
		185, 00		i 1	135, 0
Medicinal seeds		100.00	8, 556, 00		3, 556, 0
Nux vomica		90, 00	5,000.00		835. 0
Plumbago		89, 982, 00	170, 880. 00	135, 526, 00	473, 016, 0
Tea	37, 381, 00	38, 448, 00	82, 560, 00	66, 623, 00	225, 012, 0
Torches (dammer), carved	01,001.00	00, 220.00	02, 000.00	00, 020.00	220, U12, U
wood, and photographs				25.00	25, 0
Vegetable fiber			•••••	880.00	880.0
4 02 000 DTO TENOT				350.00	00 <b>0.</b> V
Total					1, 477, 997. 0

## CHINA.

## REPORT FROM CONSULATE-GENERAL AT SHANGHAI.

Exports from Shanghai to the United States were greater in 1897 than in any previous year. Every item of export increased, excepting feathers, furs, and rugs. Of the increase of \$4,650,000, silk and tea are to be credited with much the largest part. This advance was in spite of the increased strictness of examination, on account of which 2,400,000 pounds of pingsuey was left on hand in this market, not being up to the required standard. Every kind of silk appreciated in price and amount shipped.

The first six months of 1898 show a slight increase over the corresponding period of 1897, in exports to the United States. Silk holds its

own; tea exports increase slightly, and the great increase in shipments of goatskins more than balances a loss on other articles of export.

It is remarkable that there should be any increase during this period. During the first half of 1898, communication between the two countries was disturbed and irregular. The United States took, one after another, almost all the ships sailing regularly from American ports to this coast, and the trade between China and our Pacific coast was practically at a standstill. Political conditions in China were also much disturbed. So far as could be seen, everything was against trade between the two countries, and the fact that it increased in spite of all, shows the solid basis of mutual demand on which it is founded.

The result of the greater strictness of inspection of tea is noteworthy. The growers of pingsuey tea apparently made up their minds that the new standard would not be enforced, and prepared their tea for the season of 1897 no better than in 1896. Other qualities of tea were prepared by the standards sent out. These latter have never had a more profitable year; at the end of the season, about 2,400,000 pounds of unsalable pingsuey was in stock here. The Chinese authorities took the matter in hand and issued proclamations calling attention to our inspection rules and urging all Chinese to so prepare their tea that it would pass inspection. In accordance with this advice, I believe these common grades of tea are much better prepared this season than last.

The great staples of export from the United States to China—kerosene and cotton goods—were in greater demand in 1897 than in 1896. Into Shanghai there were brought 36,909,060 gallons in 1897 as against 25,750,090 gallons in 1896, a gain of 11,158,970. But Russian and Sumatran oils gained 13,386,270 gallons in 1897, over 1896, in this port.

In cotton goods, a like substantial increase is shown. Of drills and sheetings (American), 3,950,618 pieces were imported into China in 1897 as against 3,478,359 pieces in 1896. The commissioner of customs at Shanghai accounts for the fact that our trade in cotton goods increased at the expense of England's trade, by stating that freight was much lower from the United States than from England.

It is estimated that the total imports from America to this port were valued at about \$8,000,000 gold during 1897. Probably, not much money was made by the firms handling this business here, as the rapid and great fluctuations in the price of silver forbade any certain calculations. Many goods are imported here from Hongkong, and hence credited to England.

Of the 2,178 merchant vessels entering this port in 1897, 50 carried

the American flag.

During the first six months of 1898, American kerosene to the amount of 22,080,100 gallons came into Shanghai, being an increase of 7,525,100 gallons over the corresponding period of 1897. From Russia 753,660 gallons less oil was imported during the first six months of 1898 than of 1897, while Sumatran oil leaped from 2,570,175 gallons during the first half of 1897 to 8,152,603 gallons during the same period of 1898.

Of American drills, 596,216 pieces were imported, being an increase of 21,325 pieces over the same period of 1897; and the imports of American jeans increased from 30,000 pieces to 42,002 pieces. Sheetings, however, were in less demand; 1,003,930 pieces were imported from January 1 to June 30, 1898, as compared to 1,347,108 pieces in the same time in 1897.

The import of English sheetings declined from 353,251 pieces in the first half of 1897 to 298,631 pieces in 1898.

I would again call attention to the three points in which we must change, if we are to increase our trade with China as we should. Oil

and cotton goods are our staples for this trade. These two constitute the great percentage of our entire exports to China. The many other articles, in the manufacture of which we excel, are practically unknown

in this country.

We do not advertise enough here. I do not mean by this, newspaper advertising or advertising by circular. These only appeal to the few thousand foreigners sojourning here, but do not reach the hundreds of millions of Chinese. They will learn to appreciate our goods only by seeing them. I do not know to-day where in Shanghai I could buy an American hat, or shoes, or underwear, or collars, or furniture, or a telephone of improved quality, or a magazine. I might make this list much longer. What goods we send here are usually put in the hands of people of other nationalities, who do not exploit them. I hope to see an exposition of American goods here in Shanghai, managed by Americans. It would pay to put one also in Canton, and one in Chefoo or Tientsin.

In the next place, we do not cater to the trade here. Our steel mills have not supplied the rails for the railways in northern China because the pattern is English, and to make them would necessitate new rolls. The cotton men are now just beginning to inquire if the widths, etc., they have been accustomed to make in America are what is really wanted in China. Only one American life insurance company has reached out for this trade with any vigor. If this trade is to be taken and kept by America, its needs, customs, and superstitions must be

studied on the ground by experts in each department.

In the third place, our merchants must be willing to settle disputes in regard to damages in shipment and disagreements as to quality and breaches of contract here as is done by English and Germans. The average dealer here will pay a higher price for an article, if he knows that a cheap and speedy method of settling any possible dispute can be had

be had.

Methods of packing, means of transportation, exchange, banking, etc., must be studied by experts, each for his own line of business. But all must show their goods to the Chinese; study the wants of the people; and favor the trade by facilitating settlements of disputes.

Early in 1898, the inland waters of China were thrown open to navigation by foreign owned boats, but the rules adopted have so hampered the movements of such vessels, and the unsettled condition of the country has resulted in so many collisions between boat owners and likin collectors, that little extra trade as yet has come from this

long-desired concession.

The ease with which the viceroy at Canton was induced to protect, in his provinces, an American firm in the ownership of certain trademarks, and the certainty with which the Chinese courts in this city protect foreigners in trade-marks and copyrights, lead me to believe that a treaty protecting our people in their patents, trade-marks, and copyrights may be obtained. The proverbial imitativeness of the Chinese makes such a treaty highly desirable, all the more as our trade grows larger and more varied.

I send herewith a description of the varieties of cotton goods, their

count, weight, etc., shipped to this port from England.

John Goodnow, Consul-General.

SHANGHAI, December 2, 1898.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See Consular Reports, No. 214, July, 1898; Advance Sheets No. 121, May 21, 1898.

## Exports from Shanghai to the United States of America for the years 1896 and 1897.

#### [Values in United States gold.]

Article.	1896.	1897.	Article.	1896.	1897.
Bristles Cowhides Chinese clothing Feathers Furs Goatskins. Musk Porcelain Rugs		\$23, 748. 75 643, 520, 95 8, 203. 46 51, 483. 39 32, 211. 62 620, 418. 00 78, 530. 06 8, 377. 62 12, 245. 51	Silk Straw braid Skins, various Sundries Trea Wool Total	51, 381. 20 99, 514. 82 1, 993, 194. 45	\$5, 776, 730, 64 589, 430, 99 58, 162, 13 119, 149, 58 2, 888, 919, 78 755, 202, 67

Increase 1897 over 1896, \$4,650,047.33, or 66 + per cent.

## Exports of silk from Shanghai to the United States for the years 1896 and 1897,

Description.	1896.	1897.	Description.	1896.	1897.
Raw	474, 641 385, 627 26, 193	Pounds. 89, 447 3, 300 875, 499 785, 648 103, 107 19, 593	Waste		Pounds. 246, 301  2, 122, 895 \$5, 776, 730. 64

Average value per pound, 1896, \$2.51; 1897, \$2.72. Excess 1897 over 1896, 1,054,367 pounds, valued at \$3,089,904.34.

### Exports from Shanghai to the United States for the first six months of 1897 and 1898.

Article.	Jan. 1 to June 30, 1897.	Jan. 1 to June 30, 1898.	Article.	Jan. 1 to June 30, 1897.	Jan. 1 to June 30, 1898.
Bristles Cowhides Chinese clothing Feathers Furs Goat skins Musk	553, 071. 57 35, 173. 97 3, 249. 77 372, 850. 57 78, 530. 08	\$1, 772. 83 303, 449. 51 22, 162. 00 17, 571. 74 63, 730. 88 899, 373. 86 32, 459. 80	Straw braid Skins, various Sundries Tea Wool	19, 605. 75 43, 593. 14 182, 302. 39 441, 167. 57	\$2, 410, 171. 88 224, 767. 35 69, 265. 74 64, 051. 42 267, 294. 69 374, 960. 72
Porcelain		200. 65 7, 382. 68	Total	4, 472, 598. 83	4, 758, 615. 75

Increase six months of 1898 over corresponding period of 1897, \$286, 016. 92.

### [Letter from the American Trading Company.]

SHANGHAI, October 14, 1898.

Hon. John Goodnow, Consul-General, Shanghai.

DEAR SIR: With reference to your request that we will give you what information we can about the coarser classes of cotton textiles manufactured or consumed in different parts of the world, together with certain particulars about them, we now

different parts of the world, together with certain particulars about them, we now have pleasure in handing you the following information:

Of English goods, the chief article imported is gray shirtings, 38 inches, 38½ yards, and these come in several different weights, say, 7 pounds, count 13 by 11 and 13 by 12; 8½ pounds, 16 by 15 and 15 by 14 and 16 by 16; 10 pounds, 17 by 17 and 19 by 19 and 18 by 16; 11 pounds, 19 by 17 and 19 by 17 and 19 by 19; 13 pounds, 19 by 17 and 19 by 18 and 19 by 19.

Of the above, there are more 8½ pounds imported than the other weights. The counts are given to the one-fourth inch, English goods always being so described. Of course other counts are also used, but we have mentioned the most common ones.

Of course, other counts are also used, but we have mentioned the most common ones. There are considerable quantities of gray sheetings also imported, these always

being 36 inches, 40 yards. They come in 12 and 14 pounds, the former ranging from

16 by 14 to 16 by 17, while the latter are almost invariably 12 by 12.

These 14 pounds, of course, are made from heavier and more loosely spun yarn than the 12 pounds. It seems to be rather a recommendation to any goods if the yarns are not too smooth, as then, the cargo more closely assimilates the native Chinese cloth.

In addition to these goods there are, of course, considerable quantities of fancy

piece goods imported, and we will only mention one or two of them.

Calico prints, the designs of which are always specially printed for China, come in fair quantities, but it is hard to give any definite information about them, as the cloths vary so widely. As a rule, however, they come in 28 inches, 24 yards, and the lower classes are generally printed on cloths, say from 14 by 14 to 16 by 16.

Gray T-cloths are also shipped here, but this is not a very large trade. As a rule

they run in the region of 16 by 16, about 7 pounds per piece.

Your friends ask for the number of yards that go to the pound, but English goods are never sold on this basis. Where goods are sold by weight there are always so

many pounds per piece.

With regard to gray shirtings, which we mentioned above, we may say that the present tendency of the Chinese is to buy the better grade of goods, although they have to pay more money for them.

FRANK P. BALL, Agent, American Trading Company.

### COTTON GOODS TRADE IN SHANGHAI.

In a letter dated January 28, 1899, addressed to a United States firm, Consul General Goodnow gives the following additional information:

The piece goods trade from America to Shanghai is worthy of the attention of a skilled expert on the spot. No other American product occupies so important a place in the trade with China as do piece goods. The trade is almost exclusively for unbleached sheetings, drills, and jeans. The great increase is shown by the figures of the last three years.

Article.	China.	China.	Shanghai.
American drills pieces  Jeans do Sheetings do	1896.	1897.	1898.
	1, 226, 759	1, 531, 647	1, 517, 395
	52, 480	68, 076	100, 000
	2, 251, 600	2, 418, 971	3, 014, 772

The figures for 1896 and 1897 are taken from the customs report, the figures for 1898 from trade reports which are unofficial, but approximately correct. Sheetings are 36 inches wide and 40 yards long, and are put up in bales consisting of 20 pieces. The construction and weight varies from 2.85 yards per pound, counting 48 by 52; 3 yards per pound, 48 by 48; 3.25 per pound, 44 by 44. Drills are 30 inches wide by 40 yards long, and are put up in bales consisting of fifteen pieces, chiefly of 2.85 per pound, although some are sold here 3 yards to the pound, and the demand for the latter is on the increase. Jeans are 30 inches wide and 30 yards long, and are put up in bales consisting of twenty pieces. The demand has sprung up lately for goods 36 inches wide and 40 yards long.

The demand for cotton flannels is steadily increasing. It is estimated that during the year 1898 more than 150,000 pieces were imported. These are packed in stout wooden cases containing twenty pieces, each 30 inches wide and 30 yards long, weighing 2.85 yards to the pound. The trade in white shirtings is almost entirely with England. It is

estimated that imports in 1898 amounted to 1,764.309 pieces.

There is no textile directory giving the names of cotton spinners throughout all China. The foreign managers of cotton-spinning factories are, Fearon, Daniel & Co.; James Jones; Jardine, Mathieson & Co.; Arnold-Karberg & Co., and Ilbert & Co., of Shanghai. In addition to these there are in Shanghai three mills managed by Chinese. One at Soochow, one at Woochang, one at Hangchow, and one at Ningpo. The above foreign managers of cotton-spinning mills have in the past bought some American cotton. If the mills owned by the Chinese have bought any American cotton it has been through these foreign managers. There is no evidence of any probable demand for raw cotton from America. The yarn spun here consists almost entirely of 10s, 12s, 14s, 16s, for which the local cotton, although of short staple, is well suited, and only at exceptional times can cotton, with freight added to the first cost, compete with the product of the locality.

## AMOY.

Trade conditions at Amoy in 1897 were scarcely normal, owing to the prevalence of the plague during the greater part of the summer. In addition might be mentioned the rapid decline in silver, and a corresponding increase in the silver price of all imported goods, which caused a great falling off in imports.

The net value of trade for the year was \$19,460,424, which is \$57,641

below the figures of 1896, and \$739,914 below the totals of 1895.

The emigration to the Straits Settlements declined 25 per cent by reason of the quarantine imposed against this port, which accounted for a large decrease in the volume of business. However, the emigration to Manila increased in spite of the same conditions. The principal labor of Manila is done by Chinese, and it is said that almost the entire Chinese population of the Philippines comes from this province.

The rice crop of 1897 was above the average; native merchants prospered and the general tendency was for increased trade in all lines, which was prevented only by the above-mentioned abnormal conditions. Money was easy and prevailing rates low. Only when foreign quotations were being considered, did the dealer hesitate. The uncertainty of exchange was so evident that few invested in fabrics, hence a decline

in the imports.

American flour still controls the market, although it suffered from the above causes and fell from 14,232,400 pounds in 1896, to 6,961,466 pounds in 1897. The price in silver dollars was a little more than double the gold price. Thus it appears that while our mills sold only one-half the flour they did the previous year, the Amoy consumers paid almost as much for that commodity as in previous years, when exchange rates were not so much against the importer.

Importations of cotton fabrics increase annually, in spite of any or all drawbacks. The total value of cotton goods reaches the handsome sum of \$2,292,472, a marked advance over the previous record. American kerosene, while it still leads all other brands, has lost its prestige largely, and is being supplanted by the cheaper grades of Russian and

Sumatra oils.

It is impossible fo trace American goods arriving in China through the free port of Hongkong, as most of them do. They are forwarded from there without designation of origin. So far as I have been able to trace the goods, the trade between Amoy and the United States for 1897 stood as follows: Imports from the United States, \$181,350; exports, \$4,907,883. The export figures are complete, while the imports, for the reason stated, only represent a portion of the business done.

A. BURLINGAME JOHNSON, Consul.

Imports at Amoy during the year 1897.

Article.	Quantity.	Value United States cur- rency.	ed Article.		Value United States of rency
piumpiculs	4, 411. 69	\$1,645,327	Lead, whitepiculs	382	\$2,
otton goods		1, 129, 425	Leatherdo	1,764	25,
Voolena groods		107, 244	Lily flowers, drieddo	5, 387	37,
anvasbolts	16	108	Looking-glasess and mir-	1	
ronwarepicula	7, 261	18, 995	rorspieces	29, 248	1,9
in and tinplatedo	9, 872 1, 761	174, 281 7, 444	Machinery pious Mangrove bark piouls Matches gross Mats, bamboo pieces.	10 005	7,
ead and lead pipedo	1, 761	2, 167	Matches gross	12, 985	91,
opperwaredo ellow metal in sheets,	1	2,10,	Mata hamboo nieces	1, 962	<b>31</b> ,
	154	2,412	Mate, tee and straw do	1, 058, 579	26,
rasswarepiculs teeldo uicksilverdo	137	3, 136	Medicines		39,
teeldo	717	2, 576	Milk, condensed, in tins,		1
uicksilverdo	212	11, 755	dozens	5, 658	5,1
erman silverdo	17	493	Morphiaounces	9, 103	11,
letais, unclasseddo	107	1, 353	Mushrooms piculs	271	7,
·lmondsdo	86	1,409	Musical instruments		1,
niseeddo	56	1,179	Mussels, driedpiculs	5, 435	28,
rsenicdodo	179 251	1,723 5 859	Needlesmille	5, 728	] 1
ags, straw, and mat, pieces	112, 250	5, 652 1, 683	Oil, kerosene: Americangallons	1 7770 160	191,
eer and porter		4, 928	Russian de	1 431 920	136,
èche de mer nicula	7,077	80, 519	Russiando	256 K20	85,
ird's nestsdo	59	37, 230	i Oni:		, w
èche de mer piculs ird's nestsdo iscuits in tinsdozens	1,044	1,779	Paintdo	2, 319	1,
ones cow nicula	R RALL	4.932	Woodpicula.	192	1.
ooks		2, 194	Paint	6, 316	9.
ottles, empty pieces	1, 023, 245	6,063	Opium huskdo	16	1.
oxes, fancy		1, 117	Urnaments		2,
raid, mamapicuis	140	10, 154	Paints, assortedpiculs	226	2,
randy		1,405	Paperdo	403	2,
rushes and brooms, dozens			Paper, wall		
dozens	6, 486	781	Perfumery		1,
uilding materials		2, 223	Photographic materials		1,
utter and cheese		2, 692	Prawn huskpiculs	864	2,
uttons, brass and fancy	1, 214	4, 288 1, 471	Prawns and shrimps, dried,	10 200	۰ -
andles boxes ardamomspiculs	65	1,790	piculs	12, 388	82, 35,
hestnutsdo	262	1,130	Pursesdozens	2,651	35,
hina-rootdo	229	1, 901	Raisinspicula	170	1,
gars and cigarettes		3, 723	Pottone do	9 740	10.
innamonpiculs	54	3, 838	Ricedo	46, 374	10, 68, 1,
ams, drieddo	300	1, 949	Ricedo	2, 884	l i
lams, drieddo lockspieces	2,019	3, 429	Sagopiculs	710	1,
othing		3, 429 7, 361	Sandaiwooddo	1.100	۱ ۰
othing, native		8, 883	Sapan wooddo	2, 206	3,
maltons	7, 494	29, 890	Seeds, assorteddo	1,799	7.
ompoypiculs oraldo	209	4,696	Shark's finsdo	111	8,
orau	8	1,899	Shellfishdo	451	3,
orks otton, raw Indian . piculs	11,331	1, 250	Shoes and boots pairs. Silks plculs. Silverware do	2, <b>292</b> 13 <b>2</b>	1, 42,
ittlefishdo	862	100, 478 10, 377	Silverways 45	103	6,
was anilina	004	9, 850	Sinews cow. do	2, 982	29,
yas, annus, pieces. athers do recrackers piculs. sh do	786, 019	6, 686	Sinews, cowdo Skins, pigdo Soap	411	2
athersdo	52,732	1,680	Soap		3,
recrackerspicula	200	2,063	Socks and stockings (pairs), dozens		ı "
shdo	38, 439	166, 472	dozens	6, 696	2,
ou <b>r</b> do	52, 211	155, 109	Stationery		8,
ourdodo	824	2,086	Stores, household		2,
10gua	375	9, 967	Sugar piculs. Tallow do Tea do Telegraphic materials	3, 383	14,
urniturepiculs nsengpiculs ass, windowboxes.	•••••	8, 782	18110Wdo	2,871	9,
nsengpiculs	161	102, 071	Tolographic restants	147, 463	3, 194, 3,
aco, WILLUWDUXCS	1,879	4, 166 11, 295	Timber	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	3.
asswarepiculs assolothdo	1, 146	5, 084	Tobacco		41
assolothdo	10	1, 175	Toys		Ĩ,
roceries		10, 770	Umbrellas pieces	11, 996	3,
amspiculs	50	1.040	Varnishpiculs	360	4,
empdo	1, 283	10, 781	Vermicellido	388	2,
ide cuttingsdo	490	10, 781 1, 276	Whisky and wines		14,
ides, horsedo	140	1, 171	Sundries, unenumerated		44,
oofs, cowdo	522	1,008			
orns, deer, old do	21	A 020 !	Total		8, 470,
inglassdo	88	2,378	veex borns to rotellin conn.		
idestone warepieces	38, 678	4, 552 4, 828	tries, principally tea ker-		
100		4, 828	osene, oil, and opium		2, 968,
imps and burners, pieces	83, 893	6, 555 1, 723	Total net imports		5, 482,
ampware					

ASIA: CHINA.

# Exports from Amoy during the year 1897.

Description of goods.	Quantity.	Value.	Description of goods.	Quantity.	Value.
Bage:			Lily flowers, dried.piculs	139	\$991
Gunnypieces	191, 320	\$5, 349	Lung-ngau:	i i	•
Hempdo	429, 907	11, 607	ruip	276	2, 651
Bamboo:			Drieddo	12, 897	52, 419
Split, leaf, etc.piculs	8, 492	10, 877	Mate:	ł	
Shootsdo pieces	501 47, 999	939 2, 808	Bamboo and rattan,	2, 040	906
Bamboo ware piculs	917	9, 481	Strawpieces	225, 400	24, 987
Bean cakedo	996	1, 104	Medicines	220, 100	11, 748
Bean curddo Beans:	288	851	Mosspiculs	55	1, 22
Greendo	1, 137	1, 513	Beando Ground nutdo	442	1, 634
White and yellow,			Ground nutdo	904	4, 011
piculs	1,043	1, 261	Teado	130	864
Boxes, tin, fancy pieces	92, 468	7,877	Opium, nativedo	4, 899	11, 970
Brass warepiculs	63	1,539	Oranges, freshdo	3, 885	5, 678 1, <b>4</b> 88
Bricks and tilespieces	4, 244, 023	21, 034 1, 211	Ornamentspleces Oysters, driedpiculs	778, 303 1, 974	1, 900
Camphorpiculs Canespieces	124, 800	922	Paper:	1,814	12, 078
Cattle	124,000	10, 542	First qualitydo	15, 025	88, 857
Chalk, preparedpiculs	2, 568	5, 096	Second quality do	36, 924	147, 564
Chinaware:	] -,	-,	Cuttingsdo	1,041	2, 562
Fine do	72	596	Pears, freshdo	287	647
Coarse do	12, 899	19, 088	Persimmons, drieddo	1,824	5, 444
Cloth:	1		Pickles, salteddo	ا ئ98	2, 174
Native and nankeens,	1		Pipes, brasspieces	1, 630	622
_piculs	1,661	30, 896	Potasn	948	5, 529
Hemppiculs	182	1,896	Potatoes, drieddo	3, 823	4, 220
Clothing, etc		703	Pottery, earlthen ware.	943	7 000
Cotton:	410	4 990	piculs	5, 953	7, 072
Rawpiculs	297	4, <b>380</b> 878	Preservespiculs Provisions	0, 900	39, 548 4, 647
Ragsdo Dyestuffdo	313	1, 222	Pomeloes, fresh piculs	28, 759	22, 089
Feathers, duck, fowl, etc.,	1 0.0	1, 200	Safflowerdo	27	1,020
piculs	368	2, 142	Saiu shudo	728	8, 044
l'iroctackors dicuis	1,296	13, 405	Medicated do	7, 802	56, 088
Fish, dried and salt .do	4, 567	16, 890	Seed, flower and vegetable,	1	•
Fishing netsdo	563	12, 502	picuis	2, 643	15, 049
Flour:			Shoes and bootspairs	136, 351	23, 387
Arrowrootdo	228	1, 982	Silk:	ا ا	40.00
Potatodo	1, 344	2,000	Piece goodspiculs	115 68	43, 300
Flower roots pieces Fruit :	3, 344, 342	37, 373	Threaddo	₩	17, <b>59</b> 7
Freeh, unclassified,	1 1		Skin (fur) clothing, sheep,	3, 925	1, 316
piculs	2, 739	2, 267	Stonepieces	40, 099	7, 338
Dried and salted, un-	_,	_,	Sugarpiculs	182, 755	526, 998
classifiedpiculs	1,051	2, 432	Tea:		•
Furniture		2, 631	Blackdo	12, 164	108, 031
Garlicpiculs	11, 120	13, 634	Stalkdo	130	400
Gold leaf:			Tin foildo	58	2, 27
Realsheets	15, 587, 000	11, 320	Tobaccodo	20, 397	190, 870
Thread, imitation,	68	4 000	Turnips, dried and salted,	4 200	6, 400
piculsGrass cloth, finepiculs	81	4, 080 9, 607	Frankralles pener pieces	4, 329 820, 508	44 881
Ground nutsdo	1, 383	3, 517	Umbrellas, paper .pieces Varnishpiculs	71	44, 661 821
Hair, humando	203	2, 505	Vegetablesdo	4, 228	2, 38
Hamsdo	105	1,389	Vermicelli and macaroni,	1 -,	-, -0.
Hemp:	1		picula	11,048	32, 80
Skindo	3, 599	7, 940	Vermilionpicula	30	1,720
Skindo Twine and thread,	1		Wood, planks, tea.boxes	661, 947	37, 128
piculs	226	2, 993	Wood warepiculs	262	2, 587
Sackingpieces	281, 980	15, 274	Zinc, olddo	641	2, 05
Inaigo, liquiapiculs	198	737	Junaries	[	29, 392
Indigo, liquidpiculs Iron pansdo Ironwaredo	4, 235 1, 207	9, 511	Total	[	1 002 914
Josa sticksdo	1, 207	7, 498 14, 152	I UMI	[	1, 993, 810
Lichees:	`  *****	17, 132	i t	!!!	
Freshdo	1, 154	1, 297	1	1	
Drieddo		26, 966	i.	1 I	

### CHEFOO.

The following extracts are from the report for 1897 of the commissioner of customs in charge of the foreign custom-house. also a native custom house, which deals exclusively with Chinese. foreign customs is so called because, while belonging to the Government of China, its administration is in the hands of foreigners. It is the only institution belonging to the Government of China whose published returns can be depended on, and it is to this institution that we look for information relating to our trade, although it is conceded that an immense internal trade is done through the native customhouses, of which we know little or nothing:

Local.—When compared with 1896, the total net value of the trade of the port shows an increase of 2,518,023 haikwan taels (\$1,863,337, gold), and the revenue an increase of 34,415 haikwan taels (\$25,467, gold). The increase in value is due principally to increased imports of foreign goods from native ports, plus a larger export of native produce to native ports, and the enhanced silver cost of native products consequent on the dearness of copper cash. The increase of the revenue is due, in imports, to the large amount of ginseng received in the early part of the year from Korea, and in exports to an increased trade in pative products. in exports to an increased trade in native products.

In the direct foreign import trade, articles of European manufacture show a decrease, while those of Japan show a marked increase, notably Japanese yarn, which has advanced by 38,520 piculs (5,136,000 pounds, and matches, by 118,000 gross.

Imports of foreign goods from native ports have considerably increased; but as

they arrive here covered by exemption certificate, the revenue collected is no index of the trade.

Chefoo trade is, year by year, being handled more by the native than the foreign local merchant. In fact, if it were not for the very lucrative business in coal, the foreign mercantile community would be much smaller than it now is. Excluding tonnage dues, less than 5 per cent of the total yearly revenue is received from the foreign Chefoo merchants

The produce of the province is gradually finding its way to larger centers of trade than Chefoo—i. e., Shanghai and Tientsin. The local trade in pongees is almost

extinct, the finer grades being sent direct to Shanghai.

With regard to the business done by the native merchant during the past year, the market for old and new iron has been good, trade with Vladivostok has been remunerative, and better profits have been made in vermicelli. On the other hand, the Shanghai import trade (in foreign and native goods) has been bad; money has been lost on silk; the bean-cake business, although favorable in spring, was a failure in autumn and winter, and considerable loss was suffered on cotton yarn.

Mexican dollars were at one time as high as 7.55 mace each (\$0.55 gold), and copper

Revenue.—The total revenue for the year was 461,279 haikwan taels (\$341,356.46 gold), an increase of 34,415 haikwan taels (\$25,467.10 gold) over that of 1896. Out of the first-named sum only 40,845 haikwan taels (inclusive of 19,386 haikwan taels tonnage dues) were collected from foreigners.

Foreign trade.—(a) Imports: Here the net value was 3,685,050 haikwan taels, or 565,224 haikwan taels above that of 1896. There was a larger decrease in all descriptions of cotton piece goods.<sup>3</sup> Indian yarn fell from 44,428 piculs (5,923,733 pounds) in 1896 to 21,042 piculs (2,805,600 pounds), while, on the other hand, Japanese yarn advanced from 4,045 (539,933 pounds) to 42,565 piculs (5,675,333 pounds). Metals compare unfavorably with the figures of the previous year, there being decreases undar all headings 4. under all headings.4

In sundries, we note a large increase in Korean ginseng, 209 piculs (27,866 pounds), against 104 piculs (13,866 pounds), and Korean ginseng beard and cuttings 105 piculs (14,000 pounds), against 10 piculs (1,333 pounds). No kerosene oil was imported from abroad in 1897, our supplies having been drawn from Shanghai. Matches,

<sup>3</sup> Of the 31 classes of cotton goods, according to his table, 14 show a gain over the imports of 1896. All American goods increased.

<sup>4</sup> Native steel increased 50,000 pounds over 1896.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>This is remarkable, as a landing certificate signed by me states that the British bark *Collingrove*, from New York, commenced to discharge oil December 28, 1897.



 $<sup>^{1}1</sup>$  picul =  $133\frac{1}{2}$  pounds.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Coasting vessels generally pay tonnage tax at Shanghai; as they are required to pay tonnage once in four months, this amount was mostly collected from vessels from Russian, Korean, or Japanese ports.

other than Japanese, declined from 177,150 to 100,625 gross. This large decrease is, however, more than compensated by an importation of 718,914 gross of Japanese matches, a gain of 118,014 gross over the previous year. Brown sugar shows an advance of 37,000 piculs (4,933,333 pounds).

(b) Exports: The value of the products of the port shipped to foreign countries

in 1896

has risen to 1,347,753 halkwan taels (\$997,337 gold), an increase of 195,033 haikwan taels (\$144,244.20 gold). Of the total value, Hongkong is credited with 45 per cent and Russian Manchuria with 35 per cent, while Japan, Korea, and Formosa, in the order named, make up the balance.

The principal goods shipped were beancake, beans, red and black dates, ground nuts, shoes and boots, and vermicelli.

Coast trade.—This heading shows \* \* \* a gain of more than 20 per cent over the value of the 1896 trade. Comparing 1897 with 1896, we find increases in the export of beans, ground nuts, ground-nut oil, yellow silk, wild raw silk, refuse silk, straw braid, and decreases in bean cake, silk pongees, and vermicelli. The production of the Chefoo Filanda has been in good demand. The bulk was well under contract to foreign buyers, who are again inquiring for this silk.

The native filatures were well occupied up to the last few months of the year. Their productions are chiefly sent to Shanghai, under contract to the foreign buyers there. Prices rose from 30 to 40 per cent over those of the previous year, owing to the lower rate of exchange and the greater demand from Europe.

Toward the close of the year prices declined, but the article was still fairly in request. In the autumn there was a good market for wild waste silk, but it died away again. The demand depends greatly on the requirements of the plush business.

The crop of cocoons was very poor, and owing to the competition caused by increase in the number of Chinese buyers, the price went up considerably. This, together with the rise in exchange at the latter part of the year, is causing earlier

buyers to lose a good deal.

 $\dot{\mathbf{A}}$  fair foreign export trade in yellow silk has been done. The result, though, can hardly be satisfactory, as purchases were made at the top of the market, since when the price here has fallen considerably, making later shipments to Europe much cheaper than those which went forward earlier. From a local point of view, the trade in silk pongees has been very bad. Prices went up in some instances as much as 75 per cent over the previous year's figures, and even then no good stuff was to be had, although buyers in Europe were able to pay advanced prices on account of the low rate of exchange. The manufacturers assign as reasons for the dearness of pongees the very expensive silk they had to use and the increased cost of labor, owing to the scarcity of the wage-paying medium, copper cash. Japan, India, and other Asiatic countries are now consumers, and apparently, quality is not of such importance in these as it is in European markets. Chinese dealers are getting full prices for their inferior goods, and it may therefore be to their advantage to weave pongees as they are doing at present, without sheen, full of streaks, and of uncertain length. The United States markets are now practically closed on account of the prohibitive import duty levied—as much as 700 per cent in some instances.<sup>2</sup> A pongee superior to that now presented to the Chefoo merchant can be obtained in Shanghai.

The export of straw braid amounted to 32,253 bales in 1896 and 34,209 bales in 1897. Foreign purchasers are responsible for this slight improvement, as Chinese merchants shipped a few hundred bales less than in the previous year. Improved plaits, from which much was expected, must for the present be considered a failure, the want of uniform good quality and the high price charged being largely accountable for unrealized hopes. The same remarks apply to "split fancies," but a large business was done in "split plain braid," for good qualities of which the demand is

likely to continue.

The rise in the value of copper cash requires to be taken into account, as from this cause alone, goods bought at 32 taels a bale in the early spring could not be

obtained in the autumn under 37 taels.

Reshipments constraine.—The value rose in 1897 to 633,493 haikwan taels (\$468,784.82 gold), an increase of 268,726 haikwan taels (\$198,857.84 gold) over 1896, more than one-half of which comes under Korean ginseng beard and cuttings, which were reexported coastwise to the amount of 354,016 haikwan taels (\$261,971.84 gold), as against 190,168 haikwan taels (\$140,724.32 gold) in the previous year.

Coastwise arrivals.—The value of the trade in foreign goods from native ports (chiefly Shanghai), and in native goods from native ports (chiefly Shanghai, Swatow,

I certified to invoices covering this silk exported to the United States to the value

of \$50,934.90 gold during calendar year 1897.

<sup>2</sup> Value of silk certified at this consulate for export to United States, July 1, 1896, to July 1, 1897, \$30,514.34. From July 1, 1897, to July 1, 1898, \$48,475.20; increased exports after the act, \$17,966.86 gold.

Tientsin, and Canton), amounted to 11,454,814 haikwan taels (\$8,466,562.36 gold), showing an increase of 869,070 haikwan taels (\$643,111.80 gold).

The whole of this increase is due to enlarged importations of foreign goods, native imports having, on the contrary, declined. In cotton goods, the most noticeable increases come under shirtings of all kinds (17,661 pieces), American drills (36,704 pieces), and Japanese yarn (28,328 piculs, or 3,777,066 pounds), while decreases are shown in English and Indian drills and sheetings, handkerchiefs, and towels.

The shrinkage in the importation of Indian yarn (50,979 piculs, or 6,797,200 pounds) is especially not everythy. Metals show diminution under pearly all headings. Every

is especially noteworthy. Metals show diminution under nearly all headings. Five million two hundred and eighty-one thousand and sixty gallons of American kerosene oil were imported during the year, against 2,388,250 gallons in 1896, showing a gain of 2,892,810 gallons, while arrivals of Russian kerosene (577,800 gallons) more than doubled the record of the previous year.

Native imports show a decrease in Shanghai and Hankow ginned cotton (4,255 pieces and 5,630 pieces, respectively), in raw cotton (4,872 piculs, or 649,600 pounds), in first and second quality paper (8,262 piculs, or 401,600 pounds), and in sugar of all descriptions (32,000 piculs, or 4,266,666 pounds.)

Inland transit.—Goods conveyed by water to and from nontreaty ports, both by

junks and by the Chinese steamer Kwangchi, pay dues at the native custom-house.

No dues are collected on merchandise transported by land routes.

Shipping.—The tonnage of vessels entered and cleared was 2,385,301 tons. The number of vessels increased by 53, and their tonnage by 119,486 over the figures for 1896. Sailing tonnage is gradually becoming more insignificant, being represented by only 31 vessels of 14,654 tons, against 39 vessels of 23,437 tons, in the previous twelve months.

British figures are slightly in advance of those of 1896, being nearly 56 per cent of the total tonnage. The Chinese and German flags, with 25 per cent and 9 per

cent, respectively, exhibit a small gain.
Freights have been well maintained during the year by the three coast lines, while

outside steamers have occasionally done well

Passenger traffic.—Fifty-seven thousand eight hundred and twenty-one natives left the port and 58,698 arrived here during the twelvementh, principally Chefoo coolies, going to and returning from Tientsin, Newchwang, and Vladivostock. The traffic to and from the last-named port has grown.

In 1891, the numbers were 492 and 1,685 to and from, respectively; in 1897, they were 8,679 and 12,684. Native passengers leaving Chefoo for Vladivostock are required to take out passports, for which they are charged 14 gold roubles (say \$2.40) each at the Russian consulate, and 1,800 cash (say \$2.10) by the Taotai, in all, \$4.50 per head.

Treasure.—As is always the case in this port, the exportations of treasure considerably exceeded the importations, a fact readily explained by looking at our trade-

value table, where the imports largely outweigh the exports.

A considerable quantity of gold obtained from the Liaotung peninsula is bought

up by native speculators and shipped to Shanghai.

The importation of copper cash—57,891 haikwan taels, mostly from Hongkong—did not do much toward improving the state of the local market, which suffered the whole year from the dearness and scarcity of China's only coin.

During the preceding four years, the highest quotation was that in 1894, 1,040 cash to the Mexican dollar; the lowest 860, in 1896. In 1897, the limits of variation were 900 and 730 cash to the dollar. \* \* \* \*

Miscellaneous.—The public bund and jettles, commenced in August, 1896, were

completed on December 5, 1897. The bund fronts the property of foreign owners and is 2,174 feet in length. The total area reclaimed, including streets, bund, jetties, and building lots, is about 42 mori. The bund is provided with seven sets of landing steps, two jetties, and a cargo slip and boat slip, the two last having been built at the special request of foreign merchants. The average width of the bund is 50 feet. The depth of water at the ends of the two jetties is over four feet in winter and six feet in summer at lowest spring tides. Thus, the loading and discharge of the street bearing streets and the district the streets. charging of cargo boats is greatly facilitated and the dispatch of steamers consequently hastened.

The inland steamer Kwangchi carried on her usual trade with the local non-treaty Among other goods, she took away about 6,000 bales of cotton piece goods 13,500 bales of cotton yarn, and 865 cases of kerosene oil, and brought to Chefoo 339 chests of native opium, 11,177 bales of straw braid, 4,187 bales of refuse silk, and 783

packages of cocoons.

Seven acres.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> To-day, October 12, the rate is 800 cash to the Mexican.

### SHIPPING.

Number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared, under each flag, for the year ended December 31, 1897.

	Inw	rard.	Clea	ared.	Total.		
Flag.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	
Steamers:							
British	664	658, 214	665	659, 847	1, 329	1, 318, 061	
German	130	108, 072	130	106, 072	260	216, 144	
Dutch	3	2, 466	3	2, 466	6	4, 932	
Swedish and Norwegian	48	28, 601	48	38, 601	96	77, 202	
Russian	12	11, 272	12	11, 272	24	22, 544	
Austrian	1	1, 974	1 1	1, 974	2	3, 948	
Japanese	73	64, 944	73	64, 944	146	129, 888	
Korean	1	444	1 1	444	2	888	
Chinese	848	298, 989	347	298, 051	695	597, 040	
Total	1, 280	1, 184, 976	1, 280	1, 185, 671	2, 560	2, 370, 647	
Sailing vessels:							
American	3	1, 431	3	1, 481	6	2, 862	
British	11	5, 449	8	4,049	19	9, 406	
German	1	447	1 1	447	2	894	
Swedish and Norwegian	2	700	2	700	4	1,400	
Total	17	8, 027	14	6, 627	31	14, 654	
Grand total	1, 297	1, 193, 003	1, 294	1, 192, 298	2, 591	2, 385, 301	

Not a single American steamer appears in the list, and there are but three entries of American sailing vessels—really only two, as one, the *Quickstep*, entered twice during the year. The other was the *Comet*, since unfortunately wrecked off the Formosan coast.

Nothing disgusts me more than the study of the shipping tables of China. Our once preponderating influence is gone, and no one thing has done more to curtail our prestige, influence, and trade than this almost total disappearance of the American flag from the China seas.

How our shipping has declined can be seen from this table:

American ressels entered at port of Chefoo.

Year.	Steam- ers.	Sailing ships.	Total.	Year.	Steam- ers.	Sailing ships.	Total.
1866	10	18	28	1879	33	12	4
1867	59	18	77	1880		5	
18 <b>68</b>	104	28	132	1881		6	
.8 <b>69</b>	181	9	140	1882		2	
1870	119	12	131	1883		5	
.871	133	19	151	1884	93		9
872	140	10	150 ı	1885	109		10
873	141	6	147	1886		5	
874	179	6	185	1887		1	
1875		6	194	1894		l ī	
876	200	5	205	1895		2	
877	1 74	10	14	1897		3	
878	12	20	33	1000		_	

No American vessels entered during the years omitted.

The records of this office show that beginning in 1866 with 10 steamers, the number grew to 200 in 1876—high-water mark—while the largest number of sailers was 28, in 1868.

No American steamers entered in the years 1880, 1881, 1882, and 1883, or from 1886 to date. The entries for 1884 (93) 1885 (109) are accounted for by the transfer of the Chinese steamers to the house of Russell &

Co., and was only temporary, during the Franco-China war. No American sailing vessels entered in 1880, 1883, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, and 1896.

For years American tonnage led, and the flag was as frequently seen as now is the Chinese, which succeeded it with the fall of the great house of Russell & Co. American shipping then suffered a check from which it has not yet recovered.

I have been consul in China at a seaport for nearly ten years, and yet it was not until last June, that I had the great pleasure of seeing a full-rigged ship flying the Stars and Stripes sail into the harbor direct from the United States; it was a grand sight, and yet I could not repress a sigh as I thought of the time when these arrivals were of

everyday occurrence.

In the shipping list before me of the port of Shanghai, dated October 12, are noted three sailing ships from New York, one British and two American. The British ship, with oil, is consigned to the American Standard Oil Company; the two American ships are consigned to German firms. There are also several first class American houses in Shanghai that stand on their merits, but when the Pacific Mail Steamship Company dissolved partnership with the Japanese Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and it became necessary to run its steamers to Shanghai, it did not place its interests in the hands of one of the American firms; the managers appointed a British firm as their agents, and we see the only line flying the Stars and Stripes consigned to a British house, and this same company is also agent for a British line. I have repeatedly written on this phase of our trade during past years, and I am more convinced than ever of the folly our people perpetrate, in placing their interests in the hands of foreigners. I have seen evidence as to how American trade has suffered.

We know that we are a great and powerful nation, but do others know it, especially the nations of the East? The old saw, "seeing is believing," is especially applicable in China. What evidence have the Chinese that America is one of the great nations of the earth? In this harbor are daily seen British, German, Russian, French, Chinese, Norwegian, Dutch, and Japanese steamers, but our flag is missing. I tell the Chinese of our vast inland and coasting traffic, of the thousands of miles of railroads, of our overhead and subway roads, of the rapidity with which one can travel from New York to San Francisco. I show them maps of the United States, of the vast extent of territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific. I show them photographs of our inventions, of our beautiful cities; they smile, bow, thank me, and then blandly ask, "Where are your ships?" accentuating the question by looking at the harbor full of ships of all nations but mine.

We must build the Nicaragua Canal, lay cables to China via Sandwich Islands, and above all, restore our shipping. We should impose a discriminating tax on foreign ships entering American harbors, and

give rebates on cargo brought in native bottoms.

The following clippings from United States newspapers contain interesting facts:

## MONOPOLY OF MARINE INSURANCE.

Almost the entire business of marine underwriting is now done through agencies of foreign companies. Though the commerce of the country has enormously increased, being nearly quadrupled in forty years, yet the capital of these foreign companies invested in this country is only about \$7,000,000, this being the aggregate amount of the deposits required to be made with the insurance department under the State

The capitalization of the parent companies is unknown, no statement of such capital being published, and therefore, these foreign organizations pay only small taxes here for the privilege of doing business in this country.

It will be seen at a glance that competition by American companies, did these companies exist in sufficient number to attempt to compete, would be almost impossible, and until conditions shall materially change, there will be little incentive for Ameri-

can capital to engage in marine underwriting.

The spectacle is presented to-day of our ocean carrying trade being almost wholly in the hands of foreigners, who are receiving fully \$300,000,000 annually for the transportation of our imports and exports. Foreigners are also underwriting almost every ton of the goods carried, besides taking risks upon every ship engaged in the They contribute scarcely anything in the form of taxes for the privilege of conducting their business, and they vigorously resist every attempt which is made to require them to bear some portion of the expense of maintaining facilities for their shipping.

The remedy for this disgraceful condition of affairs seems to be the imposition of discriminating duties against goods carried in foreign ships. If this remedy should prove effective, it would tend to stimulate the growth of our American marine, and in that event, insurance would most assuredly follow the carrier, successful competition with foreign underwriters would soon become possible, and it could be made entirely successful by a system of taxation which would adequately protect American capital employed in underwriting. First of all, however, an American merchant

marine. After that, innumerable blessings and advantages will follow.

### NOT ENOUGH AMERICAN VESSELS TO CARRY AMERICAN FREIGHTS.

"What will you say," said President James J. Hill, of the Great Northern Railroad, in a recent interview, "when I tell you that the Great Northern road alone has been compelled to refuse the shipment of 60,000 tons of steel rails and 30,000,000 pounds of cotton—all demanded by Asia—simply because there are no water facilities by means of which this merchandise may be transported to Asiatic ports? Thus the city of Seattle has lost the benefits to be derived from the shipment of that enormous quantity of product, simply because the United States has no merchant marine, and what there is obtainable in other countries is largely under the control of a foreign element antagonistic to American business and favorable to foreign business

"My judgment is that the fearful sums of money which the Government of the United States has been compelled to pay for ordinary transport steamships suitable to be used in times of war, will compel Congress to take such action as will induce American capital to once more find investment in the merchant marine that may be sailed under the Stars and Stripes. If it does not, then stagnation must settle down again over American products simply because famine won't last forever, and the United States is at the mercy of foreign transportation companies operating the business of the world upon water. The American people must demand of their Congress such laws as will enable the United States to compete with other nations,

and not be compelled to rely on foreign shipping.

"Pacific commerce," continued President Hill, "is fraught with all that is propitious for the future. The next quarter of a century will witness an expansion and development of which the history of the world does not show a parallel. International maritime commerce is built up, guided, and made what it is by governments. Individuals can not do much; the government places the restrictions or affords the necessary encouragement for expansion and broadening. Our war with Spain, the dismemberment, the breaking up, of the Chinese Empire, the march of progress exhibited in Japan, are some of the factors now apparent that will for the future influence commerce with the Pacific coast of the United States."

#### AMERICAN CARGOES ON FOREIGN SHIPS.

The Ledger, of Tacoma, Wash., recently noted the loading at that port of eight steamers with steel rails for Japan. The rails were the product of an Illinois steel company, and are ordered for the remodeling of Japanese railways, which are to be equipped with American rolling stock. Steamers carrying the rails are described as the largest and most modernly equipped steel tramp steamships, each bearing from 4,000 to 6,400 tons dead weight. Commenting on the above, the New York Commercial remarks:

"These steamers are all British built, British owned, and British manned. what will the Japanese think of us, we a nation whose methods and styles she likes to imitate, to find American-built rails coming to them in British tramps? should not Japan think that British ships are best, if we show that we do by employing them almost exclusively in our ports to do our carrying? That may explain why Japanese shipowners go to Great Britain for their merchant ships and the larger part of their war ships. If American-built ships, owned and manned by Americans, were engaged in doing our carrying, they would show those nations that buy ships what we could do, and they might—probably would—come here to have their vessels built instead of going to Great Britain."

Only forty years ago, the Japanese did not own—in fact rarely saw—a steamer; now they have the finest lines on the coast. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha is the second most powerful line in the world, and two or three lines are running to the United States.

### TRANSPORTATION.

This has not materially improved, with the exception that last winter, a steamer left here on the arrival of the foreign mails from Shanghai for Shanhaikuan, where they were put on board the cars and forwarded to Tientsin and Peking. This was a vast improvement over the overland courier route, and offered an opportunity for a comparatively quick and comfortable trip to those whose business called them to Peking. No freight was carried by this steamer, which was chartered by the inspector of customs. No doubt, this method will be followed in the future, as it is impossible to think of relapsing into the old method.

Many of the steamers now stop en route, British at Weihaiwei, German at Tsingtau, and a steamer now plies twice a week to Port Arthur. Besides these, a new line is to start in the spring from Vladivostock, calling at Port Arthur, Talienwan, Chefoo, Shanghai, and Hongkong. This line is under the control of an American firm at the first-named port. The port as a shipping center is rapidly growing in

importance.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, the following different men-of-war entered this port: American, 5; British, 47; German, 11; French, 8; Russian, 30; Japanese, 30.

At one time this spring, there were 34 ships of war at anchor.

Chefoo as a shipping port is only exceeded by Shanghai. Its importance will be seen by the following table of arrivals and departures of steamers at the various ports during the calendar year 1897:

Ports.	Ships.	Tonnage.
Newchwang Tientsin Chefoo Shanghai Ningpo Fuchau Amoy	2, 591 5, 790 1, 248 681	790, 964 1, 826, 663 2, 385, 301 7, 633, 793 967, 533 641, 795 1, 727, 251

All communications with the United States are via Shanghai or Japan. Few ships trade direct. Only two (one American, one British) sailers entered this port for the twelve months ended June 30, direct from New York, both oil laden.

There is no shipbuilding in Chefoo. Nearly all junks or other large native crafts are built at Fuchau or Ningpo or other southern ports. The Taku docks at Tientsin now hold a torpedo-boat destroyer—the first time a foreign-government boat was ever docked north of Shanghai. As soon as the Whiting—the vessel in dock—comes out, it is proposed

to send the other destroyers there from Weihaiwei. This dock was able last spring to rebuild a coasting steamer, and this fact caused the

British admiral to try the dock for his destroyers, vessels of 216 feet.

The result of this experiment is looked for anxiously.

In June, the inland waters were thrown open to navigation, but owing to the vexatious and needless regulations, little if any advantage has been realized as yet. Already the officials are opposing and, in some instances, depriving owners from enjoying privileges that they had before the edict was published. Under proper and simple rules, this right to trade inland would be of incalculable value. I beg to refer to my report on this subject published in the Consular Reports, No. 214, for July, 1898, page 374.

At my instance, the Rev. Earle D. Sims has taken soundings of the river on which the capital of this province, Chinan-fu, is situated. His

report follows:

I arrived here yesterday, just five and a half days from Chefoo. I was two days on the Kwangchi to Yangchi kou, and then three and one-half days on a small boat

on the canal to Chinan-fu.

As you asked me what kind of a body of water the canal was, and as the captain of the Kwangchi also asked me the same, I took a number of observations on my return trip. I prepared a short sounding line on the American foot scale and took from 50 to 100 soundings each day. It is recorded that by the canal from Yangchi kou to Chefoo is 160 miles (480 li). I found that within 7 miles of Chinan-fu the water was over 8 feet, but never less than 8 feet. The last 7 miles the shallowest water was 3 feet 10 inches. Just here, the water is about 7½ feet. You can say that now, on account of this being the rainy season, it is about 1½ feet deeper than it is in the dry season; not more. I get this information from Chinese. The Chinese boatmen informed me that the water at the shallowest point in the dry season is never less than 2 Chinese Chinan-fu feet, about 2½ American feet.

Last winter being warm, it was not obstructed by ice, except for one or two days; but ordinarily, navigation is obstructed about one month each year on account of

freezing.

The canal is about 80 feet wide till nearing Chinan-fu, where it is about 50 feet wide. It has a good, hard dirt bottom, except for the last 7 miles, which seem to have a soft dirt bottom, and at one place, about 2 miles from Chinan-fu, there are a few pointed rocks, which keep the boatmen on the lookout in passing. The canal has good banks.

The Kwangchi referred to is a steamer belonging to Chinese, plying between Chefoo and the mouth of this river or canal. It is mentioned also by the commissioner in his report, copied above, as not entering or paying duties at the foreign customs, but at the native. In my opinion, the same privilege of trading on the coast should be granted to all steamers, whether foreign or native owned.

## QUARANTINE.

Quarantine rules are few, and are always drawn up at a meeting of the consular body when serious sickness prevails in the south; the consuls send the draft of the rules to the superintendent of customs—Taotai—with a request that he put them in force. As they change so often, and are so rarely enforced, it is not worth while to embody them in this report.

## COMMERCE OF CHEFOO.

	ited States gold.
1896	8. 602, 547. 36
Increase	427. 406. 09

Value of native produce imported from other Chinese ports.	
1896	\$2, 926, 370. 43 2, 600, 952. 00
Decrease	325, 418. 43
Value of native produce of local origin exported to foreign countries and	Chinese ports.
1896	\$5, 107, 033. 80 5, 710, 885. 62
Increase	603, 851. 82
Gross value of the trade of the port.	
1896	\$16, 208, 545. 50 16, 914, 384, 98

It is interesting, in comparing this table with the report of our representative in Korea, published in the Review of the World's Commerce, 1896-97, page 190, to note that the imports into all Korea in 1896 were valued at \$3,265,100, gold, while for Chefoo alone in the same year

the value of foreign imports was \$8,175,141, gold.

The values given above are those entered at the foreign custom house; of those entered at the native customs we have no record, but there should be added, as forming a part of the trade of this consular district, the value of goods brought overland from Shanghai (25,006 haikwan taels, or \$18,504.04, gold); Chinkiang, value not given (see This trade table transit trade); Tientsin, no record, but very large. can safely be estimated at 100,000 haikwan taels, or \$739,700, gold, bringing the total value of the foreign trade of this district to \$9,352,246, gold—almost three times the entire value of the foreign trade of all Korea. To this might also be added (were data available) the trade now passing in via the German port of Tsingtau, the British port of Weihaiwei, and the Russian port of Port Arthur.

In computing trade figures in China, the standard is and should be the haikwan or customs tael, for when the figures are reduced to a gold basis it is sometimes difficult to judge the trend of trade. In 1896, the average value of the haikwan tael was \$0.81; in 1897, \$0.7397, gold. It will be seen by studying the figures above for the gross value of the trade, that while it shows a gain by Chinese standard of 2,846,727 haikwan taels, the gold value shows a gain of only \$705,839.48. This discrepancy is accounted for by the fact that the tael was nearly 7 gold cents cheaper in 1897 than in 1896. Reducing the silver value, 2,846,727 haikwan taels, by \$0.7397, gives \$2,104,723.96, gold, the actual gold value

of the gain in gross trade in 1897 over 1896.

### Imports.

Article.	1893.	1897.	Decrease.	Increase.
Shirtings	268, 004 158, 694	389, 000 167, 363 54, 770		120, 996 13, 669
Japanese         do           Drills:         American           Amglish         do           Indian         do           Dutch         do	37, 679 27, 871 a3, 120 a2, 100	142, 955 10, 245 8, 735 1, 845	17, 626 615 256	105, 276
Japanesedo	a 1, 845	75	1, 770	

a For 1895.

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705, 839. 48

# Imports-Continued.

Article.	1893.	1897.	Decrease.	Increase.
Ceans:				
American pieces. English do	900 7, 909	4, 260 6, 350	1, 559	3, 36
Sheetings:	•	•	_,,,,,	
Americando	85,065	336, 741		251, 68
Knglishdododo	73, 740 a 17, 885	40, 780 11, 440	82, 960 6, 445	
Japanesedo	b 5, 484	10, 340	0, 210	5, 85
hintzes and furnituresdo	29,001	57, 260		28, 25
wills, printeddodo	2, 962	2, 215	757	
Curkey-red cottonsdododododododo	31, 159 22, 013	30, 063	1,096	
Italiansdo	12, 930	31, 110 42, 603		9, 09 29, 67
olvets and velveteensdodo	1, 344	1, 622		27
fuslinsdo	20,568	13, 583	6, 985	
[andkerchiefsdozens	5, 440	10, 631		5, 19
'owelsdofahomedanspieces	40, 908 440	<b>64, 66</b> 0	370	23, 75
otton flanneldo	3, 667	4, 307	870	64
otton yarn:	5,001	4,007		9.
Englishpounds	56, 000	140, 583		84, 53
<u> </u>	9, 801, 200	7, 478, 400	2, 322, 800	<u></u>
Japanese do amlets, Englishpiecesdo astings, woolen and crapedo	b 1, 062, 933	11, 500, 800	<u></u> .	10, 437, 80
amiets, Englishpieces	780	720	60	
ong ellsdodo	870	3, <b>495</b> 1, 018		88 14
nanish strines	1, 092	781	311	^ <u>^</u>
panish stripesdododododo	360	354	6	
ron :		· -		l
Railroadpounds	3, 584, 400	3, 778, 266		193, 86
Bardo	751, 783	930, 933		79, 20
Wiredodo	660, 533 12, 778, 133	357, 066 16, 548, 133	323, 467	3, 770, 00
in, in slabsdo	64, 400	142, 666		78, 20
ead, in pigado	820, 533	241, 066		79, 40
teel, foreigndo	1, 187, 200	1, 018, 666	168, 594	
sanspounds	2, 051, 000	393, 000	1, 658, 000	
uttons:				,
Brass— Foreigngross	22, 102	43, 640	1	21, 53
Nativedo	758	588	170	21,33
aps, silkpieces	30.921	39, 649	1.0	8, 72
oal:	]	10,020		, -,
Foreigntons	11, 430 26, 207	26, 837		15, 40
Kaiping, Chinesedo otton, rawpounds	26, 207	20, 039	6, 178	
inger green do	2, 794, 800 387, 866	4, 815, 733 643, 200		2, 020, 93 255, 33
inger, greendoboxes	5, 802	5, 279	523	200, 00
rass cloth:	0,002	0, 2,0	020	
Finepounds	79, 733	116, 000		36, 26
Coarsedo	177, 466	318, 600		141, 13
ndigo:	10 000		4 000	]
Drieddodododo	16, 983 28, 400	12,000	4, 933	1, 777, 33
inglassdo	108,000	1, 805, 733 66, 583	41, 467	1, 1/1, 50
atches gross	228, 655	106, 420	122, 235	
Janan do	b 132, 341	719, 414		582, 07
ankeens pounds. eedles millions	100, 133	375, 400		275, 20
eediesmillions	252, 890	810, 4 <b>50</b>	·	57, 56
u: Kerosene			i	i
Americangallons	2, 255, 870	5, 281, 060		3, 075, 19
Russiando	a 610, 000	577, 800	82, 200	0,0.0,10
Russian do do Wood pounds	1, 118, 866	1, 720, 266		601, 40
aper:		' '		
First qualitydododo	1, 266, 266	1, 691, 600	!	353, 33
Josa (silvered)do	5, 854, 480	6, 610, 400		755, 92
epper, blackdodo	1, 206, 800 716, 933	12, 027, 466 111, 466	4, 034 605, 467	
reservesdodo	217, 733	506, 400		
icedo	11, 750, 260	8, 405, 733	3, 344, 533	
apan wooddo	941, 466	1, 143, 200		201, 73
eaweeddo	3, 806, 266	4, 340, 533	j	534, 26
ilk:	90.000	40 500		يہ ا
Piece goodsdodododo	39, 066 2, 000	48, 533 1, 466	534	9, 46
Threaddo	2,000 666	1, 466	001	40
Ribbonsdo	1, 733	1, 466	267	
ngar:	· ·	· ·		
Browndo	23, 630, 600	25, 795, 866		2, 165, 26
White do	8, 398, 932	11, 406, 933		3,008,00
Candydodododo	673, 600 458, 800	1, 089, 600 632, 000		416, 00 173, 20
			i	

Dry statistical tables are not, as a rule, considered interesting reading, but one must feel a tittle pride to see the increase in imports of all American goods. To show that the gain is not an abnormal one, I append the following table:

Imports of merchandise especially termed American for the years 1893-1897 and the six months ending June 30, 1898.

Year.	Drills.	Jeans.	Sheet- ings.	Flour.		Gins	Ginseng.	
1893	Pieces. 37, 679 45, 025 59, 515 106, 326 142, 955 56, 037	Pieces. 900 1, 220 2, 250 2, 500 4, 260 2, 720	Pieces. 85, 055 108, 647 154, 540 217, 560 836, 741 230, 180	Hk. taels. a 9, 476 9, 638 25, 941 9, 502 9, 767 60, 429	\$9, 570. 76 8, 186. 62 20, 130. 22 7, 706. 12 7, 197. 58 41, 893. 87	Hk. taels. (b) (b) (b) (b) (b) (b)	\$84. 94	Gallons. 2, 253, 870 1, 883, 790 1, 967, 900 2, 388, 250 5, 281, 060 1, 475, 775

a For June quarter; no other record for that year.

b Not mentioned.

This table not only proves that imports of American merchandise are increasing on a sound basis, but that the year 1897 shows phenomenal strides. The statistics for the first six months of this year were especially obtained from the custom-house, and covering as they do the months of January, February, and March, when traffic was at its lowest—owing to the difficulties of inland transportation, the closing of the ports north of here by ice, and the time when the political situation was very tense—they seem to show that when the books for the year 1898 are balanced, the value of American merchandise imported here will lead all others. It will possibly equal, if not exceed, the values for all Europe.

The value of American flour imported during this period was greater than for the combined years of 1894, 1895, 1896, and 1897, if we take the only fair standard—the customs tael. The gold value for the four years (averaging the haikwan tael for that period at 79.3 cents) was \$43,470.67, against \$41,393.87 (at 68.5 cents) for the dullest six months of the year 1898. This is truly a wonderful increase. No doubt, the presence of the great military camps of Russia, Great Britain, and Germany in this vicinity have had considerable to do with this increase. Further, this is the first year that the customs reports for Chefoo make mention of American flour. American ginseng also makes its first appearance this year. This is all the more remarkable, because hitherto, Chefoo has always been the entrepôt for Korean ginseng entering China.

It is also shown that in 1897, the imports of all our goods were four times as large as those of 1893 (excepting oil, which was a little more than doubled); that the imports for the first six months of this year exceeded those for the entire years of 1893 and 1894 in the case of drills, and in the case of jeans and sheetings, every year excepting 1897.

During the months of July and August, 1898, there were landed from American ships 522,000 gallons oil direct from New York and 420,000 gallons American oil from Shanghai; total value, as per ships' manifest, \$88,000, gold. Thus we have definite records in this office of the importation of our oil for the first seven months of this year totaling 2,397,775 gallons, or more than the total imports of any previous year excepting 1897, and still have five months before the end of the year; not to mention the oil brought in via coasting vessels from Shanghai and overland.

Surely North China presents a better field for us than that depicted in the report by our consul at Canton, and I am confident that he does not exaggerate the danger in the south, for it is reported that the gov-

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See Advance Sheets No. 221, September 17, Consular Reports No. 218, November, 1898.

ernor of Chêkiang has been approached by Russian agents with the view to buy up the right to sell Russian oil, or rather to farm the oil

tax to them, which means the same thing.

Some years ago, I predicted the inroads that the Sumatran and Russian oil would make in our trade if we did not keep a sharp lookout. While our imports look large, and are large in comparison with some other fields, yet there are at least 25,000,000 people in this province, say, 4,000,000 families. We therefore sell about 1 gallon of oil annually for every family; we ought to sell 10 gallons at least to each family, as the illuminant is either candles or oil.

Of the 76 classes of imports enumerated in the table of imports for 1897, 46 show a gain over 1893—25 from gold-standard countries, of which 3 are from Japan, 4 from the United States, while the only gain from England is cotton yarn. Of the 32 decreases, 8 are from silver-standard countries and 24 from gold-standard countries, of which Great Britain (England and India) suffered losses in 7 classes; Russia, 1; Japan, 1.

The value of the foreign imports into Chefoo in 1897 was 11,625,004 haikwan taels (\$8,602,047 gold), while the value of those goods specific-

ally classed as American was as follows:

Artiol .	Haikwan taels.	United States equivalent.
Drills Jeans Sheetings Flour Kerosene oil Direct imports not included in above list	12, 152 1, 557, 170 9, 767 739, 287	\$361, 825 8, 992 1, 152, 306 7, 197 547, 072 4, 261
Total	2, 813, 086	2, 081, 684

While this is almost one-fourth of the entire value of foreign imports, it is not to be supposed that it represents all our trade; for, as repeatedly stated in previous reports, the data for all the other unenumerated American imports are not obtainable. In the customs classification of foreign imports, the great majority comes from Hongkong, Japan, and other Asiatic countries; and there are many things which we do not compete with, for instance:

Article.	Haikwan taels. United States equivalent.		Article.	Haikwan taels.	United States equiva- lent.	
Oplum	203, 047	\$150,052	Paper		\$41, 187 902	
Hongkong	14, 335 2, 967	10, 594	Peel, orange	1, 220		
Agar-agar		2, 193 6, 987	Pepper, black	15, 296	11, 304 2, <b>6</b> 80	
Arsenio		7, 238	Rattans	4, 975	3, 677	
Baga, gunny	28, 649	21, 171			3, 080	
Bicho de Mar	18, 089	13, 368	Sapan wood	22, 396	16, 550	
Birds' nests	1,072	792	Seaweed	123, 480	91, 215	
Camphor, Japan	2, 877	2, 126	Sharks' fins	3, 470	2, 564	
Cardamons	13, 894	10, 268	Silk and cotton mixtures,			
Cloves		1, 639	Japan	8,770	6, 481	
Coal		153, 677	Skins	3, 022	2, 233	
Cotton, raw	3, 123	2, 308	Sugar: Hongkong, Swa-			
Crabs' flesh, dried	2, 463	1, 820	tow, Formosa	807, 457	596, 712	
Crocodile scales	2, 218	1,639	Tea, Japan	1,696	1, 253	
Fans, palm leaf	22, 446	16, 587	Umbrellas, Japanese	7,074	5, 227	
Fungus	15, 453	11, 420	, <u>-</u>			
Ginseng:		•	Total	2, 138, 111	1, 580, 064	
Korean	433, 893	320, 647				
Cuttings	19, 210	14, 196	Total imports	11, 625, 064	8, 590, 922	
Hides, cow and buffalo	2, 370	1, 751	Value known Asiatic im-			
Horns:	-,	-,	porta	2, 138, 111	1, 580, 064	
Young deer	8, 650	6, 392	Potter			
Rhinoceros		1, 618	Balance	9, 486, 953	7, 010, 858	
Indigo, liquid		5, 254	Value known American	-,,	.,,	
Mangrove bark		957	imports	2, 813, 082	2, 078, 868	
Mate, straw	28, 888	21, 348		_, 525, 664	, 570, 600	
Medicines, Chinese		8, 955	Balance	6, 678, 871	4, 931, 990	

# The value of known English imports in 1897 was:

Article.	Quantity.	Haikwan taels.	United States equivalent.
Drills         pieces           Jeans         do           Sheetings         do           Yarn         pounds           Camlet         pleces           Direct imports from Great Britain	10, 245 6, 350 41, 252 140, 533 720	30, 735 15, 409 131, 514 21, 615 7, 829 81, 101	\$22, 744 11, 403 97, 320 15, 995 5, 793 60, 015
Total		288, 203	213, 270

In this table, I have included every importation specified as English, just as I have included everything specified as American in the tables. A vast quantity of English merchandise is not included for the same reason that applies to American imports; but here we have imports—

	Description.	Haikwan taels.	United States equivalent.
American		2, 813, 082	\$2,081,688 90
British		288, 203	218,270.82

In other words, the value of imports into Chefoo in 1897 specified as American was almost ten times greater than those specified as from Great Britain, and to show that this difference is real, the following comparisons of the same class of goods is made:

Quantity and value of certain classes of merchandise imported into Chefoo in 1897.

Article.	Quantity.	Haikwan taels.	United States equivalent.
American drills	Pieces. 143, 030 10, 245	488, 952 30, 735	\$361, 85 32, 76
Excess American drills	132, 785	458, 217	339, 00
English jeans American jeans	6, 350 <b>4, 260</b>	15, 409 12, 152	11, 40 8, 90
Excess English Jeans	2, 090	8, 257	2, 41
American sheetings. English sheetings.	336, 961 41, 252	1, 557, 170 131, 514	1, 152, 30 97, 35
Excess American sheetings	295, 709	1, 425, 656	1, 054, 96
Value grand total excess American		1, 883, 873 3, 257	1, 394, 06 2, 41
Net value of the excess of American imports of drills, sheetings, and jeans over that of Great Britain in 1897		1, 880, 616	1, 391, 65

I would like very much to be able to present similar comparisons with European countries; but aside from Russian oil, there is no data obtainable.

The quantity and value of kerosene oil imported in 1897 were:

Description.	Quantity.	Haikwan taels.	United States equivalent.
American	Gallons. 5, 281, 060 577, 800	739, 287 70, 960	\$547, 072 52, 510
Excess American	4, 703, 260	068, 827	494, 562

The value of the imports into Chefoo in 1897 specified as American being \$2,081,680.90, gold, it is interesting to know that it exceeds the entire value of our exports in 1897 to any of the following countries:

Bermuda       \$916,050       Peru       \$1,074,97         British Honduras       578, 118       Uruguay       976,44         Newfoundland and Labrador       1,100,926       Aden       627,46         Costa Rica       1,526,915       Dutch and French East Indies       1.577,55         Guatemala       2,057,085       Korea       68,07         Honduras       696,533       Russia, Asiatic       454,64         Nicaragua       1,068,592       Turkey in Asia       148,13	06 63 38 74 40 32
Newfoundland and Labrador       1, 100, 926       Aden       627, 46         Costa Rica       1, 526, 915       Dutch and French East Indies       1.577, 55         Guatemala       2, 057, 085       Korea       68, 07         Honduras       696, 533       Russia, Asiatic       454, 64         Nicaragua       1, 068, 592       Turkey in Asia       148, 13	63 38 74 40 32
Costa Rica       1, 526, 915       Dutch and French East Indies       1. 577, 53         Guatemala       2, 057, 085       Korea       68, 07         Honduras       696, 533       Russia, Asiatic       454, 64         Nicaragua       1, 068, 592       Turkey in Asia       148, 13	38 74 40 32
Guatemala       2, 057, 085       Korea       68, 07         Honduras       696, 533       Russia, Asiatic       454, 64         Nicaragua       1, 068, 592       Turkey in Asia       148, 13	74 40 32
Honduras       696, 533       Russia, Asiatic       454, 64         Nicaragua       1, 068, 592       Turkey in Asia       148, 13	40 32
Nicaragua	32
	93
Salvador	
West Indies: All Oceania (including all	
Danish	
Dutch 578, 922 cluding British Australasia	
French 1, 541, 995 and Hawaiian Islands 451, 24	45
Santo Domingo	59
Porto Rico	54
Bolivia 5, 820   Greece 129, 20	06
Ecuador 808, 404 Greenland, Iceland, etc 22	25
Falkland Islands	37
Guiana: Portugal	89
British	87
Dutch	20
French	
Paraguay 1, 439 Turkey in Europe 115, 88	

Of the eighty-six political divisions enumerated in the Review of the World's Commerce, 1896-97, pages 26, 27, only twenty-nine show a greater value of our exports than this single Chinese port of Chefoo; and if the returns here could be had as accurately as those given in the Review, perhaps not more than twenty would exceed Chefoo. If we take the value of the imports especially classed American for the three northern ports of China-Tientsin, Niuchwang, and Chefoo-for 1897, as given in my report of the trade of North China as \$8,360,561 gold, our sales in North China were exceeded only by fourteen entire divisions, and exceeded our combined sales to all the Central American The sales of American cotton manufactures in Chefoo alone in 1897 (2,058,274 haikwan taels, or \$1,523,022.76) exceeded those to any country or colony in the whole world, were greater in value than our sales in this line to Great Britian and Ireland and all Europe combined, and represented one-fourth of the entire sales to China. Of American kerosene oil, Chefoo bought 5,281,060 gallons, valued at 739,287 haikwan taels (\$547,072.38), or more than all the Central American States and British Honduras, all the West Indies, and one-sixth of the sales in this line to all China.

### TRANSIT TRADE.

Goods sent in overland via Chinkiang or Shanghai under transit passes in 1897.

	•	•	
Shirtingspieces	72, 760	Iron—Continued.	
T-clothsdo	4,625	Old wire ropedo	6,000
Drillsdo	5, 338	Old hoopsdo	35, 733
Sheetingsdo	6, 758	Old scrapsdo	871, 466
Cotton:	•	Old unclasseddo	121, 866
Lastingsdo	8, 525	Leaddo	98, 133
Yarnpounds	4, 209, 466	Steeldo	54, 133
Camlets, English pieces		Glass, window boxes	77
Iron:		Flintspounds	62, 666
Nail rodpounds	168, 233	Matchesgross	39, 947
Hoopdo	6,000	Oil, kerosenegallons	125, 300
Sheets and plates do		Plantshaikwan taels	391
Wiredo	32, 266	Sapanwoodpounds	414, 800
Odd platesdo	203, 200	Sandalwooddo	6, 733
Horseshoesdo		Sugar, brown and white.do	
Old wirepounds	20, 000		•

<sup>&#</sup>x27;See Advance Sheets No. 145 (June 20); Consular Reports No. 215 (August, 1898).

The Chinkiang tables do not give the value by province, only totals for each class.

No record is given of the transit trade from Tientsin, but it is very In fact, the western part of the district derives most of its supplies from that port. The customs report says:

Inland transit nil, this trade being conducted not through this office, as at other ports, but through the superintendent's (Taotai).

The commissioner at Chefoo says:

Goods conveyed by water to and from nontreaty ports, both by junks and by the Chinese steamer Kwangchi, pay dues at the native custom-house. No dues are collected on merchandise transported by land routes.

The transit-pass system is not generally understood at home, although I have repeatedly written upon this subject. Like the compradore and guild systems, it is the great throttle to commerce. In my report upon Hankau (Consular Reports No. 192, September, 1896, p. 37) I stated:

Collecting customs duties.—There are at least three systems of collecting duty, viz, the custom-houses at the treaty ports, under the supervision of foreigners in the employ of the Government; by the customs entirely, under the management of the native officials at all the coast ports, and over which the so-called foreign customs has no authority; the likin stations, that collect other duties on the goods after landing and when in route for the country.

All merchandise imported pays one full duty at the port of entry. When it is transshipped to another port in China, another half duty, called coast-trade duty, is collected at that port, or when it is sent into the country under transit passes, a transit duty is collected equal to half duty.

Native produce brought down from the interior under transit passes pays half duty at the port of export, and an additional full export duty on leaving the port, no

matter what its destination, whether for a port in China or a foreign port.

Imagine a merchant in Washington purchasing goods in Chicago and having to stop at every city all the way to Washington and have his wares examined and assessed for duty; or shipping goods to Norfolk and have to pay export duty, and then the Norfolk merchant having to get a pass to send the goods on to Richmond and to pay likin or half duty.

It is the likin that has throttled trade. The likin is the greatest hindrance to the cotton trade, as well as to other foreign trades. Remove that obstacle and we have

before us the greatest market in the world.

Chinese guilds as they affect trads.—Next to the likin, and closely associated with it as regards foreign trade, is the guild. Whenever a Chinaman leaves his birthplace, he joins the guild composed of his fellow provincials in the place he happens to be. For instance, all the natives of the Fukien Province residing here, for whatever purpose, belong to the Fukien guild, and all natives of this province residing in Fuchau belong to the Chêkiang guild. These guilds are for self-protection, and each trade or occupation has its own guild—the bankers, fishermen, lorcha, oil, foreign-goods guilds are it is naturally with the last that we are interested for to a greater or guilds, etc. It is naturally with the last that we are interested, for to a greater or less extent it influences our trade.

Quotations from a long and interesting account of the guild by S. T. Laisun followed. In my report on kerosene oil trade (Consular Reports, No. 145, October, 1892, p. 282) I gave examples of this obstruction that came under my official cognizance, and, although those reports were written some years ago, nothing has occurred to change the opinion of all classes; in fact, the system is getting worse.

The likin was established to collect a war revenue at the time of the Taiping rebellion in the sixties. It was not expected to be permanent, but it is still in force. It is true that an effort is being made to place the collection of the likin in the hands of the foreign customs in the Yangtze and Chekiang Provinces, but until the whole system is abolished, we can never hope to have that free and expanding commerce that the needs of this vast Empire justify us in expecting.

It is my opinion that the whole tariff of customs charges should be changed, and that taxes on foreign commerce should be uniform at all places, and not, as now, left to the whims of every local provincial

authority.

Likin is an illegal tax and should be abolished, and goods once entering China should be ever after free of all interior charges, no matter who owns the goods.

As to the guilds, take cottons. English merchants here, in reply to efforts to get them to take up agencies for our mills and do a direct import business with the United States, tell me—

We can not sell a yard of cotton cloth to the natives, even if we offer it, as we have, at a cheaper price than they pay for it in Shanghai. The dealers all belong to the guild, and they are required to buy in Shanghai from their own people, who, in turn, purchase from the foreign merchants.

I am now engaged in an effort to have the merchants buy direct, as they would be able to save all the profits of the foreign merchants, brokers, landing and storing expenses, now incurred at Shanghai. I hope to succeed.

EXPORTS.

Exports of native produce from Chefoo during the year 1897 were as follows:

Article.	To foreign countries.	To Hong- kong.	To Chinese ports.	Total.	Value in United States currency.
Almonds:					
Bitterpounds		57,066	66, 553	123, 599	\$15, <b>256</b>
Sweetdo	·····	34, 666	666	35, 332	5, 486
Bean cakedo		1, 282, 400	170, 721, 466	173, 444, 532	1, 088, 095
Beans, all sortsdo		3, 322, 266	8, 325, 600	12, 163, 066	134, 928
Brass waredo				23, 200	2, 630
Bristlesdo	133		63,600	63, 733	17,079
Caps, feltnumber	26, 920	138	En 000	26, 920	2, 992
Chestnutspounds	15, 733 10, 666	138		75, 599	1, 138
Chillies, drieddodo	75, 466		25, 466 900	36, 132 76, 366	2, 661 3, 675
Clams and cockles, dried,	10, 900		900	10, 300	3,015
pounds			68, 533	68, 533	2,945
Cotton:			08,033	90, 303	4, 960
Clothingpounds	263, 466		1	263, 466	52,074
Rawdo			8, 666	72, 399	5, 823
Datesdo	332, 400	2, 376, 266	1, 306, 933	4, 015, 599	102, 987
Eggs, freshnumber	5, 400, 184		128, 520	5, 528, 704	20, 630
Firecrackerspounds			73, 733	89, 783	4, 506
Fish, saltdo		726, 933	3, 455, 866	4, 352, 732	75, 794
Flour, nativedo		120, 800	292,000	1, 574, 000	20, 218
Ginseng, variousdo	1, 202, 000	1,600	9, 733	11, 333	57, 523
Glass or vitrified ware,		1,000	", ''50	11, 000	01,020
pounds			15, 886	41, 352	3,940
Grass clothpounds			23, 866	23, 866	3, 397
Ground nutsdo		40, 933	5, 825, 600	5, 849, 599	72,700
Hair, all kindsdo			8, 333	9, 599	3,766
Hate, strawnumber	34, 156		2,999	87, 155	1, 439
Hemppounds			107, 466	107, 466	2, 923
Hides:	30, 400	l	i ' I	•	ł '
Cow, buffalo	l	l	31,836	62, 266	4, 989
Ans			12, 266	12, 266	3, 375
Horns, deer, youngpairs			39	39	1,443
Ironwarepounds	664,533	<b></b>	[	664, 533	14, 791
Joss, sticksdo				45, 466	2,825
Leather, greendo			5, 333	5, 333	2, 705
Lily flowers, drieddo			58, 933	65, 199	1, 988
Licoricodo		335, 065	347, 866	978, 398	48, 283
Mate straw and rush number	87, 571	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	300	87, 871	9,769
Medicinespounds	117, 733	535, 838	603, 066	1, 256, 632	61, 457
Mulesnumber		57		57	2, 531
Nankeenspieces	17,066	267	2, 266	1 <b>9</b> , 599	4,851
Oil:	207 000	10 000	100 000	454 608	10 000
Beanpounds	307, 200	16, 666 1, 062, 133	130, 800	454, 666	16,773
Ground nutdo Sesamum seeddo	86, 000 84, 000	1,002,183	3, 552, 133	4, 614, 266 34, 000	174, 512 1, 823
Paperdo	171,060		100, 800	271, 860	12, 819
Pottery earthenware do	153, 466	•••••	100,000	153, 466	1,371
Prawns and shrimp skins do	2, 400		- 138, 800	141, 200	2, 222
Drieddo	74, 938	900	1, 125, 866	1, 201, 699	65, 177
Preservesdo	9, 900	300	112, 216	121, 166	4, 405
Rope, hempdo	57, 333		110, 510	57, 333	2, 270
Samshudo			800	29, 466	1, 230

Article.	To foreign countries.	To Hong- kong.	To Chinese ports.	Total.	Value in United States currency.
Seed:					
Hemppounds	l	117, 600	54, 000	171, 600	\$2,358
Melondo	2, 800	32, 133	181, 866	216, 799	8.960
Mustarddo	666	134, 538	143, 733	278, 932	4, 706
Sennado	800		110, 400	111, 200	1,780
Sesamedo	64, 800		150, 400	215, 200	8,576
Shoes and bootspairs Silk:			813	81, 226	18, 030
Raw—		1		1	
White pounds	- <b>-</b>	l	12, 933	12, 983	21, 262
Yellowdo			268, 200	268, 200	417, 440
Wild, reeled by hand,			200,000	200,200	
pounds	133	ļ	610, 133	610, 266	806, 844
pounds	ì		66, 133	66, 133	86, 499
Refusepounds			1, 005, 200	1, 005, 200	147, 378
Piece goodsdo	94 199	 	1,000,200	28, 533	95, 236
Pongeesdo	100, 553		1, 888, 666	302, 665	264, 955
Skins, fur:	100, 355	10, 400	1,000,000	302, 000	205, 800
	19, 222	!		10.000	
Clothing, sundry number	19, 223			19, 222	6, 419
Variousdo			4, 168	4, 168	4, 971
Soda, nativepounds Straw braid:	262, 000	¦.: 	35, 066	297, 066	4, 275
Whitedo	122, 533	12,000	5, 787, 866	5, 922, 399	1, 069, 187
Mottleddo			840, 400	840, 400	74, 783
Tallow, animaldo	87, 733		9, 466	97, 199	5, 588
Vermicellido	429, 733	7, 310, 466	10, 715, 833	18, 455, 532	614, 770
Walnutado	219, 066	45, 333	32, 533	296, 932	499, 332
Wheatdo	220,000	20,000	755, 533	755, 538	7,787
Yeastdo	376, 933	•••••		879, 983	10, 847
Sundries, unenumerated, value	\$33, 918, 64	\$342.62	\$23, 760. 66		\$58, 021, 92
Total value, gold	525, 528, 02	471, 809, 20	4, 695, 067, 18		5, 692, 404, 40

The most valuable exports, by the above table, were bean cake, which nearly all goes to the southern ports for fertilizing, and wild silk and straw braid, which are sent to Shanghai for transshipment abroad. The felt caps are of a coarse brown-colored shoddy, in shape resembling the old-fashioned Scotch caps that laborers affect in the northern States for winter wear, and are mostly sent to Manchuria or Vladivostok for the Chinese there. The native flour and wheat go to the same market. The mats, straw or rush, are sent to other ports and Vladivostok, where they serve the purpose of burlaps or tarpaulins in covering merchandise. The mules were intended for Saigon. The French had an army officer here the year before, buying large numbers of them. The shoes and boots are either straw or paper, and go to Siberia.

In 1897, a large quantity of bullion gold was shipped to Shanghai. It nearly all came from the surface workings near Port Arthur, and I understand that several shipments of ore from the mines near here are made annually to San Francisco.

During 1897, 58,664 passengers arrived in Chefoo by steamers, and 59,492 left Chefoo, while the foreign population has about doubled over the number two years ago.

Shipping for period ended June 30, 1898.

er.	Tonnage.	1 -	
	Toningo.	Number.	Tonnage.
41 11	212, 431 5, 706	289 10	208, 914 5, 008
66	46, 186	63	46, 141
	264, 318 136, 750	312 169	260, 068 280, 162
	18 76	136, 750	

This shows a considerable gain over 1897, and for a period most unfavorable, for reasons before mentioned. During this period, 1 American sailing ship entered with oil—the Challenger, from New York—the only American vessel that has reported to me from an American port

since I have been consul (February, 1890).

While I have written at length on this absence of our shipping, I must add that we need not look for its appearance on the China coast until the opium treaty is abrogated. This compact has driven our flag off of the coast, has not decreased the use of opium by the natives, and it certainly has not put us in a better light, for now it is reported that we supply the more deadly and insidious compound, morphia, to China. No merchant is going to break up his cargo; he will, if possible, send all in one ship. If there is an ounce of opium in the lot, no United States ship will get that cargo. Just as much opium goes into the United States, whether shipped in our vessels or in British steamers. We claim to be a free people, yet we have the only restrictive treaty with China.

TRADE IN 1898.

Imports into Chefoo for period ended June 30.

Article.	1897.	1898.	Decrease.	Increase.
poundspounds	21, 700	22, 666	966	
hirtings pieces	205, 850	250, 079	5,771	
C-cloths	87, 554	96, 968		9, 414
C-cloths, Indian	40, 170	2, 172	37,998	,,,,,,
Drilla:	20,210	_, _,	0.,500	
Americando	47, 245	56, 037	1	8,792
Englishdodo	5, 830	4,580	1, 250	0,
GADA:	0,000	1,000	1,200	
Americando	2, 380	2, 720		840
Englishdo	2, 720	2,570	150	•
Sheetings:	2, 120	2,510	150	
Americandodo	211, 555	230, 180	1	19, 625
Englishdo	27, 150		13, 070	19, 023
Sheetings, Indiando		14,080		
	7, 650		7, 350	,
Chintzes and furnituresdo	39, 696	35, 092	4, 604	
Curkey red cottondo	19, 594	18, 148	5, 466	
otton lastings, plain and figureddo	17, 250	20, 315	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	3, 065
otton, Italiansdo	24, 266	28, 192		3,926
Velvets and velveteensdo	750	664	86	
Lawns and muslinsdo	14, <b>2</b> 51	1, 334	917	
Handkerchiefsdozens	9, 212	7,377	1,835	
Cowelsdo	56, 078	55, 218	860	
Cotton:		i .		
Spanish stripespieces	4, 173	3, 773	400	l
Yarn, Englishpounds	108, 933	143, 200	l	34, 267
Yarn, Indiando	4, 976, 000	4, 023, 333	952, 669	1
Japanesedo	6, 175, 333	9, 038, 133		2, 862, 800
Shanghai	135, 600	723, 866		588, 266
Corddo	23, 733	66, 266		42, 533
Threaddodo	1, 600	3, 600		2,000
Woolen goods:	2,000	0,000		_, _,
Camieta English nieces	510	180	830	
Lastings, plain and figureddo	1, 945	1, 624	321	
Long ellsdo	738	775	021	37
Spanish stripesdodo	565	708		148
Cloth—	500	100		140
Broad and mediumdo	90	84	6	1
Russiando	136	180		
Italiando			1, 032	
Metals:	3, 665	2, 628	1,002	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
				i
Iron		0.000.500	ļ	1 2/0 20-
Railroadpounds	2, 077, 816	3, 820, 533		1, 742, 667
Bardo	499, 866	3.8,723	161, 133	
Sheets and platesdo	72, 5-8	1,1,200	ļ. <b></b>	38, 667
Wiredo	198, 533	282,000		83, <b>46</b> 7
_ Olddo	8, 900, 400	11, 972, 900		3, 022, 500
Olddo Tin, in slabs and tin in platesdo	132, 000	279, 866		147, 866
Lead in pigs	<b>222</b> , 583	299, 338		76,800
Copper alabs, Japando	73, 200	56, 133	17, 067	
Yellow metal sheathingsdo	47, 468	77, 200		29, 732
Steel-				,
Foreigndodo	902, 266	495, 066	407, 200	l <b></b>
Nativedo			813, 866	

Imports into Chefoo for period ended June 30—Continued.

Metals—Continued. Quioksilver pounds White metal do Foreign sundries: Basins, metal gross Buttons— Brass do Fancy do Candles pounds Coal tons Cotton cord pounds Dyes falkwan tael dollars Flour, American dollars Ginseng, Korean pounds Matches gross Needles mille	18, 666 329 21, 440 7, 000 106, 800 4, 933 4, 933 61, 586 47, 421 4, 482 3, 451 42, 666 43, 644 221, 500	9, 933 34, 000 234 33, 002 11, 535 52, 000 21, 402 20, 800 69, 635 47, 700 60, 429 41, 768 596, 730	95 56, 800	21. 440 4, 535 5, 020 15, 847
Quicksilver         pounds           White metal         do           Foreign sundries:         gross           Buttons—         Brass         do           Brass         do         do           Fancy         do         coton cord           Coal         tons         coton cord           Dyes         dollars         dollars           Flour, American         (haikwan tael dollars           Ginseng, Korean         pounds           Matches         gross           Needles         mille	18, 666 329 21, 440 7, 000 106, 800 4, 933 4, 933 61, 586 47, 421 4, 482 3, 451 42, 666 43, 644 221, 500	34, 000 234 33, 008 11, 535 52, 000 21, 402 20, 900 69, 635 47, 700 60, 429 41, 394 41, 768	56, 800	15, 334 21, 440 4, 535 5, 020 15, 847 8, 049 + 279
Foreign sundries:         Basins, metal         gross           Buttons—         do         Gross           Brass         do         Gandes         pounds           Coal         tons         Cotton cord         pounds           Dyes         dollars         dollars           Flour, American         (dollars         Haikwan tael           Ginseng, Korean         pounds           Matches         gross           Needles         mille	329 21, 440 7, 000 108, 800 16, 382 4, 933 61, 586 47, 421 4, 482 3, 451 42, 666 438, 644	234 33, 008 11, 535 52, 000 21, 402 20, 900 69, 635 47, 700 60, 429 41, 394 41, 766	56, 800	4, 535 5, 020 15, 847 8, 049 * 279
Basins, metal         gross           Buttons—         do           Fancy         do           Candles         pounds           Cosl         tons           Cotton cord         pounds           Dyes         (haikwan taeldollars           Flour, American         (haikwan taeldollars           Ginseng, Korean         pounds           Matches         gross           Needles         mille	21, 440 7, 000 108, 800 16, 382 4, 933 61, 586 47, 421 4, 482 3, 451 42, 666 448, 644 221, 500	83, 008 11, 535 52, 000 21, 402 20, 800 69, 635 47, 700 60, 429 41, 394 41, 766	56, 800	21, 440 4, 535 5, 020 15, 847 8, 049 * 279
Buttons	21, 440 7, 000 108, 800 16, 382 4, 933 61, 586 47, 421 4, 482 3, 451 42, 666 448, 644 221, 500	83, 008 11, 535 52, 000 21, 402 20, 800 69, 635 47, 700 60, 429 41, 394 41, 766	56, 800	4, 535 5, 020 15, 847 8, 049 * 279
Brass         do           Fancy         do           Candles         pounds           Cosl         tons           Cotton cord         pounds           Dyes         dollars           Flour, American         haikwan tael           Ginseng, Korean         pounds           Matches         gross           Needles         mille	7, 000 108, 800 16, 382 4, 933 61, 586 47, 421 4, 482 3, 451 42, 636 448, 644 221, 500	11, 535 52, 000 21, 402 20, 800 69, 635 47, 700 60, 429 41, 394 41, 768		4, 535 5, 020 15, 847 8, 049 * 279
Fancy do Candles pounds Coal tons Cotton cord pounds Dyes Shaikwan tael Flour, American Sinseng, Korean pounds Matches gross Needles mille	7, 000 108, 800 16, 382 4, 933 61, 586 47, 421 4, 482 3, 451 42, 636 448, 644 221, 500	11, 535 52, 000 21, 402 20, 800 69, 635 47, 700 60, 429 41, 394 41, 768		4, 535 5, 020 15, 847 8, 049 * 279
Candles pounds Coal tons Cotton cord pounds Dyes dollars Flour, American dollars Ginseng, Korean pounds Matches gross Needles mille	108, 800 16, 382 4, 933 61, 586 47, 421 4, 482 3, 451 42, 666 448, 644 221, 500	52,000 21,402 20,800 69,635 47,700 60,429 41,394 41,766		5, 020 15, 847 8, 049 * 279
Coal tons Cotton cord pounds Dyes flour, American foliars Ginseng, Korean pounds Matches gross Needles mille	16, 382 4, 938 61, 586 47, 421 4, 482 3, 451 42, 666 448, 644 221, 500	21, 402 20, 800 69, 635 47, 700 60, 429 41, 394 41, 768		15, 847 8, 049 * 279
Cotton cordpounds.  Dyes	4, 938 61, 586 47, 421 4, 482 3, 451 42, 666 448, 644 221, 500	20, 800 69, 635 47, 700 60, 429 41, 394 41, 768		15, 847 8, 049 * 279
Dyes	61, 586 47, 421 4, 482 3, 451 42, 666 443, 644 221, 500	69, 635 47, 700 60, 429 41, 394 41, 766		8, 049 * 279
Flour, American (haikwan tael (dollars	4, 482 3, 451 42, 666 448, 644 221, 500	47, 700 60, 429 41, 394 41, 766		<b>* 279</b>
Flour, American (haikwan tael (dollars	4, 482 3, 451 42, 666 448, 644 221, 500	60, 429 41, 394 41, 768		
Glisseng, Korean pounds.  Matches gross.  Needles mille	42,666 448,644 221,500	41, 394 41, 766		
Gluseng, Korean pounds.  Matches gross.  Needles mille	42,666 448,644 221,500	41,766		
Matches gross mille mille.	448, 644 221, 500			37, 843
Needlesmille	221, 500		1	152, 086
11000100	1 840 100	241, 900		20, 400
Oil, kerosene, Americangallons		1, 475, 775	166, 325	20, 100
Pepper, blackpounds	141, 200	146, 666	100,020	5, 466
Sapan wooddodo		136, 933	454, 933	0,200
Seaweed, first qualitydo	536, 800	1,026,933	22,000	490, 133
Vative sundries:	300,000	2,020,000		100,100
Arseniopounds	569, 783	612, 533		42, 800
Bamboo broomspieces		206, 400		206, 400
Bamboosdo		52, 184		20, 451
Brasswarepounds		52, 533		28, 400
Cloth, native and nankeendo	258, 800	238, 400	20, 400	
Coal, Kaipingtons	7, 853	9,998		2, 145
Cotton, rawpounds	2, 587, 333	918, 266	1,689,087	
Firecrackersdo	358, 400	261, 200	97, 200	
Grass cloth—	1		!	l
Finedo		93, 066	23, 067	
Coarsedo		846, 000		30, 800
Indigo, liquiddo		1,097,600		194, 267
Oil wooddo	748, 266	1, 232, 533		484, 267
Paper—		201 500	1	
First qualitydo	600, 266	881, 733		281, 467
Second qualitydo		4, 661, 600	105 000	1, 478, 000
Jossdo	610, 533	475, 466	135, 087	
Preservesdo	447, 600	378, 533	69, 067 2, 580, 983	
Ricedo	5, 305, 866	2, 724, 938	4, 000, 803	
Refusedo	31, 066	9, 600	21, 466	ļ
Rice goodsdo		20, 800	10, 266	
Sugar—	31,000	20,000	10, 200	
Browndo	19, 611, 066	13, 572, 800	6, 038, 266	l
Whitedo		8, 752, 666	3, 550, 560	2, 522, 931
Candydo	333, 200	961, 866		628, 666
Tobacco	550, 200	301, 300		, 000
Leafdo	166, 000	80, 800	85, 200	1
Prepareddo	348, 666	289, 200	59, 466	

<sup>\*</sup>The average value of the haikwan tael in the first six months of 1897 was 77 cents, and in the first six months of 1898, 68.5 cents. The fall in exchange accounts for the reduced value of the gain, expressed in gold.

Of the 106 classes of merchandise enumerated in this table, 56 show a gain and 50 a loss, compared with the first six months of 1897. Of the 56 gain, 23 are of European or American, and 33 of Asiatic origin; of the 50 losses, 29 are of Asiatic origin. All American goods increased excepting oil, which shows a loss of 166,325 gallons, accounted for by the presence of the *Challenger*, which arrived June 8, and discharged by July 3 520,000 gallons oil, and the later arrival of the American bark *Evie J. Ray* with 440,000 gallons, causing a temporary cessation of shipments from Shanghai. The manifest value of these two cargoes was \$46,000 and \$42,000, gold, respectively, or \$88,000, gold, for July and August, 1898. These two shipments, of course, would not appear in the above tables.

The quarterly returns do not give values, and the above table was compiled by adding the totals for the two quarterly reports ended

March 30 and June 30, and, as with all the other returns, reducing the piculs to pounds and taels to dollars.

By the courtesy of the commissioner of customs, I was able to secure the following from his books, showing the trade for the first six months of this year.

Description.	Quantity.	Haikwan taels.	United States equivalent.
Total value of foreign imports into Chefoo from January 1 to June 30, 1896		7, 387, 338	\$5, 067, 726. 4
From Great Britain		142, 154	97, 775. 4
From Hongkong			489, 692. 8 31, 294. 2
From Germany			3, 368. 7
From Japan From Taiwan (Formosa)		1, 233, 196	844, 739. 1
From Europe (excepting Germany)	l. <b></b>		36, 814. 6 99, 606. 9
American sheetingspieces	230, 180	805, 630	551, 856. 5
American drillsdodododo		196, 069 7, 112	134, 307. 2 4, 873. 6
Kerosene oilgallons	1, 475, 770	209, 561	142, 549, 2
Flourpoundspounds.	133	60, 429 124	41, 393. 8

Thus, while the total value of foreign imports for the six months ended June 30 was \$5,067,726.43 gold, the value of only five classes of American merchandise (including the direct imports for the same period) totaled \$875,087.60 gold, or \$184,643.67 more than the total value of the combined imports from Great Britain, Hongkong, and all Europe, including Germany; while the direct imports (i. e., merchandise making first entry into China at Chefoo) from Germany are valued at \$3,368.73 gold, or only about a tenth of the direct imports from the United States. I have not included anything in the American totals except goods classed American, no account having been taken of the thousands of dollars' worth of provisions, canned goods, machinery, lumber, etc., which would bring the total value up to the first rank. There is not the least doubt that our trade in the north of China is of paramount importance. It is known that over six ships are under charter with Oregon lumber for work being done by the Russians near here, and already there is a five masted American schooner discharging lumber at Kyao-chau. The custom-house jetty is always crowded and piled high with American merchandise.

Exports from Chefoo for period ended June 30.

Article.	1897.	1898.	Decrease.	Increase.
Bean cakepounds	127, 642, 266	85, 5 <b>66</b> , 133	42, 076, 133	
Beans. Blackdo	1, 256, 266	611, 600	644, 666	
Greendo	2, 714, 000	3, 037, 066		323, 066
White and yellowdo	344, 666	1, 564, 800		1, 220, 134
Miscellaneousdo	1, 133, 600	2, 270, 066		1, 136, <b>46</b> 6
Bristlesdo	23, 733	3,000	20, 733	
Clothing, cottondo	81, 066	160,000		78, 934
Dates, drieddo	1,742,133	1, 284, 133	458,000	
Fish, saltdo	1, 738, 666	1, 835, 600	l	96, 934
Fruit, freshdodo	126, 600	19,066	107, 534	
Ginseng, Koreando	4, 133	3,000	1, 133	
Ground nutsdo	2, 632, 800	3, 258, 000	l	625, 200
Licoricedo	491, 733	382, 800	108, 933	
Medicinesdodo	481, 200	688, 000		196, 800
Oil:				,
Beando	169, 600	254, 666		85, 066
Ground-nutdo	1, 963, 733			743, 467

## Exports from Chefoo for period ended June 30-Continued.

Article.	1897.	1898.	Decrease.	Increase.
Prawns and shrimps, driedpounds Shoes and bootspairs	164, 133 32, 443	16, 000 38, 270	148, 133	5, 827
Silk: Raw—			1	
Yellowpounds	3,600	41, 066		37, 466
Reeled by handdo	353, 333	328, 800	24, 533	
Reeled by steamdo	33, 066	32, 133	933	
Refusedo	272, 533	352, 400		79, 267
Pongeesdodo	203, 200	150, 800	52, 400	
Straw braid:	,	,		
Whitedo	2, 626, 133	2, 740, 800		114, 667
Mottleddo	154, 800	199, 066		44, 266
Vermicellido	7, 178, 400	8, 146, 400		968, 000

## Reexports from Chefoo for period ended June 30.

Article.	1897.	1898.	Decrease.	Increase.
Cotton goods:			!	
Chintzespieces	240	420		180
Turkey-red cottonsdo		325		325
Cotton Italiansdo	90	170		60
Cotton towelsdoz	200	110	90	
Cotton yarn, Indianpounds	400	6, 800		6, 400
Woolen goods:		0,000	1	٠, ١٠٠
Lastingspieces	20	20		
Metals:	-	20		•••••
Iron, oldpounds	30, 000	190, 066		160, 066
Dvesdollars.	20	115		100, 000
	20	113		80
Ginseng:		17 700		
Koreanpounds	14, 800	15, 783		933
Cuttingsdo	533	133	400	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Bearddo	400	400		
Medicinesdo		5, 738		5, 783
Needlesmille	500	4, 750		4, 250
Paper, first qualitypounds	1, 333	6, 266		4, 983
Seaweeddo		8, 400		8, 400
Silk:		-,		_,
Wilddo	18, 533	52, 966		34, 433
Refusedo	11, 466	13, 600		2, 134
Straw braid:	22, 200	20, 000		-,
Whitedodo	33, 866	110, 400	1	76, 534
Mottleddodo	<i>a</i> 5, 800	3, 733		
Morried		3, 738		3, 733

Of the 26 classes of exports during the first six months of 1898, 15 show substantial gains over the same period for 1897.

I certified to invoices for the six months ended June 30:

Article.	1897.	1898.	Decrease.	Increase.
Pongees Silk, brown Straw braid.	\$984. 83 25, 992. 42 51, 397. 92	\$320. 73 22, 815. 16 59, 761, 22	\$664. 10 3, 177. 26	<b>\$8, 363.</b> 30
Total	78, 375. 17	82, 897. 11	3, 841. 36	4, 521. 94

This period covers the dull season, and the effects of the war were felt here in an almost total suspension of shipment at one time, but of late, shipments are increasing very rapidly. It may be of interest to know that the total shipments to the Philippines from Shanghai in 1897 amounted to 12,992 haikwan taels (\$9,614), of which all but 2,301 haikwan taels (\$1,703) were from other ports, while within twenty-four hours of the receipt of orders to legalize invoices for Manila, I certified invoices covering straw braid for that city to the value of 5,257.51 Chefoo taels (\$3,653).

### MISSIONARIES.

The missionaries in the interior have had a remarkably peaceful year and not one complaint has been made to me of antiforeign acts. This is the first year that I have been in China that I have known such a record. The antiforeign governor, whom I mentioned in my last annual report was removed, and the present incumbent has evinced a determination to keep order and protect lives and property, showing, as I have always held, that the officials can maintain order if they choose, and that it is not the "stupid people" who are at the bottom of the troubles.

The number of missionaries has gradually increased, and their influence is rapidly growing. I have statistics for only one portion of one mission, the West Shantung Mission of the Presbyterian Church. It has 4 stations, 38 missionaries, 155 helpers, 265 church members, educates 1,011 scholars, and its medical department treated 63,196 patients. Besides this mission, there are the East Shantung Mission of the same church, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (Congregational), and representatives of Southern Baptists and Methodists, covering this whole province. On my books, there are 205 names of Americans, against 153 two years ago.

The head of the highest educational institution is Dr. W. A. P. Martin, an American, whose knowledge of Chinese is second to none.

The following is an extract from a report of a missionary trip 300 miles inland:

We went on our wheels to visit the official of a native district, who is very friendly and who last winter paid us a visit, stopping several days. He had often invited us to visit him, and when we decided to go he sent one of his servants, also mounted on a bicycle, to escort us to his yamen. While there we set in order, as best we could, some of his sewing machines, bicycles, etc.

At Chinan, every effort is being made to get foreign inventions, and the governor and gentry tried to get a foreigner to teach science, languages, and general knowledge of the outside world, offering 3,000 Chinan taels, home, etc., but no one seemed to want the place; and now, I suppose, in view of recent political events, no one will dare to renew the scheme.

The following extracts are from a letter recently received from there:

Everything is quiet in this section. Proclamations have, during the past week, been posted up in this city, offering rewards and the right of sale for a number of years to the native who will invent steamships superior to the American Fulton steamship, or great things in general superior to the American submarine ships, American powder, American moving cannons, the English Hotchkiss revolving cannon, the New York and Brooklyn Bridge, the English telegraph system, or the Edison telephone; also offering rewards and patent rights to inventors of useful articles in farming, mining, etc.; again, for writing of useful books on farming, mining, war, business, calculation, geology, etc., and also rewards for those contributing good sums to open up schools of Western sciences and mining. This is all new to these ignorant people in the interior, and several have called on me to ask me what the Brooklyn Bridge was.

In all these changes which are going on in China, the old military tactics are giv-

In all these changes which are going on in China, the old military tactics are giving way, more or less, to our modern ones. A Chinese official recently came to me

to learn some drills.

#### FINANCES.

Roubles to the value of 10,000 haikwan taels were imported from Vladivostok in the spring; a significant item.

Exchange has not shown the marked fluctuations that prevailed in recent years. The common or national coin, the cash, has remained

nearly stationary in its relation to the commercial medium, the Mexican dollar. At one time, late in the fall, the Mexicans were very scarce, almost impossible to obtain, and recourse was had to a large extent to the paper money issued by the Chefoo bank, or, as it is generally known, "Singtai's Bank," a private institution owned by Mr. L. W. Singtai, a gentleman known for his advanced views on all foreign affairs. Besides the bank, he controls or owns several large stores, vineyards, filatures, and, in fact, is the great local factor in all native commercial affairs. His children are being educated in Paris.

One of the greatest needs of the American merchant is an American bank in China. There is a large field for it, and I feel confident that if one of our New York banking houses established a branch in Shanghai, it would reap a handsome reward. There are in China, French, Russian, German, and several English banks; and it is through these that all United States trade is conducted, involving a great loss to our commerce. I have hopes that ere long, someone will prove enterprising enough to enter this field. There is none more profitable in the world. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank's shares sell at 215 per cent premium.

In China, no licenses for carrying on business are required except at some of the ports. The local rules adopted by the foreign community tax certain classes. At Chefoo all are free to carry on any business.

# PASSPORTS, POSTAL REGULATIONS, ETC.

It is now required to have passports to enter Port Arthur, but none are required by the Germans at Tsingtau, or the British at Weihaiwei. I am told that the Russian consulate here takes in more fees than any other of that nationality, excepting the one at Constantinople.

During the past year few, if any, changes have been made in the customs rules or port regulations. The post-office under the control of the customs has proved itself, as was prognosticated at the time of its assuming such functions, totally unfit for such work. Its rules have been changed and each time for the worse, so that it is not profitable to enumerate them here. Charges of every description and under every pretext are inflicted upon the foreigner's mails, great inconvenience and loss to all classes have resulted, and even the customs officials admit that the system is a failure. All this I have already reported, but I again venture to point out the harm that the parcel rules are doing to our trade.

Thousands of dollars worth of small articles are sent to China in the United States mails.

The condition of living is such that few, if any, of those thousand and one things so essential to civilized people are produced in China; consequently, an immense traffic has grown up between the United States and China by means of the mails, and so long as these were under the control of the consuls, there was no complaint. Now China having obtained control, not only do our merchants at home and in China suffer, as well as all foreigners in the ports, and more especially the missionaries in the interior, but we are in danger of losing all the above-mentioned trade.

It is the hope of every foreigner in China that the powers, or those interested, will again take charge of their mails, as they, by treaties, have a right to do.

## WHARFAGE.

Some two years ago, the home press was discussing a Reuter's telegram that the Russians had seized the Chefoo fore shore. On my arrival, in July, 1896, I investigated the subject and reported it to the

legation.

In the spring of 1896, an American citizen, Mr. L. H. Smith, on behalf of the Russian firm of Sheveleff & Co., of Siberia, purchased from the Chinese Government, for 3,000 Mexican dollars, a small strip of land, partly covered at high water, situated in front of Fergusson & Co.'s. This land was claimed by Fergusson & Co. as their property; however, after considerable correspondence, the matter was adjusted by the Chinese Government paying 30,000 Chefoo taels as damages to Fergusson & Co., and the work of filling in went on. Plans drawn up at the time are herewith inclosed.1 The work is now completed; it cost the Chinese Government at least 100,000 Mexican dollars. It was the intention, and I believe it was understood by the consular body that the respective ministers had agreed to it, to impose a small tax on the imports and exports to reimburse China; but as I had not been consulted, I wrote to Minister Denby protesting against it, as at the lowest calculation it meant a tax of \$4,000 on American imports. The tax has not been imposed.

Aside from the large area retained, the greater part of which belongs to Sheveleff & Co. and Fergusson & Co., giving a good frontage to the harbor, the work itself has not proved as beneficial as was expected. It is impossible for the lightest draft steamers to go alongside, and at low water, even gigs ground in going to their landing place. Nevertheless, instead of the unsightly mud flats there are presented a good, clear

granite wall and high, dry roads.

The customs jetty is a disgrace to the port, being a long, narrow stone structure, uncovered, and by the orders of the commissioner, all merchandise must be placed on this jetty until examined and passed by the customs men. It is a common sight to see iron, soap, casks of wines, bales of cotton cloth, delicate machinery, in fact, all kinds and classes of merchandise, exposed to the elements and often flooded with rain. At no other port in China does such a disgraceful state of affairs exist. While the customs officials retain this merchandise, they refuse all responsibility. The jetty should be roofed over, or, failing that, the system in vogue in other ports, of passing the goods direct to the shipping agents' warehouses, holding the agent responsible for duties, etc., should be allowed.

The merchants here have repeatedly petitioned for this right and offered their warehouses, but without avail. This exposure to the weather causes a great loss. American goods, particularly cottons, suffer considerably.

### TELEGRAPHIC SYSTEM.

The telegraphic system of China has of late deteriorated. Many times during the past year the wires have been out of order, and weeks have elapsed before they were repaired. After every thunderstorm the excuse would be "wires down." At no time in the history of China has there been such a demand on the system, owing to the political excitement and increased commercial activity. At last, affairs became so unbearable that the foreign community and commercial bodies at

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Filed for reference in Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Department of State,

Tientsin and Shanghai pressed upon the administration the absolute necessity for an improvement, and a double line is now in course of erection across the province, and it is to be hoped that an improvement in the service will be the result. The cost of telegrams is very dear, including, as it does, the address and signature, and the minimum charge being for seven words.

### MARKING GOODS.

There are no laws requiring goods to be marked so as to show the country of origin, but it is a common practice and is to be commended. It is pleasing to walk along the jetty and see so many bales marked "From U. S. A." or "Made in the United States." They serve as an advertisement.

## COTTON TEXTILES.

The market in North China has been steadily improving, and there seems to be no indication that it will decrease. The colder and more vigorous climate calls for a heavier cotton than is used in the south, hence, American makes virtually control this market.

The following, from the cotton trade reports, will be of interest:

[From the North-China Daily News. Shanghai, September 20, 1898.]

Piece goods.—There is more doing among the natives, and quite a fair amount of cargo has changed hands this week, but importers have participated to a very small extent, being altogether unwilling to countenance the low rates goods are being resold at. Of course, so long as the merchants can obtain what they want on their own terms from native sources, or the auctions, holders must perforce abide their time and rest satisfied for the present that, although the outside markets are not over strong, goods are being cleared and going into consumption. Tientsin is buying American makes, both drills and sheetings, but the market for these has been more or less upset lately by some erratic sales from first hands. There are buyers, in fact, for all markets if prices are cheap, though there are still complaints of the dearness of money. Clearances continue moderately satisfactory for most quarters, Korea again distinguishing herself in that respect this week.

Cotton is slightly easier this week, to-day's quotation from Liverpool being 3.4d. It can be laid down here, according to private telegrams, at 34d. c. f. and i. The export of plain cottons for the last two weeks was only 9,000,000 yards. We have not heard of any fresh business in New York for this market during the week under review, prices there keeping steady to firm. It is said that purchases for China, for shipment in time for the new season, amount to 15,000 bales already, but we have

not had this confirmed.

The yarn market is still in a very depressed state, both here and in the south, so much so that holders in Hongkong have telegraphed to the Bombay Mill Owners' Association, urging them to curtail production. The reply was that the question

would be considered, provided the China and Japan mills cooperate.

Reverting to what we wrote last week with reference to the fruits of the Blackburn mission to China, there is a way by which the Lancashire trade with this country can be preserved, but it will require very powerful syndicates to effect the necessary changes, as it will involve a reform of the Manchester trade as at present The most essential point is for the manufacturers to combine to do away carried on. with middlemen as soon as practicable, and deal direct with the representatives of the China houses, doing their own making up, ticketing, packing and shipping, etc., and so save the heavy expense that a bale of shirtings has to incur now before it reaches the hands of the buyer, as is done in the United States and Canada. The trade will then be placed more on a parity with that of the United States, and could successfully compete even with the heavy makes of drills and sheetings that are now being fast cut out. All that vast system of rebates and discounts that is despoiling the trade must be done away with, or, so surely as China's former valuable tea trade has dwindled into insignificance, from very similar causes, will the Lancashire trade with this country gradually pass into other hands. This course, of necessity, will cause the Manchester firms to join the manufacturers' syndicates or opening houses in China, but what must come is a reduction of the heavy needless expenses at present incurred. Reform is wanted all along the line, not forgetting the monopoly formed by that powerful combination that controls the steamer

service to the East, composed entirely of British companies, that carry alien cargo 25 to 30 per cent cheaper than that of their own country, as an actual statement of facts show, the freights paid from New York for the past two or three years having varied from 27s. 6d. to 32s. while Manchester has been paying 35s. to 42s. 6d. Let Lancashire manufacturers bestir themselves, and, if necessary, form themselves into syndicates so as to be able to put their trade on a more equable footing with that of rival and competing countries.

The cotton-cloth trade of China is of the greatest importance to us, as China buys more than one-third of our total exports in this line, and the northern ports take nearly all that comes to China. I have repeatedly urged merchants here to make direct importations, but they are not inclined to push out. British merchants do not wish to take up new ventures. If the American mills had their own men here to push sales, I have no doubt a rapid increase would result. I would earnestly urge our manufacturers to attend to their own business in China, and not leave it to aliens. Direct shipments would enable them to undersell Shanghai, compete against the guilds, and if the Pacific steamers would call here, to or from the United States, I think that they would be able to get all that cargo which now leaves Tientsin, Chefoo, and New-Chwang to be taken up at Shanghai, and the steamers could of course discharge here all cargo intended for the northern ports. The harbor is good; several men-of-war of over 14,000 tons call here, and find plenty of water.

### GENERAL REMARKS.

In my annual report of trade, dated October 14, 1897, I mentioned the interest taken in Kiao Chau Bay (Shantung) and its importance as a port, and added:

It is a wonder to all that that harbor has not been opened to commerce. I trust that our Government will use its best efforts to obtain that end, for, once accomplished, it will be of vast benefit to our trade.

A month to the day later, on November 14, the Germans occupied and seized that bay and the adjacent territory, and on the 3d of October, the land not required by the German Government was sold at public auction. The Chinese Government is to open a custom-house under foreign supervision at Tsingtau, the railway routes are being surveyed, mines (which seem to have been owned by Li Hung Chang) exploited, the province covered in every direction by experts, and the German port being free, it will be strange if Shantung does not receive her foreign imports from that port. I hear that during the last three months, 3,000 bales of piece goods have been landed in Tsingtau; some of this was American, but how much I can not say. When the customs are regularly opened, no doubt exact figures can be obtained. A friend of mine informs me that he saw several loads of cloth with "Massachusetts Mills" stamped on them.

There is a good deal of activity there now; very wide streets are being graded, drainage arranged for, and foundations for some build-

ings laid.

The land sold at auction went at rather high prices—from \$250 to \$600 (Mexican) per man (one-sixth of an acre), according to location—the total amount being nearly \$100,000 the first day. Chefoo parties invested extensively. The best land is now all sold.

There is a good deal of grumbling among business men over the numerous conditions imposed on buyers, but no doubt there will gradually be concessions that will mend matters. Tsingtau undoubtedly

has a great future before it, unless the commercial interests become swamped under the military. At present, there are in that harbor two coaling steamers and United States sailing ship—Louis—besides the men-of-war.

The American ship *Louis*, with lumber, was ordered to anchor by the harbor master in a certain place. The captain told the harbor master that the position was dangerous, but he had to remain there. A strong breeze came up, and the ship smashed her rudders, rudderpost, and

damaged her keel. This is not encouraging to shipping.

There are 1,500 foreigners there now, nearly all Germans, but, singularly, the Germans here do not seem to have much faith in the future of the place, while the British think that Tsingtau will be the ruin of Chefoo. I think that if the British at Weihaiwei open their port to trade, build a railway to Chefoo, and then to Tengchow, Weitsien, and Chinan, to connect with the main lines running from Tientsin to Shanghai, all the trade will be in their hands, as they have the better harbor and more experience in such matters. I inclose tracing of a map of Tsingtau, drawn by German authority September, 1898.

The occupation of Port Arthur by the Russians and of Weihaiwei by the British has brought North China into the greatest prominence. The trade of this part of China is steadily increasing, and the activity of the Russians has given to Americans large and lucrative orders for

lumber, rails, and other materials.

The provisioning of 20,000 Russian troops at Port Arthur, of the large force of Germans at Tsingtau, and of the British fleet at Weihaiwei has devolved to a great extent upon the merchants of this port. One effect of this is seen in the returns for flour for the quarter ended June 30, 1898, the value of which was 46,796 haikwan taels (at \$0.67.3 = \$31,491.91 gold), against 9,767 haikwan taels (at \$0.73.97 = \$7,224.65 gold) for the calendar year of 1897; and it is to be presumed that other lines fared equally as well. A German firm here has the contract for provisioning Port Arthur and Tsingtau, and a British firm does the same for Weihaiwei.

It is expected that the railway work planned for this province will be started in the early spring, but none of the lines contemplate approach-

ing Chefoo.

The Yellow River, "China's Sorrow," has again broken loose, and a vast territory is flooded, entailing great distress. The Emperor, at the request of the governor, has remitted a large percentage of the taxes, in order to lighten the burdens of the sufferers. On the whole, Chefoo has had an exciting year. First, the murder by robbers of the two German priests near Chiningchau in November, followed by the seizure of Kiao Chau Bay, the demonstration of the British fleet in this harbor, the occupation of Port Arthur and Talienwan by the Russians, the evacuation of Weihaiwei by the Japanese and subsequent occupation by the British, the throwing open as a free port of Tsingtau by Germany, the floods in the valley of the Yellow River, and the consequent increased number of strangers, have all tended to keep Shantung before the public.

## SUGGESTIONS.

I renew my suggestions that the United States be represented by its own consuls at Newchwang and other ports in China not represented; that museums be established at Canton, Hankau, Shanghai, and Tientsin for the exhibition and sale of American merchandise, etc.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Filed for reference in the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Department of State.

Digitized by

At nearly all of the stations the missionaries have museums, where can be seen models of guns, ships, curios, and other articles that will interest the native mind. Most of the mechanical models are made by the missionaries themselves. Dr. Mateer is quite a genius; he has given electric railways, cars, engines, etc., made by himself, to the museum in this city. There is also a large and most interesting collection of birds, reptiles, and animals, captured in this province and Chekiang, all mounted by Rev. Mr. Bergen in the most artistic and scientific manner. It has occurred to me that no doubt our manufacturers have thousands of models, or samples, which they could well send to this museum, thus advertising their lines, and I know of no better way to show their goods than this. If merchants will send, free of expense, such articles as they can spare, and wish to advertise, I will

see that they are properly placed.

The museum here is on the main street, and is directly under the control of Rev. Dr. Hunter Corbett, of the Presbyterian Church. Samples of cloth, toys, canned goods, mechanical appliances, models, illustrations—in fact, every line excepting, of course, liquors, tobacco, or such things as missionaries can not consistently extol. Besides this museum, they have one at Weitsien, Ichowfee, Chinan, and several other smaller places. This is an excellent opportunity for our merchants. The museum is in a very large stone building, with ten or fifteen rooms for exhibits. I would further suggest that a bank be established; that a newspaper be published; that the opium treaty be abrogated; that our shipping be protected; that mail steamers call here to or from the United States; that fire insurance companies enter this field (there is not one American company in China; the inclosed prospectus will show how rich the field is, and the same may be said of marine insurance); that Americans place their interests in the hands of their own countrymen; that we refuse again to intrust our mails to China, and place the system where it was two years ago; above all, that we take a firm and decided stand in North China, and not allow our interests to be interfered with.

JOHN FOWLER, Consul.

CHEFOO, October 24, 1898.

### PROSPECTUS OF THE SHANGHAI FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

1. The enormous volume of fire-insurance business now transacted in Shanghai is of itself sufficient reason for the formation of a new local company.

2. The opening up of China to railways, the establishment of numerous industrial enterprises, and the ever-increasing native and foreign trade, must be followed by a corresponding increase in the demand for insurance against fire.

3. The probable extension of the foreign settlements in Shanghai, the opening of

Woosing and other treaty ports, as also the increase of territory ceded to foreign nations, should be followed by a large addition to properties requiring insurance.

4. Two very successful offices, domiciled in Hongkong, have for many years justly commanded a large share of the fire-insurance business in China, but they are unable to satisfy the demand, and consequently, a large number of fire risks are placed with European and Australian companies. The shares of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited, with \$50 paid up, are now quoted at \$330, and those of the China Fire Insurance Company, Limited, with \$20 paid up, are quoted at \$95. The success of these two old companies forms the best encouragement to investors who are willing to take shares in the new one.

5. The Chinese now thoroughly recognize the necessity of fire insurance, and as they are among the largest owners of properties and merchandise at Shanghai and at most of the treaty ports, the Shanghai Fire Insurance Company, Limited, will, it is expected, receive a large measure of support from them. This expectation is indeed assured by the cooperation of the three Chinese gentlemen who join the

6. It is proposed to act in concert with the other fire companies as regards rates, so long as the directors are assured of the general adherence to tariffs. It may be advanced by some insurers that the present rates are somewhat high, but the experience of many years has taught all fire offices that a proper and adequate charge must be made, if a company is to be permanently prosperous and if shareholders are

to receive regular and substantial dividends.
7. It is further proposed that the subdivision of profits shall be, as far as possible, on the lines followed by the existing local companies, viz, that after payment of such dividends as may be recommended by the board of directors the residue shall be appropriated toward the creation of a reserve fund and to a return to contributing shareholders.

No promotion money has been or will be paid.

9. Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full in exchange for bankers' receipt, but when any shares less than the number applied for are allotted, the balance of the deposit will be credited to the sum to be paid on allotment.

10. The shareholders' liability is strictly limited.

11. Prospectuses and forms of application for shares can be obtained at the company's temporary offices, 22 Kiangse road, Shanghai, or from the bankers of the company at Shanghai, Hongkong, and the treaty ports of China and Japan.

SHANGHAI, October 1, 1898.

## CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

Capital subscribed	\$2,500,000
Capital paid up	500,000
Reserve fund	1, 150, 000
	_,,

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, October 3, 1898.

## SUGGESTIONS FOR DEVELOPING TRADE IN CHINA.

Minister Conger sends from Pekin, under date of October 12, 1898, a copy of a letter from Consul Fowler, of Chefoo, containing suggestions for the development of American trade in China. Mr. Fowler urges the construction of the Nicaragua Canal. He deprecates placing American enterprises in the hands of foreigners, and cites that Chefoo bought over \$3,000,000 worth of merchandise from the United States last year, not a dollar's worth of which was sold by Americans in the city. If the customs reports could be made out so as to credit the country of shipment with the goods bought or sold, instead of the port of transshipment as at present, it would benefit United States trade. He urges the importance of a newspaper controlled by Americans; the establishment of museums at Canton, Shanghai, Hankau, and Tientsin for the display of merchandise; the establishment of an American bank, and the discouragement of the amalgamation of United States mail lines with foreign lines.

#### CHINKIANG.

Chinkiang, the treaty port of this district, though 150 miles from Shanghai, the nearest seaport, is nevertheless a large distributing center, being located almost at the entrance of the Grand Canal from the north into the Yangtze Kiang. This canal now being open to steam navigation and foreign shipping under the new inland water regulations, will no doubt add importance to this port as a distributing center.

There are four regular lines of steamers running on the Yangtze Kiang, besides many known as outside steamers. These four lines have hulks of their own at our bund, on which they load and unload freight. Every day, we have from one to three steam vessels discharging cargo that goes into the interior, and taking cargo for export or for other Chi-

nese ports.

The British have a concession here, and almost all the trade of the port and interior through this port is controlled by the agents of these lines. There are no foreign merchants in the port who carry a stock of any kind. It would seem to me that an importing firm that would establish itself here and study the market could do a large business

within a radius of many miles from this port.

It is now a custom with two or three retail firms at Shanghai, once or twice a year, to send out a man to call at the various ports from Shanghai to Hankau, with eight or ten boxes of dry goods, which they offer at prices high enough to give a profit at Shanghai and an extra one for general purposes. We have two Chinese stores that carry American wines, canned goods, hams, and bacon. Many more carry American oil lamps and clocks. These seem to hold the market against all comers. It is almost impossible to secure any comprehensive statement of the volume in different lines of goods for 1897 as compared with 1896, as no statistics are kept, except at the treaty port (Chinkiang), although there are many other ports in the district open to native commerce, but controlled by native customs, that are usually farmed out, so that it becomes a part of the interest of those farming them to prevent any information as to the volume of trade being given.

At Chinkiang, we have two silk-filature works, established in 1896 by the Chinese, with Chinese capital. One of them is closed, owing to losses on production. The other is running, but not doing very well. It is in the name of a foreigner, who tells me he gets a certain sum every month for the foreign protection secured to them through his name. The high price of coal (about \$15 Mexican, or \$7.11 gold, per ton), together

with the high price of cocoons, prevents profitable working.

The output of the one in operation for the eighteen months ending December, 1897, was 354 pounds of white silk; for the six months end-

ing June 30, 1898, 359 pounds.

The cost of cocoons during 1897-98 was about \$50.40 per hundred pounds, while the silk made therefrom sold for about \$280 per hundred pounds. It is sold to dealers in Shanghai, but its final destination I do not know. The export duty on this silk is 10 taels per picul, or about

\$4.84 per hundredweight.

Another industry here that is growing rapidly is the manufacture of albumen from eggs. The yolks are utilized for dyes, but the process is a secret. Ducks' eggs are used, and they are so cheap—costing not over \$3.80 per 1,000, delivered—that the business is very profitable. In 1896, the managers established the factory and invested about \$11,000. In 1897, they enlarged their capital to about \$16,000. During 1898, they have again enlarged the business and increased their capital to about \$36,000, and have established three or four other factories.

There is a good opening here for American capital in this business, while we have a very large market at home for the product. They ship

most of their product to Germany.

There is also another concern started here in a small way, by an Englishman, for preserving and exporting hens' eggs. Their cost is less than \$4 per thousand, and it is said they will last indefinitely. No details can be secured about the business. Small quantities are sent to England.

At the city of Nankin, the Chinese manufacture satin, amounting to about 1,800 pounds per year. The output is increasing at the rate of about 150 pounds annually. It sells by the piece, a yard wide, for about 80 cents per yard, best quality; second quality costs about two-thirds of this price. They also do a small business in the manufacture of silk ribbons, but the output does not amount to over \$600 worth per year. A good business is done, however, in buying and exporting cowhides, sheepskins, and goatskins, most of them being sent to England.

Wuhu, another river city in this district, has a factory for the manufacture of albumen, owned by the German firm that owns the one in

Chinkiang, and the same conditions apply to both.

There are coal, iron, and other minerals in the hills adjacent to Wuhu,

but no systematic effort has been made to mine them.

Concerning markets for American goods, there is a good field. This being a large distributing center, great quantities of cotton and woolen manufactures are sent from here. While the natives like American cotton goods very much, the prices seem to keep them out, native cottons underselling them. The labor in manufacturing native goods

costs from 7 to 10 cents per day.

With agricultural implements, conditions are different. The Chinese do not have them and can not make them. Their farming is of the most primitive kind. It would seem that American light plows, harrows, hoes, rakes, spades, and small axes or hatchets would find a good market here; and various domestic utensils, such as knives, spoons, razors, scissors, boilers, light hardware, and carpenters' tools should sell readily.

The soil is fertile, the people are temperate, frugal, and industrious, and with a decent government, just laws, and fair protection against

squeezes and rapacity, they ought to prosper.

WM. MARTIN, Consul,

CHINKIANG, October 31, 1898.

# CHUNG KING.

I inclose a set of tables compiled from the returns of the imperial maritime customs at this port, giving the imports and exports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, with market values, as near as can be ascertained, reduced to United States gold.

I also inclose as a fit accompaniment, an abstract from a report by Mr. F. S. A. Bourne, who accompanied the Blackburn Commission, on its expedition to this district for trade purposes, in the winter of 1896-97.

## IMPORTS IN 1898.

The principal articles of import from foreign countries and Chinese ports during the half year ending June 30, 1898, as compared with the same period of the previous year, have been as follows:

Article.	1897.	1898.
Cotton goods:           Shirtings—         Gray, plain.         pieces.           White.         do.           White Irishes.         do.           Dyed, figured.         do.           T-cloth.         do.           Drills, American.         do.           S. tings, English.         do.           Cotton prints, plain.         do.	188, 439 21, 857 5, 530 1, 748 2, 100 3, 166 11, 960 9, 840	273, 506 29, 776 2, 900 190 2, 070 7, 481 11, 483

Cotton goods—Continued   Printed cotton twills   pieces   2, 840	1, 844 6, 575 25, 052 28, 582 144 12, 3, 870 12, 825 16, 600 938, 133 3, 465, 200 2, 570 2, 824 1, 417 367 86, 068 86, 067 8, 133 3, 467, 200 6, 068 86, 067 47, 150 84, 890 71, 067 419, 867 1, 415 84, 897
Cotton, Italian         do.         20,179           Velvetes.         do.         492           Velveteens         do.         228           Handkerchiefs.         do.         5,358           Cotton yarn—         do.         15,358           English         pounds         14,400           Indlag         do.         10,109,866           Japanese         do.         211,600           Cohinese         do.         211,600           Woolen goods:         camieta, Knglish         pieces           Camieta, Knglish         pieces         970           Lastings         do.         1,200           Spanish stripes         do.         1,468           Cloth—         do.         2,160           Broad medium         do.         306           Russian         do.         741           Union lastings         do.         18           Italian cloth, plain, figured         do.         6,430           Metals:         Iron wire         pounds         70,7866           Quicksilver         do.         800           Foreign sundries:         Bioho de mer         do.         2,666 <td< td=""><td>6, 57: 25, 065; 28, 58: 144 12, 3, 87: 12, 822 13, 906, 900 938, 13: 3, 465, 200  4, 57: 2, 824 1, 41: 337: 366, 966 8, 13: 3, 467 10, 606 11, 967 11, 967 11, 967 11, 967 11, 967 11, 967 11, 967 11, 967 11, 967 11, 967</td></td<>	6, 57: 25, 065; 28, 58: 144 12, 3, 87: 12, 822 13, 906, 900 938, 13: 3, 465, 200  4, 57: 2, 824 1, 41: 337: 366, 966 8, 13: 3, 467 10, 606 11, 967 11, 967 11, 967 11, 967 11, 967 11, 967 11, 967 11, 967 11, 967 11, 967
Cotton, Italian         do.         20,179           Velvetes.         do.         492           Velvetes.         do.         228           Handkerchiefs.         do.         5,358           Cotton yarn—         do.         5,358           Engilsh         pounds         14,400           Indiag         do.         10,109,866           Japanese         do.         211,600           Cohinese         do.         211,600           Woolen goods:         do.         21,600           Camiets, English         pieces         970           Lastings         do.         1,200           Camiets, English         pieces         970           Lastings         do.         1,200           Spanish stripes         do.         1,468           Cloth—         Go.         2,160           Broad medium         do.         306           Russian         do.         741           Union lastings         do.         18           Italian cloth, plain, figured         do.         6,430           Metals:         Iron wire         pounds         70,868           Quickailver         do.	25, 05; 28, 56; 144 2, 3, 87; 12, 82; 15, 600 938, 13; 3, 465, 200 2, 57; 2, 82; 1, 41; 337; 366, 067; 8, 13; 3, 467; 56, 067; 47, 155; 84, 800; 71, 96; 419, 86;
Cotton, Italian         do.         20,179           Velvetes.         do.         492           Velveteens         do.         228           Handkerchiefs.         do.         5,358           Cotton yarn—         do.         15,358           English         pounds         14,400           Indlag         do.         10,109,866           Japanese         do.         211,600           Cohinese         do.         211,600           Woolen goods:         camieta, Knglish         pieces           Camieta, Knglish         pieces         970           Lastings         do.         1,200           Spanish stripes         do.         1,468           Cloth—         do.         2,160           Broad medium         do.         306           Russian         do.         741           Union lastings         do.         18           Italian cloth, plain, figured         do.         6,430           Metals:         Iron wire         pounds         70,7866           Quicksilver         do.         800           Foreign sundries:         Bioho de mer         do.         2,666 <td< td=""><td>28, 58; 144 2, 877 12, 827 15, 600 13, 906, 000 938, 13; 3, 465, 200 2, 570 2, 824 11, 417 337 366, 085 8, 13; 3, 467 55, 067 47, 156 84, 800 71, 067 419, 867</td></td<>	28, 58; 144 2, 877 12, 827 15, 600 13, 906, 000 938, 13; 3, 465, 200 2, 570 2, 824 11, 417 337 366, 085 8, 13; 3, 467 55, 067 47, 156 84, 800 71, 067 419, 867
Towels	144 124 3, 871 12, 822 15, 600 938, 133 3, 465, 200 488 2, 577 2, 824 1, 417 337 366 92 6, 085 85, 067 8, 133 3, 467 171, 155 84, 800 71, 967 419, 867
Towels	3, 87( 12, 822 15, 600 13, 906, 000 938, 133 3, 465, 200  480 2, 57( 2, 824 1, 417 3371 3364 85, 067 8, 133 3, 467 156, 067 47, 156 84, 800 71, 067 419, 867
Towels	12, 824 15, 604 13, 906, 006 938, 133 3, 465, 200 486 22, 577 2, 824 11, 417 337 366 85, 067 8, 133 3, 467 56, 067 47, 155 84, 800 71, 067 419, 867
Cotton yarn—	15, 600 13, 906, 000 938, 133 3, 465, 200 480 2, 570 2, 824 11, 417 337 366, 085 8, 133 3, 467 47, 156 84, 800 71, 195 419, 867
English	13, 906, 000 938, 13 3, 465, 200 486 2, 577 2, 824 1, 417 337 366 86, 068 86, 069 47, 156 84, 900 71, 067 419, 867
Japanese   do   412,000	13, 906, 000 938, 13 3, 465, 200 486 2, 577 2, 824 1, 417 337 366 86, 068 86, 069 47, 156 84, 900 71, 067 419, 867
Japanese   do   412,000	3, 465, 206 486 2, 576 2, 82, 2, 82, 1, 417 337 366 85, 067 8, 133 3, 467 55, 067 47, 156 84, 900 71, 067 419, 867
Woolen goods:         Camlete, English         970           Lastings         do.         1,320           Long ells         do.         2,160           Spanish stripes         do.         1,488           Cloth—         do.         306           Russian         do.         741           Union lastings         do.         6,430           Metals:         pounds         70,766           Quicksilver         do.         800           Foreign sundries:         do.         2,666           Bioho de mer         do.         32,000           Cardamoms         gross         38,000           Cassia tignia         do.         312,133           Clocks and watches         pieces         2,000           Cuttlefish         pounds         413,333           Dyes, aniline         value (gold)         \$21,464           Fans, fanoy         pieces         417,115           Fans—         pleces         411,715           Fans—         pleces         411,715           Fans—         pleces         411,715           Fans—         pleces         411,715           Fans—         pleces         41,	48( 2, 57( 2, 824 1, 41' 33' 36( 6, 085) 8, 13: 3, 46' 47, 15( 84, 800 71, 05' 419, 80'
Long ells	2, 57( 2, 824 1, 417 337 36( 308 86, 097 88, 133 3, 467 47, 156 84, 900 71, 097 419, 897
Long ells	2, 57( 2, 824 1, 417 337 36( 308 86, 097 88, 133 3, 467 47, 156 84, 900 71, 097 419, 897
Spanish stripes	2, 824 1, 417 337 366, 085 85, 067 8, 133 3, 467 56, 067 47, 156 84, 800 71, 067 419, 867
Cloth—  Broad medium   do   306   Russian   do   741     Union lastings   do   18     Italian cloth, plain, figured   do   6, 430     Metals:	337 366 20 6, 065 85, 067 8, 133 3, 467 47, 156 84, 800 71, 067 419, 807
Broad medium	366 205 6, 085 85, 087 8, 133 3, 467 55, 067 47, 156 84, 800 71, 087 419, 887
Iron wire	366 205 6, 085 85, 087 8, 133 3, 467 55, 067 47, 156 84, 800 71, 087 419, 887
Iron wire	20 6, 085 85, 067 8, 133 3, 467 55, 067 47, 150 84, 800 71, 067 419, 867
Iron wire	6, 989 85, 967 8, 133 3, 467 55, 967 47, 150 84, 800 71, 967 419, 867
Iron wire	8, 133 3, 467 55, 067 47, 150 84, 967 71, 067 419, 867
Foreign sundries :	8, 133 3, 467 55, 067 47, 150 84, 967 419, 867
Foreign sundries :	55, 067 47, 150 84, 800 71, 067 419, 867
Foreign sundries :	55, 067 47, 150 84, 800 71, 067 419, 867
Bioho de mer	47, 150 84, 800 71, 067 419, 887
Clocks and watches   pleces   2,000	84, 800 71, 067 419, 867
Clocks and watches   pleces   2,000	71, 067 419, 867
Clocks and watches   pleces   2,000	419, 887
Clocks and watches	1,485
Palm leaf, trimmed   194, 040   194, 040   Palm leaf, untrimmed   do   1, 032, 290   Silk   do   740   Ginseng, American, clarified   pounds   17, 466   Isinglass   do   31, 806   Modicines   value (gold)   83, 715   Needles   mille   64, 710   Cil, kerosene   American   galls   51, 760   American   21, 105   21,	
Palm leaf, trimmed   194, 040   194, 040   Palm leaf, untrimmed   do   1, 032, 290   Silk   do   740   Ginseng, American, clarified   pounds   17, 466   Isinglass   do   31, 806   Modicines   value (gold)   83, 715   Needles   mille   64, 710   Cil, kerosene   American   galls   51, 760   American   21, 105   21,	849, 733
Palm leaf, trimmed   194, 040   194, 040   Palm leaf, untrimmed   do   1, 032, 290   Silk   do   740   Ginseng, American, clarified   pounds   17, 466   Isinglass   do   31, 806   Modicines   value (gold)   83, 715   Needles   mille   64, 710   Cil, kerosene   American   galls   51, 760   American   21, 105   21,	\$43, 450 249, 387
Palm leaf, trimmed         do.         194,040           Palm leaf, untrimmed         do.         1,032,290           Silk         do.         740           Ginseng, American, clarified         pounds         17,466           Isinglass         do.         31,866           Medicines         value (gold)         \$3,715           Needles         mille         64,710           Oil, kerosene—         galls         51,760           American         galls         51,760           Particion         31,955         31,955	210,000
Silk   do   740     Ginseng, American, clarified   pounds   17, 466     Isinglass   do   31, 866     Medicines   value (gold)   43, 715     Needles   mille   64, 710     Oil, kerosene   galls   51, 760     American   galls   51, 760     Description   do   91, 105     On   Particon   105     On   On   On   On   On     On   On	157, 550
Isinglase	875, 525
Isinglase	1, 200 42, 400
Medicines         value (gold)         \$3,715           Needles         mille         64,710           Oil, kerosene         galls         51,760           American         galls         51,760           Provides         30         21,105	82, 800
Oil, kerosene— American	\$9, 280
American	101,050
December 30 91 105	53, 520
Dennen black nounds 178 700	00,020
1/9, /35	143, 867
Pepper, black         pounds.         175, 733           Sandalwood         do.         32,000           Sapan wood         do.         10,133	128, 000 28, 733
Sapan wood         10,133           Seaweed and agar-agar         do         1,501,467	28, 733 3, 695, 333
Seaweed and agar-agar	13, 333
Umbrellas pieces 13.146	28, 753
Worm tablets in bottles	2, 575
Native sundrice:	100 500
Alum, white       pounds       164, 933         Capoor cutchery       do       12,000	123, 738
Cassia twigs         do         41, 333           China root         do         380, 400           Cotton, raw         do         348, 933	67, 467
China rootdo 380, 400	322,000
Cotton, rawdododododo	9, 020, 188
Cuttlefish         do.         123,886           Fans, fancy         pieces.         210,192	171, 600 220, 125
Kana	230, 120
Palm leaf. trimmed	30,950
Palm leaf, untrimmeddodo23, 900	131, 565
Paperdo 806, 975	705, 306
Silk         do         42,993           Glass or vitrified ware         pounds         60,933	53, 381 138, 667
Jadestone warepieces	
7/2-1-1	91
Opium lamps	91 \$48, 886
Paper, first qualitypounds 18, 333	91 \$48, 886 112, 210
Age   Age	91 \$48, 836 112, 210 100, 583
Silk piece goodsdo 46, 666	91 \$48, 886 112, 210 100, 583 7, 751 108, 188

# EXPORTS IN 1898.

The principal articles of export (including reexports) to foreign countries and Chinese ports during the half year ending June 30, 1898, as

compared with the same period of the previous year, have been as follows:

Article.	1897.	1898.
Bristlespounds.	704, 983	518, 000
Feathers, duck and fowldo	191, 333	208, 267
Fungusdo	246, 400	83, 600
Hempdodo	820, 100	220, 667
Hides, cow and buffalodo	180, 133	212, 933
Horns	94, 666	47, 467
Lead	701, 866	52, <b>267</b>
Leather	158, 800	95, 200
Medicinesvalue (gold)	\$158, 359	\$156,953
Musk	2, 477	238, 667
Nutgallsdo	548, 133	276, 667
	946, 199	270,001
Oplum, native:	FAR #00	000 000
Szeechuando	507, 600	380, 267
Yunnando	40, 933	82, 267
Peel, orangedo	206, 533	92, 533
Rhubarbdodo	640, 667	944, 000
Safflower	18, 400	
Raw, yellowdo	76, 933	85, 200
Raw, wilddo	12, 266	1, 200
Refusedo	32, 666	83, 867
Cocoons, refusedo	38, 400	156, 800
Skins (fur) gostpieces	1, 086	3, 852
Sugar, brownbounds	86, 266	32, 733
Turmeric do	249, 200	897, 600
Wax whitedo	600, 800	456, 667
Wool, sheepdodo	2, 124, 666	1, 139, 200

# IMPORTS IN 1897.

The principal articles of import from foreign countries and Chinese ports during the half year ending December 31, 1897, as compared with the same period of the previous year, have been as follows:

Article.	1896.	1897.
otten goods: Shirtings		
Gray, plainpieces.	137, 680	269, 955
Plain Chinesedo	500	400
White, plaindodo	18, 057 2, 756	15, 107 10, <b>223</b>
Dyed, plaindo	50	10, 223 3 <b>25</b>
Dyed, figured, brocaded, and spotteddo	8, 102	906
T-clothsdo	2, 030	1, 702
Drills, Americando	4, 170	7, 485
Sheetings, Englishdo	5, 100	12, 590
Cotton prints, plaindo	15, 846	6, 171
Printed cotton twillsdo	2, 804	1,045
Turkey red cottonsdo	5, 931	3, 900
Cotton lastings, plain and figureddo	14, 022	16, 676
Cotton Italians, plain and figureddo	27, 931	23, 113
Velvetedo	168	282
Velveteensdo	300	414
Handkerchiefsdozen	5, 450 2, 498	7, 401 6, 304
Towelsdo	2, 496	0, 804
Cotton yarn: Knglishpounds	4, 533	9, 200
Indiando	10, 754, 938	15, 008, 800
Japanesedo	0, 702, 800	759, 200
Chinesedo	316,000	2, 626, 000
Voolen goods:	022,000	-,,
Camlets, Englishpieces.	896 1	1, 242
Lastingsdo	1, 380	2, 310
Long ellsdodo	1, 920	8, 040
Spanish stripesdo	1, 844	1,752
Cloth—	1	
Broad, mediumdo	362	387
Russiando	902	332
Union lastingsdo	270	••••••
Italian cloth, plain and figureddo	6, 236	6, 173
letals:	10 100	20, 800
Iron wire pounds do do	10, 188	· 10,000
Quicksilverdo	22,588	- 70,000

Article.	1896.	1897.
Foreign aundries:		
Bicho de mar, blackpounds.	80. 133	72, 139
Buttons, brassgross.	12, 120	30, 120
Cardamoma pounds.	60,000	100, 800
Casaia lignea	47, 600	56. 800
Casaia twigsdo	120, 400	288, 26
Clocks and watchespieces	1,073	2, 011
Cuttlefish pounds.	98, 400	388, 533
Dyes, aniline	\$17, 352	821, 547
Dyes, animevalue (gold)	\$17,802	28, 500
Fans, palm-leaf, trimmedpleces		
Ginseng, American, clarifiedpounds	15, 333	19, 733
Isinglassdo	72, 800	102, 800
Medicinesvalue (gold)	<b>\$6,803</b>	<b>\$6,</b> 100
Needlesmille	18, 570	42, 300
Oil, kerosene, Americangallons	1, 050	24, 020
Pepper, black pounds	168, 400	294, 800
Sandalwooddo	77, 200	45, 733
Sapan wooddodo	42, 267	5, 600
Seaweed and agar-agardo	1, 037, 600	1, 604, 400
Sharks' fins, Marifieddodo	7, 067	11, 867
Umbrellas pieces .	6, 651	9, 300
Worm tablets, in bottlesdozens	400	420
Native aundries:		_
Alum, whitepounds	141, 733	69, 067
Capoor cutcherydo	13, 467	27, 067
Cassia twigs	43, 067	54, 400
China rootdo	145, 200	345, 200
Cotton, rawdodo	674, 400	1, 325, 600
Cuttlefishdo	176, 267	268, 400
Fans	110, 201	200, 100
Fancy		90
Paperdo	3, 970	3, 54
80kdo	40	2, 052
Glass or vitrified warepounds	49,600	101, 73
Jadestone warepieces	540	1,777
Medicinesvalue (gold)	\$19, 354	\$35, 889
Opium lampspieces	28, 058	38, 411
Paper, first qualitypounds	32, 533	40, 400
Pipes, white metalpieces	3, 274	8, 232
Sea blubber pounds.	76, 933	196, 133
Silk piece goods	12, 800	13, 067

# EXPORTS IN 1897.

The principal articles of export (including reexports) to foreign countries and Chinese ports during the half year ending December 31, 1897, as compared with the same period of the previous year, have been as follows:

Article.	1896.	1897.
ristlespounds	190, 933	118, 93
esthers, duck, fowl, etcdo		
'ungusdo	. 407, 067	289, 46
Ismpdodo.		1, 486, 40
lides, cow and buffalodo	23, 733	104, 80
Iorna do do		15, 33
.eaddo		
eather		49.60
fedicinesvalue (gold).		\$250.03
fuskpounds		1, 90
Tutgallsdo		1, 258, 40
pium, native:	33.7,55.	-,,
Sechuen	. 531, 767	744, 66
Yunnando		131, 60
hubarbdo		249.00
efflowerdo		38.53
ilk:		1 00,0
Raw, whitedo		15.86
Raw, vellowdo		531.78
Raw. wild		111.80
Refuse		44.53
Cocoons, refusedo		665, 66
kins (furs), gost		J 000, 00
ugar, brownpounds.		
urmericdodo		257. 8
Wax, whitedo		743.7
Wool, sheep'sdodo		1.034.8

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Abstract from a report on the trade of West China by F. S. A. Bourne, in charge of the Blackburn Commercial Mission.

On December 25 we reached Chung King, the commercial capital of Szechuan. The map will show the commanding position it occupies in respect of the exchange of products between the lower Yangtse valley and Szechuan, with every considerable town of which it is connected by water, and it must be borne in mind that whole-sale trade is carried on almost entirely here by boat. Exports bound for the Lower Yangtze and abroad must pass it, and so must the imports brought up in exchange. The result is that, in regard to foreign trade entirely, and in regard to interprovincial trade to a very large extent, Chung King is the wholesale market for the province, and the only one. Here it is that the merchants and shopkeepers of the whole province come to buy foreign goods. The city is as busy as any in the Empire, but it is confined within a narrow area by its physical conditions, though this area is very thickly covered with houses. It is built on a peninsula of sandstone hills lying between the Yangtze and its northern tributary, and rising gradually from 100 to 400 feet above the winter level of those rivers. As the Yangtze rises here some 90 feet in summer above its winter level, the ground below this huge reef, if so it may be called, is flooded every year and only accommodates mat sheds. Warehouses and shops have to find room on the reef, which is therefore very crowded.

### SZECHUAN TRADE.

Szechuan exports chiefly raw or half-manufactured produce, as opium, salt, drugs, and raw silk. Her chief imports are raw cotton, native cotton cloth, and foreign goods—that is, goods imported into Shanghai from abroad—of which Lancashire cottons constitute about 30 per cent and Indian yarn 44 per cent. There are no returns to consult, but I will risk an estimate of the exports from the whole province of Szechuan to the eastern provinces at £3,300,000.

Article.	Value.	United States equivalent.
Opium Salt	£1,800,000 300,000	\$8, 759, 700 1, 459, 950
Drugs Silk Insect wax, tobacco, sugar, musk, wool, skins, hides, feathers, bristles, and other exports.	400, 000 200, 000 600, 000	1, 946, 600 973, 300
and other exports		2, 919, 900
Total	3, 300, 000	16, 059, 450

Of the imports taken in return, cotton and cotton goods I estimate to account for no less than £2,400,000 value:

Article.	Value.	United States equivalent.
Raw cotton (290,000 bales)	£500, 000 1, 000, 000 600, 000 300, 000	\$2, 433, 250 4, 866, 500 2, 919, 900 1, 459, 950
Total	2, 400, 000	11, 679, 600

In regard to Lancashire goods, to which our inquiries were chiefly directed, the following table shows the import of the most important items during the last three years:

Article.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Gray shirtings Cotton Italians Cotton lastings. White shirtings. Cotton prints	36, 496 17, 760 42, 409	Pieces. 511, 455 44, 112 36, 761 55, 918 26, 663	Pieces. 374, 542 58, 096 38, 590 60, 965 83, 632

There is, besides, a small import of these goods to Wan Hsien from Ichang under transit pass, and a small import into Chung King from Hankau in the same manner. No doubt, some go by likin boat, and a considerable quantity is smuggled; but the above table, taken from the imperial maritime customs returns, represents the great bulk and the tendency of the trade; 1896 was a bad year, for the new rapid blocked the trade during the last three months. Nevertheless, it will be noticed that cotton Italians, lastings, and prints more than held their own, and this is the clear tendency of the trade, namely, that we lose ground in the commoner cloth, but can gain greatly, if our manufacturers and merchants choose, in fine and figured cloths. No doubt, the commoner shirtings are being superseded by native cloth woven by hand from imported yarn, and for this there seems no help.

#### FOREIGN IMPORT TRADE.

I was told by a Chung King native merchant, who had frequently been down to Shanghai as a buyer, that the foreign cotton-goods trade is carried on as follows: The Chinese foreign piece goods merchants of Shanghai, some of whom act also as brokers, order from the British importing merchants for future delivery. There are only two British firms in Shanghai that will not order on commission for Chinese, but themselves do merchant's business solely, selling their own goods. When the bargain is made, the rate of exchange is settled from sterling to silver. Delivery of the goods is given in exchange for draft at five days' sight on a native bank. The Szechuan merchant sends down his own partner or agent to buy for him in Shanghai, and he employs a Shanghai native merchant or broker to contract for him with the foreign importer. To this broker, the foreign merchants pay one-half per cent commission, out of which the broker has to pay part of the shipping charges. The Szechuan agent, to make sure that he is not being swindled by the Shanghai native broker, can go and inspect the contract book at the foreign merchant's hong. If the goods do not arrive within four weeks of the contract date, the Szechuan agent need not take them; if payment is not made within two weeks—sometimes four weeks—the 5 per cent deposit required from persons not well known to the foreign merchant can be forfeited. More than half the men sent down from Chung King to buy in Shanghai have an interest in the business. Such an agent would be paid 10 taels (30s.) a month and expenses. Szechuan merchants do not employ Shanghai native merchants as their permanent agents, but send their own men. Such a man would leave Chung King in August and return in May; letters would reach him every five days with instructions. There is scarcely any buying in Shanghai for Szechuan from April to August. Goods are sent by steamer to Ichang and on by native boat in charge of a supercarge or junk owner. About one-tenth part arrive damaged by water, but practically no goods are lost. The Szechuan agent would be glad to go direct to the foreign merchant, but he can not speak English.

The Chung King merchant pays ready money in Shanghai, but he sells to the Szechuan upcountry merchant on long credit. (See next section.) The chief marketssubsidiary to Chung King are, (1) Sui-ning Hsien (latitude 30° 28', longitude 105° 45'), which supplies Tung-ch'uan Fu (latitude 31° 09', longitude 105° 11'), and Paoning Fu (latitude 31° 32', longitude 105° 59'); (2) Chêngtu, the capital; (3) Chiating Fu (latitude 29° 28', longitude 103° 55'); (4) Sui Fu; (5) Lu chow (latitude 28° 56', longitude 105° 33'); and (6) Wan Hsien. At Chêngtu there are three, and at Chia-ting one, houses that buy directly in Shanghai, otherwise the whole of Szechuan buys in Chung King.

buys in Chung King.

### TRADE BETWEEN CHUNG KING AND UPCOUNTRY.

Bargains in the Lancashire cotton-goods trade in Chung King are customarily made under the following terms as to payment. There are three settling days, namely: New Year's eve, the fifth of the fifth moon, and the fifteenth of the eighth moon, and payment is made on the next settling day but one after the date of purchase. Thus, a contract made between the first of the first moon and the fifth of the fifth moon would be for payment on the fifteenth of the eighth moon—that is to say, on the average, five to six months' credit is given. But the purchaser has the right to pay cash at any time he chooses, and he is then allowed by the seller a discount in the case of foreign cotton goods at the rate of 1½ per cent per month—that is, 14½ per cent per annum, and in the case of foreign yarns, at the rate of 1½ per cent per month—that is, 18¹ per cent per annum. Interest being so high, the seller, of course, wishes payment to be delayed as long as possible, while it is to the interest of the purchaser to pay as soon as he can. In fact, it would seem that the high interest includes insurance against risk of loss, although the natives do not regard

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>More than this really, as the Chinese follow the lunar month, and there are accordingly intercalary months from time to time.

it in that way. The system may have the advantage of encouraging poor men to

push the sale of goods, but it has many drawbacks.

Payment is made in silver, by weight, according to the huo-p'ing, goods balance, which is 8 per mille heavier than the Yii-p'ing, Chung King balance, which is about 2 per cent lighter than the tou-kuei p'ing, the Shanghai balance, the ounce or tael of which is valued in this report at 2s. 104d., the rate ruling in Shanghai when we left that place in October, 1896.

However, before we can arrive at the value of the Chung King tael or local ounce, another factor has to be considered, namely, touch or quality of silver. By custom, all bargains in the foreign piece-goods trade are made for payment in hsin p'ias or best silver, which bears the following proportion to Shanghai silver, Chung King,

931.5; Shanghai, 1,000.

Therefore, allowing for difference, both in weight and touch, par values would be, Chung King taels 952 equal Shanghai taels 1,000; that is, 1 Shanghai tael equals 954 Chung King tael cents. The Shanghai tael being 2s. 104d., the Chung King tael (Yii-p'ing) will be 3s. 04d.

But, in fact, exchange between Chung King and Shanghai is always in favor of Chung King. While the river is in flood from June to September, 1,000 taels in Shanghai can often be bought for 880 taels in Chung King. In winter, when communication is easier, exchange sometimes rises from 920 to 940 taels, but never to par. This heavy premium seems to be caused by the excess in value of exports over imports and the difficulty of sending up specie, for I was told that when exchange in Chung King does rise, it is due to Government remittances from Szechuan, and that the premium has been greatly increased by the huge export of Szechuan opium in recent years. This premium, say 6 per cent in summer, is of course a great assistance to the importers of foreign goods, and several merchants told me that it made their whole profit on Lancashire cloth.

#### TRADE DISCOUNTS.

Besides the discount for cash, custom has established several regular trade dis-

counts, subject to which every bargain is made.

The first is a long-established trade deduction of 92.2:100 (this is the way the Chinese state discounts); that is, 7\$ per cent. This is said to be an old custom that has been going on in the foreign import trade for fifty years, and to be derived from early days in Canton. The second discount is 99:100—that is, 1 per cent—said to have come into vogue shortly after Hankau was opened to trade in 1861 to cover small blemishes in the goods. The third, 94.2:100, or 5\frac{1}{2} per cent, is a discount allowed in consideration of payment being required in hein p'ias, i. e., the best silver. There had been many attempts to pay in inferior silver, and this discount was established to make payment in good silver compulsory. These three discounts

amount to 14.02 per cent on the contract price.

In the above sections, I have given all the main conditions of a bargain in Chung King according to the custom of the foreign piece-goods trade. My object is to show once for all, so far as this report is concerned, how needlessly intricate these rules are.

# COMPARISON OF CHUNG KING WITH SHANGHAI PRICES.

On January 6, 1897 (twelfth moon, fourth day), the market price in Chung King of a piece of Kung-pring (Iveson & Co.) British soldier C. C. C. "chop" 12 pounds gray shirtings was 4.3 taels. This meant that on the fifth day of fifth moon a purchaser had to pay a seller 4.3 taels less 14.02 per cent, as above—that is, 3.69 taels—but that he could pay ready money if he chose at the rate of 1½ per cent discount per month. Five months make 6 per cent. The ready money price, therefore, was 3.46 taels huo-p'ing, equals 3.48 taels Yü-p'ing. At par, this equals Shanghai 3.65 taels (10s. 6½d.). The price of this "ohop" in Shanghai in October, 1896, was 3.45 taels (9s. 11½d.). Add freight and insurance Shanghai to Ichang, 3 tael cents, and Ichang to Chung King, 10 tael cents, and the laying down price in Chung King, without allowance for insurance from Ichang or interest on capital, would be Shanghai 3.58 taels. So that the Chung King merchant has to look to his profit on exchange, referred to above, and to his chance of high interest on payment deferred to the due date for his profit. It should be noted that trade was bad while we were in Chung King, because of the floods of the autumn of 1896.

### COTTON YARN AND OTHER GOODS.

Contracts for the sale in Chung King of cotton yarn are subject to the same terms, except that five to seven months' credit is given, and that the discount for earlier payment is at the rate of 11 per cent per month.

### DYES AND MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN GOODS.

Terms are the same, except that eight months' credit is given, that payment is made in lao-p'iao—good second-class silver—at a discount of 6 per cent on the purchase price, 1½ per cent discount per month being allowed.

#### BANKING.

Exchange banks—that is, banks selling drafts on distant places—are almost all in the hands of men of the Shansi Province, who here, as everywhere in China, excel in this business. They have worked out among themselves a very high commercial morality by centuries of rigorous domestic discipline. If an employee defrauds a Shansi bank no appeal is made to the law or the magistrate. He is sent home to his native district, tried by his family elders, and treated in a very drastic manner, sometimes, it is said, buried alive. There are 17 Shansi banks doing business in Chung King, and 20 large cash shops or local banks exchanging cash against silver, and vice versa. An average exchange bank would lend about 200,000 taels here to business houses on personal security, on which they would pay 10 to 12 per cent per annum. This is security given to the public that the bank can meet its drafts. A piece-goods merchant with ample resources told me he would have to give 7 to 12 per cent per annum for such an advance, according to the state of the money market. These exchange banks do not care to receive deposits from the public, as this would damage their credit. They employ agents who are always about the business quarter inquiring into the proceedings of their customers, so as to gauge their credit. When they want money they sell their bills on other places. They are often intrusted with money by officials, sometimes Government, but usually private funds, and on this they give, more or less as a favor, 5 to 6 per cent per annum. They do not lend money on land or houses, but they lend to local banks that advance it in trade on personal security. There are no bank notes in circulation at Chung King. When the merchants in the foreign import trade get in their debt, as on the three settling days, they buy bank drafts on Shanghai. They send around to two or three banks with which the firm in question does business and inquire their rate. No exchange brokers are employed. When a retail shopkeeper has gathered enough cash he buys a

The most curious feature in this system of banking is that there are no advances against goods, but only on personal security. The only instance of an advance against goods I heard of in Szechuan was at Chiating Fu, where an owner sometimes places insect wax in the house of a man who advances against it. But this is a clumsy transaction, only applicable to goods of fixed quality and of high value.

clumsy transaction, only applicable to goods of fixed quality and of high value.

There are exchange banks at a very few of the largest places only; in Szechuan, nowhere except at Chung King, Chengtu, and Wau Hsien. This accounts for the long journeys men make with goods. Thus, a merchant at Fung-ch'uan Fu told me he was in the habit of taking raw silk down to Chung King for sale, and bringing back

Lancashire cottons bought with the proceeds.

The division of the business of banking between exchange banks and local banks (cash shops) is much as follows: The former sell drafts on distant places, and pay those of their other branches, put out silver at interest on personal security, do some financial business for the Government, but not much, to meet payments due to Pekin, for instance, but for short periods, and take deposits, but not from the public generally, but rather as a favor. The local banks in some places issue paper money, but not in Chung King, borrow money from the exchange banks and lend it to the smaller traders and shopkeepers, and change cash for silver, and vice versa. The cancellation of indebtedness, one of the great functions of banking in Europe, is not undertaken by either class of banks. There are no current accounts and no checks.

## TAXATION AT CHUNG KING.

Foreign imports come into the city without any likin payment at present; this is due to the firm pied à terre we have within the walls, where Her Majesty's consular officers have been residing since 1877. There is every reason to believe that could the Chinese get us out, as they are very anxious to do, they would put an entry likin on our goods. On export upcountry there is a small likin on everything, e. g., 25 cash a piece on gray shirtings, say 1 per cent ad valorem.

cash a piece on gray shirtings, say 1 per cent ad valorem.

There is a likin of 1 per cent ad valorem on all exports to foreign countries, and the deputy who collects this lives at the office of the imperial maritime customs, where the tariff duty is paid, and merely follows their lead, so that this 1 per cent is simply an addition to the treaty tariff export duty. If 1 per cent is allowed now, it will

certainly soon be 5 per cent.

#### TRADE GUILDS.

Eight of the other provinces are represented in Chung King by guilds or clubs, each club consisting of the natives of a particular province. Their committees elect headmen, who represent in a way the whole body of merchants engaged in the interprovincial trade of the place, and who are consulted by the officials before any new move is taken affecting the commerce of the port. It is difficult to give a short and clear account of these guilds. From one point of view, they are simply clubs of coprovincials for mutual support; but then they have a religious side, the guild houses having a main shrine to the god generally worshipped in the province in question, and many smaller shrines to gods or departed heroes of particular places.

The guild houses are much the finest buildings in this country. Here the Chinese express their idea of magnificence. We visited the guild house of Hu-Kwang, i. e., Hupeh and Hunan provinces. The main part of the inclosure consisted of a broad, open space well flagged with stone between a temple and a theatrical stage. The atricals and religion are very closely allied in China. Behind the temple were committee rooms, and there are in the same inclosure the temples and halls peculiarly belonging to certain prefectures, e. g., Huang-chau Fu, the great cotton district close to Hankau, in the precincts of which the Kung-so, or association of raw cotton importers, holds its meetings.

The Kung-so are trade associations pure and simple, of men in any particular trade or employment, for common action in the interests of their trade. These associations are sometimes closely connected with some provincial guild, but not always, e. g., the Foreign Piece-goods and Yarn Kung-so, which meets in an independent temple.

Every trade and employment is regulated by such an association, which through elected officers attempts to prescribe minimum wages, and makes trade rules generally, imposing fines for the breach thereof, the sanction being ejectment from the association, and consequent ruin. In this direction, the Chinese mercantile class has worked out for itself a creditable organization, a representative system of a sort which, carried into the field of politics, might make the future of the Chinese people more hopeful. In Chung King, the only people not thus affiliated are the trackers and the water carriers—the residuum.

#### EXPORTS.

In consequence chiefly of her enormous export of opium, Szechuan could probably in years of good harvest pay for another £500,000 worth of foreign imports without feeling it much, provided our merchants offered her what she wanted to buy. Still, here as everywhere in China, to find exports is the best way to help the import trade. The Chinese are far from being miserly. They will spend on our goods all they can afford; but they have no more gold or silver to spare for export, and are reduced to paying in exported goods for every penny of import, and more, for they have now to provide interest and sinking fund on a very respectable debt. And the Szechuan exports might be greatly developed.

#### SILK.

The best silk in the province comes from the Jên-Shon district (latitude 30°, longitude 104° 20′). Little or none of this goes abroad, but to Chingtn, to be made into satin. Chia-ting Fu produces the best white silk. Little or none is exported. Mienchow (latitude 31° 28′, longitude 104° 53′) and Hsi-Ch'ung (latitude 31° 2′, longitude 105° 52′) supply the silk sent to Shanghai for Europe.

The wild silk exported from Chung King comes from Kuei-chou or from the Ch'ichiang district (latitude 28° 56′, longitude 106° 49′) on the southern border of the province. The industry is said to have been introduced here by a former magistrate.

The wild silk exported from Chung King comes from Kuei-chou or from the Ch'i-chiang district (latitude 28° 56', longitude 106° 49') on the southern border of the province. The industry is said to have been introduced here by a former magistrate who happened to be a native of Honan, where, and in the neighboring province of Shantung, is the original seat of the wild silk industry. He noticed the abundance of the species of oak on which the wild worm feeds, and sent home for eggs. The worms bred in the Ch'i-chiang region become so deteriorated in three generations as to be useless, and the stock has to be kept up by importation of eggs from Honan. This country has been much cleared of wood in recent years, and the Ch'i-chiang production is probably on the decrease, but the export from Kuei-chou might be greatly developed if there is a market for this silk in Europe.

# INSECT WAX, ETC.

Insect wax is exported now to some extent, and the supply from Szechman, Kueichou, and Yunnan is capable of indefinite extension.

Wool, bristles, hides, furs, and feathers can be had in any quantity. Their value

and the profits on their export might be greatly increased by works in Chung King to clean and pack them by machinery and by cheap labor.

GEO. F. SMITHERS, Consul.

CHUNG KING, August 15, 1898.

## FIRST SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

The number, capacity, and movements of vessels entered and cleared from Ichang during the quarter ended June 30, 1893, as compared with the same period of last year (1897), were:

		Ent	ered.			Clea	red.	
		1898.	1	897.		1898.	:	1897.
Junks under customs charter cer- tificate: April May June	No. 190 201 124	Tons. 7, 001 9, 344 3, 879	No. 193 116 39	Tons. 8, 833 4, 543 1, 492	No. 43 44 52	Piouls. 22, 750 20, 900 17, 210	No. 48 53 41	Piculs. 24, 250 24, 930 17, 650
Total	515	20, 224	848	1 <b>4, 86</b> 8	139	60, 860	142	66, 830

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Principal articles of export (including reexports) to foreign countries and Chinese ports during the quarter ended June 30, 1898, as compared with the

1898.	Ficuls. Pounds.	067 2, 384 317, 967 22 tacle or \$14.74 per picul. 067 519 69, 200 8 tacls or \$5.36 per picul.	967 223 29.733 14 taels or \$8.38 per picul. 200 79 10,533 From 6 to 8 taels or \$4.0 \$0.30 per picul. 900 688 91,767 12 taels or \$8.04 per picul; 6.30 taels or	200 128 17, 067 6.50 tacks or \$4.35 per picul. 867 224 382 267 4.50 tacks or \$4.35 per picul. 88 103, 900 2.20 tacks or \$3.17 per picul. 88 103, 900 2.20 tacks or \$3.17 per picul. 89 89 89 89 87 various prices. 80 89 89 89 89 10 tacks or \$6.70 per picul.	733 667 87, 600 16 taels or \$10,72 per pioul. 887 228 31,733 24 taels or \$16,08 per pioul. 467 866 46, 800 2 taels or \$16,08 per pioul. 733 5,866 746, 600 8 taels or \$6,38 per picul. 600 60 taels or \$40,20 per picul.	10   10   10   10   10   10   10   10
1897.	Pounds.	<b>468</b> , 59,	8, r, 89	47, 701, 108, 108, 195, 192,	23. 83. 84. 84.	
_	Piculs.	3,473	245	854 5,264 115,449 115,449 1,446	1,603 239 161 4,318	282 284 214 214 2, 128
1896.	Pounds.	451, 467 41, 867	42, 267 36, 667 208, 533	20, 667 87, 467 8 \$76, 651.35 148, 533 51, 200	90, 400 52, 133 7, 788 324, 588	13, 833 4, 267 12, 133 202, 563 203, 563 79, 333 79, 333 420, 880
	Piculs.	3,386	317 275 1, 564	155 656 114, 405 1, 114	678 391 58 2, <b>434</b>	100 32 1,519 1,519 1,506 1,506 1,506
1895.	Pounds.	823, 067 41, 467	13, 467	81, 883 183, 333 48, 267 a \$52, 552. 12 88, 800 100, 933	136, 983 18, 267 18, 400 407, 783 11, 333	71, 200 47, 467 166, 667 16, 663 26, 400 293, 383
	Piculs.	2, 423	101	235 1,000 78,436 766	1,027 137 138 3,058 85	534 1, 256 1, 250 2, 200 2, 200 198 4, 170
	Article.	Bristles Feathers, duck, fowl, etc.	Fungus Hemp Hides, cow and buffalo	Horns Load Loather Loather Modisines Musk	Opium, nauve:  Excensaria  Yunnan  Peel, orange  Rhubare  Safflower	Raw, yellow Raw, wild Raw, wild Roftie Coconia, refuse Skine (furs), goat Sugar, brown Turnerio. Wax, white

N. B .- The market values are as near as can be ascertained, and are not a part of the customs returns. a Value, gold.

Principal articles of import from foreign countries and Chinese ports during the quarter ended June 30, 1898, as compared with the same period of previous years.

Article.	-	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	Market values.
Cotton goods: Shirtings—						
Gray, plain	piecee	150, 753	109, 170		149, 820	4.60 taels or \$3.08 per piece.
wnite Trishes	90	20, 941	3, 250	3, 180	20 51 20 50 20 50	
Shirtinge-		;			ī	
Dyed	do	636	150			4. 30 taels or \$2.88 per piece.
Dyed, figured, and spotted	do	3, 134	1,011	1,442		3 taels or \$2.01 per piece.
Theille Amonton		000		1, 380		4 20 tools on \$2.01 per piece.
Sheetings, English	do.	3,040	7.578	11, 280	66	2.90 tack or \$1.94 per piece.
n	do	8,359		5,030		Do.
	do	4,020		2,080		Ď.
	qo	4, 225		3, 555		4.30 taels or \$2.88 per piece.
	do	888		5, 727	13, 457	7.20 talels or \$4.82 per piece.
	figured . do	14, 077		15, 481		6 taels or \$4.20 per piece.
Velvets	do	474	000	262		46 taels or \$30.80 per piece.
		018	040	ent c		7.80 taels of \$5.23 per piece.
HandkerchielsTowels		900 <b>7</b>	7, 944	8, 6	1, 37.	0.36 tael or 24 cents per dozen.
		Park i		1		OUT UNION OF TO COMPAN POR MOZERI.
English	piculs	piculs 837 (44, 933 lbs.)		83 (4, 400 lbs.)	72 (9, 600 lbs.)	85 taels or \$56.95 per picul.
:	op	3, 910 (3, 188, 0001bs.)	32, 722 (4, 362, 933 lbs.)	40, 314 (5, 375, 200 lbs.)		81 tacle or \$54.27 per picul.
	do	00 (10 000 15.	1 107 (181 00) 110 1	. 899 (119, 867 lbs.)	1, 474 (196, 533 lbs.)	Do. 84 1201- 00 454 88 200 20001
:	ao	80 (14, 000 108.)	(1801 WO, 1C1) 161 (1	0, 020 (148, 100 108.)	18, 302 (4, 575, 900 108.)	or cheis or \$50.20 per picur.
Woolen goods: Camlets English	niacoa	089		580		
	op	2,240	351	1.000	078	
	op	2,040		1,400		
•	do	716	1,008	1,054		
	_	•	_		-	
Broad, medium, and habit	*DITdo	S	18	112	3	A bout 50 table or \$33 per pleas.
This leatings		200		100	38	A hone 12 tools or 60 11 non minor
and flo	9	2,779	-ci	4.119	3 650	About 8 task or \$5.36 per plece.
	-	ī				mond and such is such a such
wire	piculs	360 (48, 000 lbe.)	456 (60, 800 lbs.)	96 (12, 800 lbs.)	264 (35, 200 lbs.)	23 taels or \$15.41 per barrel.
	do	28 (3, 783 lbs.)	3 (400 lbs.)		. 50 (6, 667 lbs.)	120 taels or \$80.47 per picul.
Foreign sunaries: Bicho de mar, black	nicula	111 (14, 800 lba.)	238 (31, 733 lbs.)	108 (14, 400 lba.)	180 (24, 000 lbs.)	80 taels or \$53.60 ner picul.
	gr088	37,000	11, 509		28, 100	4.20 taels or \$2.81 per gross.
	piculs	700 (98, 323 lbs.)	409 (54, 533 lbs.)	129 (17, 20	412 (54, 933 lbs.)	400 taels or \$268 per picul.

Principal articles of import from foreign and Chinese ports during the quarter ended June 30, 1898, etc.—Continued.

Article.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	Market values.
Foreign sundries—Continued.  Clocks and watches pieces.  Cuttlefish pieces.  Dyes, unline halfwan taels.	751 (100, 133 lbs.) 452 393 (52, 400 lbs.) 30, 610 (\$20, 508. 70)	1, 612 (214, 933 lbs.) 1, 980 740 (98, 667 lbs.) 25, 279 (\$16, 936, 93)	1, 012 (134, 933 lbs.) 959 1, 449 (193, 200 lbs.) 11, 072 (\$7, 418.24)	2, 130 (284, 000 lbs.) 758 1, 759 (234, 533 lbs.) 38, 218 (\$25, 606, 06)	14 taels or \$9.38 per picul. Various prices. 15 taels or \$10.05 per picul. 0.45 tael or 30 cents per bottle.
Fancy. Palm-leaf, trimmed do do Sam-leaf, untrimmed do Go.	71, 100 33 <b>9</b> , 695 376, 610	109, 220 91, 700 596, 184	178, 205 119, 110 545, 440	109, 590 69, 450 296, 610	0.25 tael or 17 cents per plece. 0.12 tael or 8 cents per piece. 0.88 tael or 8 cents per piece. 0.88 tael or 17 cents ner piece.
	65 (8, 667 lus.) 818 (42, 400 lbs.) 6, 835 (\$4, 579, 45) 30, 700 8, 900	120 (16,000 lbs.) 335 (44,667 lbs.) 6,041 (\$4,047.47) 24,850 9,120	30 (4,000 lbs.) 112 (14,933 lbs.) 1,171 (\$784.57) 29,150 27,950	189 (25, 200 lbs.) 246 (32, 800 lbs.) 9, 618 (\$6, 444. 06) 47, 200 19, 400	of tacks or \$20.50 per pioul.  40 tacks or \$20.50 per pioul.  40 tacks or \$20.50 per pioul.  50 tacks or \$11.40 per 1,000 packages.  2.70 tacks or \$1.30 per case.
Venper, black Sandalwood Sandalwood Sandalwood Go Sanaweed and agaragar Sharks fine, clarified Go Shorks fine, clarified Go Worm tablets, in bottles	1, 580 (210, 667 1bs.) 324 (43, 200 1bs.) 347 (46, 267 1bs.) 6, 984 (932, 533 1bs.) 60 (8, 000 1bs.) 7, 190	1, 991 (265, 467 lbs.) 285 (38, 000 lbs.) 151 (20, 133 lbs.) 4, 447 (592, 838 lbs.) 39 (5, 200 lbs.) 54, 800	5, 157 (76, 933 lbs.) 59 (7, 897 lbs.) 76 (10, 133 lbs.) 5, 157 (687, 690 lbs.) 6 (697 lbs.) 6 (47 lbs.) 6 440	487 (64, 933 lbs.) 697 (92, 933 lbs.) 178 (23, 733 lbs.) 18,442 (2,458, 933 lbs.) 36 (4, 800 lbs.) 11, 120	2.50 Under 60.7 \$1.50 per case. 40 taels or \$3.60 per picul. 7.50 taels or \$3.40 per picul. 5.50 taels or \$4.50 per picul. 6.50 taels or \$4.35 per picul. 100 taels or \$67 per picul. 0.60 tael or 40 cents acc. 0.54 tael or 10 cents per bottle.
Native sundries: Alum white piculs. Cassis wign do. China root do. Cottun raw do. Cuttlefish.	480 (64,000 lbs.) 490 (65,333 lbs.) 2,908 (387,733 lbs.) 11,930 (1,590,667 lbs.) 428 (56,400 lbs.)	654 (87, 200 lbs.) 427 (56, 833 lbs.) 2, 220 (296, 000 lbs.) 6, 485 (864, 667 lbs.) 213 (28, 400 lbs.)	403 (53, 783 lbs.) 160 (21, 333 lbs.) 641 (85, 467 lbs.) 36, 775 (4, 903, 333 lbs.) 524 (69, 867 lbs.)	188 (25, 067 lbs.) 506 (67, 467 lbs.) 1, 232 (164, 267 lbs.) 44, 773 (5, 969, 738 lbs.) 297 (52, 933 lbs.)	2.40 taels or \$1.61 per picul. 8 taels or \$5.36 per picul. 2 taels or \$1.24 per picul. 18 taels or \$1.20 per picul. 12 taels or \$8.04 per picul.
Fano; Palm-leaf, trimmed do Palm-leaf, tutrimmed do Paper Palm-leaf, tutrimmed do Silke Silke Jadestone Medicines Medicines Dynum lamps Paper, first quality Piper, white metal Piper, white metal Piper white metal Silk piece goods Silk piece goods	17, 601 7, 800 46, 600 22, 914 15, 530 28, 801 (\$24, 748, 77) 86, 801 (\$24, 748, 77) 88 (43, 738 lbs.) 118 (16, 738 lbs.)	82, 700 270 (36, 000 lba.) 27, 786 (818, 607, 80) 304 (40, 531 lba.) 660 (74, 697 lba.) 68 (13, 697 lba.)	150, 672 6, 700 78, 245 9, 804 219 (29, 200 lbs.) 3, 844 11, 431 (87, 68, 77) 128 (17, 67, 1bs.) 208 (27, 400 lbs.) 877 (12, 967 lbs.)	142, 825 80, 860 88, 640, 867, 181 15, 520 805 (40, 667, 104, 137, 216 428 (57, 067, 104, 137, 216 428 (57, 067, 104, 137, 104, 138, 104, 188, 104, 188, 104, 188, 104, 188, 104, 188, 104, 104, 104, 104, 104, 104, 104, 104	0.50 tael or 33 cents per piece. 0.15 tael or 10 cents per piece. 3.50 tael or \$2.34 per packet. 0.12 tael or \$2.34 per packet. 0.15 tael or \$6.36 per piece. 8 taels or \$5.36 per piece. Do. Or 0.12 and or \$6.36 per piece. 20.70 tael or \$6.46 per piece. 20.70 tael or \$7.34 dech. 1 tael or \$7.34 dech. 1 tael or \$7.34 dech. 1.20 taels or \$13.40 per piece. 0.20 tael or \$7.36 deche per packet. Various prices.

I have given above a statement of the imports to and exports from this port for the quarter ended June 30, 1898, as tabulated in the returns of the Imperial Maritime Customs. As I have pointed out before, these returns are incomplete, since they do not embrace goods arriving and departing from here in boats without customs charter certificates, which escape all notice by the foreign customs. These latter come under the likin office or provincial customs, from whom it is impossible to obtain any reliable statistics. Besides, goods arrive here under transit pass from Hankau, which are also not included. A large quantity of kerosene oil comes up in this manner.

The question as to how, where, and through what channels a market may be opened for American products and manufactures, presents many difficulties. There are doubtless many products of our country that the people of this section would readily purchase, if they had the money to do so. The natural resources of the country, it must be remembered, are almost undeveloped. Coal is mined in a crude fashion, but of tin and copper, of which there is doubtless an abundant supply, there is none taken out. At present, the condition of the masses is not that of abject poverty, but it is not such as to enable them to provide themselves to a great extent with articles of American manufacture.

The population of the province, which is in area about the size of France, is estimated at 70,000,000, but this is mere guesswork. I should be inclined to place it at between 40,000,000 and 50,000,000, which is likewise a guess. Not a single railroad has been built. There are many obstacles to trade, and this, in my opinion, is a great one. Shanghai has been rightly termed the New York of the East. Until proper communication is established with the coast, and foreign merchants find it profitable to locate themselves in this city for trade purposes, I do not look for any change in the present state of affairs, which is very gloomy so far as the introduction of any additional quantity of our products and manufactures is concerned.

The plant for the silver and copper mint at Chengtu, which is now in operation, was obtained in America, and was set up by an American who came out especially for this purpose. There may be openings for American mining machinery should the province enter on a scheme of extensive mining operations, which I shall not fail to report.

GEO. F. SMITHERS, Consul.

CHUNG KING, October 14, 1898.

### SECOND SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

I inclose a statement of the imports to and exports from this port, as given in the returns of the Imperial Maritime Customs, as well as the market values of the articles, as near as can be ascertained, for the quarter ended September 30, 1898.

### SHIPPING.

Number, capacity, and movements of vessels entered and cleared at Ichang during the quarter.

1898.		1897.	_ 1	898.	1	897.
			1 —			
Tons. 3, 881 1, 638 474	No. 50 107 96	Tons. 1, 485 2, 956 2, 742	No. 54 63 67	Tons. 23, 610 23, 840 26, 670	No. 42 94 88	Tons. 14, 980 32, 820 32, 530
5, 593	253	7, 183	184	74, 120	224	80, 330
	3, 881 1, 638 474	3, 881 50 1, 638 107 474 96	3, 881 50 1, 485 1, 638 107 2, 956 474 96 2, 742	3, 881 50 1, 485 54 1, 638 107 2, 956 63 474 96 2, 742 67	3, 881 50 1, 485 54 23, 610 1, 638 107 2, 956 63 23, 840 474 96 2, 742 67 26, 670	3, 881 50 1, 485 54 23, 610 42 1, 638 107 2, 956 63 23, 840 94 474 96 2, 742 67 26, 670 88

Principal articles of import from foreign countries and Chinese ports during the guarter ending September 30, 1898, as compared with the same period of previous years.

Codes goods   Codes goods   Codes goods   Codes goods   Code goods   Codes goods   C	Article.		1896.	1897.	1898.	Market value.
Second column   Col	plain	piecesdo	54, 920 2, 300 50		47, 840 4, 175 2, 100	4.30 taels or \$2.88 per piece. 4 taels or \$2.88 per piece. 4 taels or \$2.88 per piece.
rrocaded, and spotted do	olain	do.				4.50 taels or \$3.01 per piece.
Second Correction	-	do	200			2.50 taels or \$1.67 per piece.
10	•	do	006		800	3.30 taels or \$2.21 per piece.
1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,		do	2,475		1,575	4 taels or \$2.68 per piece.
Second   1,470   1,470   1,975   1,9			4, 380		1, 199	2.70 tacis or \$1.81 per piece.
in and figured do		do do	626		270	2.60 tack or \$1.74 per piece.
The and figured		do	1. 470		675	4.50 taels or \$3.01 per piece.
Color		do	2, 993		8, 373	8 taels or \$5.36 per piece.
1984   1985   1986		do	8, 581		5,921	8 taels or \$5.36 per piece.
1,117   3,004   1,007   1,00		do	9;	101	118	40 taels or \$26.80 per piece.
Picture   Pict	•	do	012		2	15 taels or \$10.05 per piece.
and habit. — piculs — 1 (132 lbs.) — 44.479 (6.880, 583 lbs.) — 28, 431 (3.790, 800 lbs.) — 1.364 (181, 867 lbs.) — 2, 425 (323, 333 lbs.) — 1.364 (181, 867 lbs.) — 1.364 (18	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	do do	211 1		252	0.50 tael or 20 cents per dozen.
pieces 23, 011 (4, 401 (1323 lbs.) 2, 425 (323 lbs.) 1, 384 (119, 800 lbs.) 1, 384 (119, 80					i -	on the second from the second
and habit. do. piculs. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. do		piculs	1 (133 lbe.)		81 (10, 800 lbs.)	
and habit. do. 135 (18, 200 lbs.) 2, 425 (323, 333 lbs.) 13, 334 (181, 1857 lbs.) 19, 632 (1, 818, 400 lbs.) 2, 425 (323, 333 lbs.) 13, 635 (1, 818, 400 lbs.) 2, 641 (1, 819, 400 lbs.) 2, 541 (1, 819, 400 lbs.) 2, 641 (1, 819,		do	33, 011 (4, 401, 467 lbs.)		28, 431 (3, 790, 800 lbs.)	
and habit. do. 135 (18, 000 lbs.) 25 (18, 320 lb		do	5 (677 Ibs.)		1, 304 (181, 867 lbs.)	
and habit. do. 122 160 184 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 84 8		ао	300 (40, 000 108.)		13, 030 (1, 515, 400 108.)	
and habit. do. 122 44 600 lbs.)  and figured do. 126 (7,883 lbs.)  and figured do. 126 (18,000 lbs.)  and figured do. 126 (18,000 lbs.)  and figured do. 126 (18,000 lbs.)  and figured do. 126 (18,000 lbs.)  and figured do. 126 (18,000 lbs.)  and figured do. 126 (18,000 lbs.)  and figured do. 126 (18,000 lbs.)		niooo	930	689	900	10 40012 00 019 00 2000
and habit. do. 122 44 do. 150 1880 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840			97	096	850	19 tools or \$8 04 nor piece
and habit. do. 122 44 84 84 84 80 lbs.) and figured do. 126 (3,200 lbs.) 56 (7,383 lbs.) do. 135 (18,000 lbs.) 127 (16,623 lbs.) 86 (5,000 lbs.) 87 (18,000 lbs.)	Long alla	-	8	1.880	978	O taule or 66 03 per place.
and habit. do. 122 200 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 160 1	Spanish atribes	do	360	792	241	35 tagls or \$23.45 ner place.
and habit. do. 200 122 144 84 84 85 00 154 85 00 15						special soft assets to come as
and figured do 1,500 lbs.) 200 lbs.) 2,541 828 lbs.) 216 (28,800 lbs.) 2,541 828 lbs.) 38 (5,067 lbs.) 38 (5,0	ad. medium, and h	do	122		2	30 table or \$20.10 per nices.
and figured do. 1,200 lbs.) 72 (8,600 lbs.) 2,541 822 lbs.) 822 lbs.) 84 (5,000 lbs.) 85 (7,838 lbs.) 86 (5,007 lbs.) 86 (5,007 lbs.) 87 (18,000 lbs.) 87 (18,000 lbs.) 88 (5,007 lbs.) 88 (5,007 lbs.) 88 (5,007 lbs.) 89 (12,000 lbs.) 89 (12,000 lbs.) 89 (12,000 lbs.) 89 (12,000 lbs.) 89 (12,000 lbs.) 89 (12,000 lbs.) 89 (12,000 lbs.) 89 (12,000 lbs.) 89 (12,000 lbs.) 89 (12,000 lbs.) 89 (12,000 lbs.) 89 (12,000 lbs.) 89 (12,000 lbs.) 89 (12,000 lbs.) 89 (12,000 lbs.)		op	200		209	50 taels or \$33.50 per piece.
and figured do. 1,200 2,541 822  24 (3,200 lbs.) 72 (8,600 lbs.) 216 (28,800 lbs.)  65 (7,833 lbs.) 38 (5,067 lbs.)  120 (46,600 lbs.) 127 (16,603 lbs.) 80 (12,000 lbs.)  130 (12,000 lbs.) 127 (16,603 lbs.) 120 (12,000 lbs.)		do.	150			7 taels or \$4.69 per piece.
24 (3, 200 lbs.) 72 (9, 600 lbs.) 216 (28, 800 lbs.) 40. 86 (7, 883 lbs.) 88 (5, 667 lbs.) 88 (5, 667 lbs.) 127 (16, 803 lbs.) 80 (12, 000 lbs.) 88 (200 lbs.) 89 (200 lbs.) 89 (200 lbs.) 89 (200 lbs.) 89 (200 lbs.) 89 (200 lbs.) 89 (200 lbs.) 89 (200 lbs.) 89 (200 lbs.) 89 (200 lbs.)	an cloth, plain and the	do	1,200		822	11 taels or \$7.37 per piece.
72 (6,600 lbs.) 72 (6,600 lbs.) 216 (28,800 lbs.) 216 (28,800 lbs.) 216 (28,800 lbs.) 38 (5,667 lbs.) 38 (5,667 lbs.) 38 (5,667 lbs.) 38 (5,667 lbs.) 38 (5,667 lbs.) 38 (5,667 lbs.) 38 (5,667 lbs.) 38 (5,667 lbs.) 38 (5,67 lbs.) 38			•			•
dododododododo	Iron wire	piculs	24 (3, 200 lbs.)	72 (9, 600 lbs.)	216 (28, 800 lbs.)	23 taels or \$15.41 per picul.
dododododododo	Brass	المdo		55 (7, 833 lbs.)		50 taels or \$83.50 per picul.
do 135 (18, 000 lbs.) 127 (16, 623 lbs.) 90 (12, 000 lbs.) 127 (16, 623 lbs.) 90 (12, 000 lbs.) 18, 200 as 6, 72 (22, 623 lbs.) 200 as 6, 72 (22, 623 lbs.) 200 lbs.)		qo			38 (5, 067 lbs.)	130 tacls or \$87.10 per picul.
160 (16, 000 108,) 12. (10, 000 108,) 12. (10, 000 108,) 10. (12, 000		4	198 /10 000 11-1	197 (18 893 1).2.1	11 000 11-00	[ 12 4-2] 664 96 12-4 35
11 ON 17 ON 18 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	:		130 (16, 000 108.)	1001000 1011 171	1.600 106.)	
	Markone, crase	gross.	8, 200	10, 350	000 T	

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182 (21, 600 lba.) 440 (59. 867 lba.) 12, 73 (23, 067 lba.) 12, 73 (23, 067 lba.) 14, 757 (42, 267 lba.) 14, 587 (43, 781 lba.) 150 (43, 781 lba.) 170 (44, 781 lba.) 180 (44, 781 lba.) 190 (45, 781 lba.) 26 (5, 467 lba.) 26 (5, 467 lba.) 26 (5, 467 lba.) 26 (5, 467 lba.) 27 (45, 77 lba.)	257 (34, 267 lbs.) 181 (24, 133 lbs.) 483 (65, 773 lbs.) 459 (75, 333 lbs.) 158 (20, 267 lbs.) 138 (20, 267 lbs.) 13789 (48), 430. 83) 68 (9, 067 lbs.) 1, 364 83 (11, 067 lbs.) 89 (6, 200 lbs.)
Cassia lignea Cassia twigs Cassia twigs Cooks and watches Coutieds had watches Coutieds had watches Cineong, American, clarified Ligilass Linglass Meditines Necelies Necelies Necelies Coll, kerosone, American Popper, black Sapan wood Sapan wood Sapan wood Sapan k fins, clarified Unbellias Vorm walvies hat hat wan taels Necelies Coll, kerosone, American Coll, kerosone,	Native aundries:  Alum, white  Casala twigs  Casala twigs  China root  Cotton raw  Cuttlefish  Medicines  Opium lampe  Paper, first quality  Pipes, white metal  Silk plece goode  Silk plece goode

Principal articles of export (including reexports) to foreign countries and Chinese ports during the quarter ending September 30, 1898, as compared with the same period of previous years.

Article.	1896.	1897.	1898.	Market value.
Bristlespiculs.	734 (97, 867 lbs.)	611 (81, 467 lbs.)	991 (142, 133 lbe.)	20 taels or \$13.40 per picul.
Drock   Prov.   etc.   Prov.   etc.   Prouls   Fungus   etc.	834 (45, 867 lbs.) 212 (28, 267 lbs.) 4, 433 (591, 067 lbe.)	541 (45, 467 lbs.) 521 (69, 467 lbs.) 5, 619 (749, 200 lbs.)	807 (40, 933 lbs.) 203 (27, 067 lbs.) 6, 610 (881, 333 lbs.)	7 taels or \$4.69 per picul. 2.50 taels or \$1.67 per picul. 14 taels or \$9.38 per picul. 7 taels or \$4.69 per picul.
falo	177 (23, 600 lbs.) 27 (3, 600 lbs.)	324 (43, 200 lbs.) 80 (10, 667 lbs.)	160 (21, 333 lbs.) 154 (20, 533 lbs.)	13 tacls or \$8.71 per picul. 8 tacls or \$5.36 per picul. 7 tacls or \$4.69 per picul.
Lead	344 (45, 867 lbs.) 124, 145 (885, 411. 76) 297 (896 lbs.) 21 (2, 800 lbs.)	1, 514 (201, 807, 158.) 161, 672 (8111, 230, 34) 842 (456 lbs.) 465 (62, 000 lbs.)	1, 008 (134, 400 108.) 228 (30, 400 1bs.) 162, 689 (411, 930, 08) 366 (488 1bs.) 661 (88, 133 1bs.)	10 table or \$40.00 per picul. Various prices. 40 table or \$25.80 per catty. 16 table or \$26.80 per catty.
Opium, native:  Szechuan.  Yunnan  Rhubarb  Saluwar	1, 124 (149, 867 lbs.) 139 (18, 533 lbs.) 624 (83, 200 lbs.)	1, 867 (248, 933 lbs.) 863 (48, 400 lbs.) 1, 516 (202, 133 lbs.)	1, 342 (178, 933 lbs.) 348 (46, 400 lbs.) 1, 583 (211, 067 lbs.)	15 taels or \$10.05 per picul. 22 taels or \$14.74 per picul. 4 taels or \$2.68 per picul.
	1, 942 (228, 988 lbs.) 106 (14, 400 lbs.) 251 (33, 407 lbs.) 5, 191 (892, 138 lbs.) 2, 613 2, 677 (974, 297 lbs.) 662 (77, 690 lbs.) 2, 154 (287, 290 lbs.)	119 (15, 897 lbs.) 8, 470 (482, 687 lbs.) 434 (57, 897 lbs.) 120 (16, 090 lbs.) 8, 885 (524, 897 lbs.) 1, 190 (158, 667 lbs.) 1, 340 (178, 697 lbs.) 8, 528 (469, 733 lbs.)	1, 662 (221, 600 lbs.) 224 (33, 877 lbs.) 115 (15, 333 lbs.) 5, 286 (704, 800 lbs.) 89 (13, 200 lbs.) 1, 324 (176, 533 lbs.) 1, 125 (150, 000 lbs.)	20 tacls or \$13.40 per picul. 7 daels or \$13.40 per picul. 7 daels or \$4.60 per picul. 15 tacls or \$4.00 per picul. 23 tacls or \$28.14 per picul. 9.50 tacl or \$6.00 per picul. 7.50 tacls or \$5.20 per picul. 7.80 tacls or \$5.20 per picul. 7.80 tacls or \$5.20 per picul. 8.40 tacls or \$5.20 per picul. 8.40 tacls or \$5.20 per picul.

GEO. F. SMITHERS, Consul.

CHUNG KING, December 20, 1898.

### HOW TO PROMOTE TRADE IN CHINA.

[Extract from a report on the state of trade at the treaty ports of China, by Mr. Brenan, of the British consular service in China. Transmitted by Consul Smithers, of Chung King, under date of January 28, 1899.]

To ask what steps can be taken to promote British (and American) trade in China is almost the same thing as asking what steps can be taken to improve the condition of the people, for China's capacity for buying progresses with the development of her material resources, and this development is at present struggling against every obstacle that bad government can put in the way. The measures which we can of ourselves take to effect an improvement are confined within narrow limits, and I can but indicate certain directions in which something may be done with the prospect of beneficial results.

The absolute poverty, amounting to destitution, of the bulk of the Chinese population reduces to less imposing figures the numbers of those whose needs it is the aspiration of foreign manufacturers to supply, and the improvement of the condition of the semistarving millions must be worked out independently of any efforts of

ours.

But without venturing beyond legitimate limits there still remains something to be done. We have obtained a footing in China, but we move forward very slowly; and we are too tolerant of the "vis inertia" which Chinese officialdom ever opposes to us when we try to advance in any direction. We fail to perceive that the perversity of the Chinese Government in continuing in its suicidal methods is due to the utter selfishness and corruption of the ruling classes. We too readily assume that a spirit of conservatism, ignorance of the first principles of political economy, and a policy of China for the Chinese are the true explanation of China's arrested development; and we console ourselves with the reflection that enlightenment will bring about a change. We devote our efforts to imparting that elementary knowledge which once absorbed and assimilated will, we hope, work a change in the minds of China's rulers and, through them, of China's millions. Meantime all progress is arrested, and in our tolerant mood we allow our grievances to go unredressed, and we fail to turn to account the opportunities placed in our way by the commission of Chinese official misdeeds.

I have more than once alluded to the antagonism existing between the provinces and the Central Government in matters of revenue. In accepting the obligations put upon it by the treaty, the Chinese Government undertook, if not more than it could perform, certainly more than it is disposed to carry out. Disputes arising out of commercial questions necessarily have their origin in the provinces, and the attempt to settle them has in the first instance to be made there. The willingness of the provincial government to make redress for any injury done to British interests in the province is dependent on the local official's appreciation of the gravity of the situation. If in declining to make any restitution he sees nothing worse ahead of him than a reference to the higher authorities at Pekin, his mind is at ease, for Pekin will always take the side of the province, and will be most reluctant to disavow any action there taken. Even if unusual pressure is put on the Central Government, and it can be brought to admit that the claim is just, matters are not necessarily much advanced, for the Chinese Government's orders are not always carried out in the provinces, even when earnestly meant, and much the less so when it is understood that they have been reluctantly given.

it is understood that they have been reluctantly given.

The British minister's most urgent expostulations may, indeed, result in orders from Pekin being sent to a provincial governor. These are passed on to the authority at the port, but by the time they have reached their destination the momentum of the pressure is lost, with the result that the orders are obeyed in a purely formal way, with as bad grace as possible; but, meanwhile, the time for repairing the mischief has probably gone by, and the net result is that we are virtually defeated.

To give one specific case out of many such: A British merchant at a treaty port

To give one specific case out of many such: A British merchant at a treaty port appoints a Chinese agent to sell coal for him. Some local revenue officer directs the Chinese agent to add 5 per cent to the price and to pay the money to his department. The Chinaman, under instructions from his employers, refuses, and he is seized and imprisoned. The usual reference to Pekin is made, and orders in due time arrive, but meantime the business has been injured and all Chinese concerned intimidated. The net result is that the purchasers are still surcharged the 5 per cent, and that the Chinese agent holds his tongue in future.

When the minister of a foreign power in Pekin has to make representations to the Chinese Government, he addresses himself to the Tsungli Yamen, or board of foreign affairs. This board has no direct authority over provincial governors; it can but address a communication suggesting or recommending that such and such a course be followed; but it has happened to me more than once, when pressing a provincial viceroy to carry out the instructions which the British minister had been

assured by the board of foreign affairs had been sent, that the Vicercy has replied that he was responsible for the government of the province, and that the board

could not give him instructions.

In important matters, such as the promulgation of a new regulation, or the removal of a culpable official, the board of foreign affairs would apply for an Imperial decree, which would insure immediate compliance; but for everyday matters the board's communications to provincial governors take the form which official usage prescribes, and are by no means in the nature of an imperative command.

The financial difficulties which now beset China may turn out to be more productive of reform than the severe lesson lately forced upon the country by Japan. If China's need of money is wisely utilized by foreign powers she may be driven to husband her resources and to adopt measures for still further adding to the national wealth.

From this time forward China will have to meet an extra call of something like 15,000,000 taels a year to pay the interest and sinking fund of her recent loans. This, to a State whose national budget is estimated at about 100,000,000 taels, is a serious matter, and imperatively calls for a reconsideration of her financial position. China's first thought is naturally of the foreign maritime customs as the only portion of machinery in her complex political system that is in good working order and can be trusted to increase the production at a moment's notice. To double the foreign customs tariff is to nearly double the customs revenue; to double the native customs duties or the likin tariff would probably mean no increase at all in the amounts remitted to the treasury. The foreign maritime customs is the willing horse that must be worked to death. If the likin collection and not the maritime customs had been intrusted to foreigners it would have been to the former that the Chinese Government would have looked for aid in the time of need.

If China can now obtain the unconditional consent of foreign powers to increase the tariff the Government will be relieved of its embarrassment without an effort, and no attempt will be made to introduce any sort of order or honesty in the provincial financial system. It is only under the stress of necessity that the central government can be expected to nerve itself to tackle such an uncongenial task.

China comes to the foreign powers with the proposal that the treaty tariff should be doubled. Taking the revenue of 1895 as a basis the duties on foreign imports, exclusive of opium, amounted to 3,781,000 taels. Assuming that the increased duties would not restrict the trade, China can, at most, count on getting 4,000,000 taels additional. If the export duties are to be increased it can not fail to affect the trade, and a doubled revenue can not be expected. In 1895, the duties on exports to foreign countries amounted to 5,940,000 taels. To assume that an increase in the export duties would add 3,000,000 taels to the revenue is perhaps too sanguine.

At most, then, China might get 7,000,000 taels more than at present. Probably in not more than three or four of her best provinces, the money now collected under the

name of likin, and embezzled by officeholders, amounts to this sum.

It is for foreign powers to name the terms on which they are willing to grant China's request. From these powers, who only desire to look upon China as a country possessing enormous latent wealth awaiting development for the benefit of mankind, the terms which self-interest suggest are also those that will prove a source of profit to China herself.

If the Chinese Government is sincere and is not merely striving to obtain what, with its confused ideas of economic questions, may well appear to it to be a cheap advantage over foreign nations, we may fairly require it to give evidence of good faith by showing itself willing to entertain proposals designed to attain the ends it professes to have in view; and if, after we have indicated a course which will not only enrich the State but bring prosperity to the people, the Chinese Government still persists in preferring measures which must be injurious to the nation at large, we may well refuse to be a party to the suicidal act and withhold our consent to any modification of the treaty.

To what extent the domestic trade is strangled we can only surmise. Foreign merchants are not interested in interprovincial commerce, and we have therefore but little information on the subject. Along the coast domestic trade has some chance of subsisting, for fortunately likin stations can not be established in midocean, and seagoing craft can only be taxed at the start and finish; but when commerce has to follow inland routes it is soon taxed out of existence. It would be an interesting experiment for someone to start in any direction with a quantity of merchandise, selling, as it became necessary, a portion to pay the taxes imposed en route. Like water poured on sandy soil, it would all be absorbed before going far.

To what extent purely domestic trade is taxed may be inferred from the follow-

To what extent purely domestic trade is taxed may be inferred from the following: Under the transit pass rules, foreigners, but foreigners only, may buy produce in the interior for expertation to a foreign country, and pay one transit duty

in commutation of all inland taxes. This transit duty is 21 per cent ad valorem. As the inland taxes are much heavier than this, Chinese traders, in collusion with foreigners, hit upon the idea of escaping the crushing inland taxation by bringing produce from the interior to a port under a transit pass, as if it were intended for exportation; having reached the port, the produce, which had only paid 21 per cent, exportation; having rescued and pots, the product of the sold locally and not be exported at all. Or again, foreigners would obtain transit passes, bring down produce from the interior to the treaty port, and there ship it to another treaty port for sale there. This was using transit passes for a purship it to another treaty port for sale there. pose which the treaty did not contemplate.

To check such malpractices, the precaution is now taken at Chinkiang of requiring the merchant to deposit a certain sum at the time that he applies for his transit pass. The amount is equal to six times the transit duty—that is, 15 per cent of the value of the goods. If, in course of time, the merchandise is duly exported to a foreign country, one transit duty is retained and the balance is returned to the merchant. If the produce is sold locally, or is sent to another port, then the whole amount is retained. This mode of bringing produce from the interior to the port is now considered legitimate, and foreign merchants are relieved of the stigma of applying for transit passes on false pretenses. A considerable amount of trade in native produce is done in this way, and the fact that these pseudo transit passes are in demand proves that the inland taxes from the interior to Chinkiang must mount up to more than 15 per cent.

This gives some idea of the burden of taxation which domestic trade has to bear. The result must be that the surplus of one district can not stand transportation to a distant market, and production is thus discouraged. Districts within certain limits must in a great measure be self-supporting, each producing sufficient for its wants and no more. The channels through which remote districts can most freely exchange each others' products are those that exist between the treaty ports; and this relief to domestic trade is an indirect result of our treaties with China.

If the Chinese Government needs money, the way to obtain it is clear. Restore to life the domestic trade now in a state of suspended animation, and nurture with care the goose that lays the golden eggs. This is not the place to elaborate a scheme for increasing the revenue of China, but her good faith may be put to the proof by offering to her an arrangement something like the following: China's revenue from foreign trade is known exactly, and the revenue from likin and other forms of inland taxation may be roughly estimated. Foreign powers will consent to double the import tariff and revise the export duties on condition that the number, position, and tariff of the likin extense shall be a matter of international arrangement and and tariff of the likin stations shall be a matter of international arrangement, and that the present likin collectorate shall be replaced by a foreign administration on the model of the foreign maritime customs; that the likin taxes shall be paid to an agent of the provincial government, as the maritime duties are now paid to a Chinese agent of the Imperial Government, the function of the foreign staff being, as in the imperial maritime customs, confined to examining merchandise, checking the duties, and protecting the revenue. As a basis serving for future adjustment, the revenue from import duties would be taken at double the present collection, and the revenue from likin, at whatever estimate, could be arrived at. In the future, as trade revived and the revenue improved, a gradual reduction in the import tariff and the likin tariff would be made until that tariff was arrived at that yielded the largest amount of revenue, when it would remain fixed.

As long as provincial governments retain the power of opening new tax stations and placing them in the hands of corrupt officials our goods will never be safe. Whatever promises the Chinese Government may now make, there is no reason for believing that it has the will or the power to abide by its new engagements more faithfully than by the old. Any talk about refunding illegal imports is vain; before restitution can be demanded there must be proof, and proof will never be forthcoming, for no Chinese will venture to bear witness against his own officials.

It is the uncertainty as well as the burden of taxation that acts in restriction of trade. Chinese merchants complain that they are unable to base any estimate on the published tariffs of the likin stations, for these are enforced in a very loose way. Two merchants in the same line of business may fare very differently, and the less favored may find that his venture results in a loss.

There is one step which Her Majesty's Government can take in furtherance of trade. There appears to be wanting a link between the consular service and our merchants and manufacturers, which could be supplied by the appointment in China of an officer who could devote his sole attention to the development of trade.

### PROVINCE OF YUNNAN.

Consul Smithers sends from Chung King, Oct. 18, 1898, extracts from a report on the province of Yunnan, by Mr. Bourne, of the British consular service in China, as follows:

Imports into Yunnan pay likin as follows:

Article.	Amount of likin.	Percentage ad valorem, approximately.
	Taels.	
Gray shirtings per piece		6
T-clothsdo		7
Turkey reddo		3
Black Italiansdo		6
Cotton yarnper picul		10
Cotton cloth, nativeper 40 pleces		4
Broadclothper piece		(!)
Flanneldo		(1)
Long ellsdodo		6
Woolen lastingsdodo		5
Cotton lastingsdo	.30	6
Clocks:		
Hangingeach		(1)
Standingdo		(1)
Cotton, rawper 100 pounds	. 45	) अ
Silk:		
Rawdo		(1)
Wilddo	4,50	l (t)

The import of foreign cottons into northern Yunnan is small, and it may well be doubted, in view of the nature of the country, whether there is much possibility of increase under present conditions, but 60,000 to 70,000 bales (say, 4,700,000 pounds) of native cotton cloth pass this barrier per annum, and the whole import into north Yunnan from Sui Fu and Lu Chow may be estimated at 80,000 bales (say, 3,200,000 pieces).

The chief export is Yunnan opium, on which the likin is 72 tael cents per 100 Chinese ounces (133 ounces avoirdupois). Yunnan opium goes north by this road to the extent of 10,000 boxes, or 10,000,000 Chinese ounces per annum.

The likin tariff is here more strictly enforced than is usual, but still merchants in a large way get off more cheaply than small traders; thus during the first and second months in the year, a discount of 18 per cent is allowed, and rich merchants then push through their goods. The likin officials here, as everywhere, are extortionate and unreasonable with the small distributer, demanding payment in cash or silver, as they choose, at exorbitant rates of exchange. When we passed, they were demanding cash at the rate of 1,600, while they only paid out 1,350 per tael. In one respect, the likin collectorate in the Yunnan and Kuei Chou provinces compare very favorably with that of any part of China. One payment frees goods of likin throughout the province. The Lao wa t'an station is assessed at 140,000 taels per annum, but it only collects at present some 60,000 taels, or rather that is all that reaches the provincial exchequer.

From the outside, as one ascends the river gorge between high mountains, Lao wa t'an appears an ideal mountain village; the shadow of the deep gorge, the roaring torrent, the light chain flying bridge imbue the place with a glamour of the picturesque; but from the inside, Lao wa t'an is as bad a hotbed of filth and slovenly confusion as can well be imagined. So far, goods to and from Sui Fu are conveyed by pei-tzŭ, i. e., porters, who carry their loads on the back upon a framework strapped behind the shoulders. They are wretched-looking objects, carrying each 150 to 200 pounds 10 to 15 miles a day, picking their way, step by step, along these awful mountain roads with a miserably dejected look. The cruel weight seems to oppress their breathing. At Lao wa t'an, the goods brought by pei-tzu are repacked and sent on by caravans of mules and ponies.

The road between Sui Fu and Lao wa t'an is in many places inconceivably bad, as if cart loads of limestone blocks had been emptied thereon, but it has no very violent gradients, following the river valleys for the most part. Here we passed pei-tzu in great numbers, carrying native cotton cloth, foreign cottons, tobacco, sait, and drugs into Yunnan, and bringing out opium, tin, copper, tea, and drugs. Before Lao wat'an is reached, the red sandstone of Szechnan has entirely disappeared and been

replaced by limestone, blue and gray, and the flora is very different; the bastard ban-

yan, so distinctive a feature in Szechuan landscape, is seen no more.

Lao wa t'an passed, the ascent of the Yunnan plateau begins; the road, once a good highway paved with stone, is now often for hundreds of yards together no better than the bowlder bed of a mountain torrent. However, this is the one great commercial route between northern Yunnan on the one hand, and Szechuan and the eastern provinces on the other. And there is a large transit trade; we pass many hundreds of animals every day in big caravans, chiefly of country-bred ponies.

On the plateau, the country looks bare and dry, like North China, and there is no

winter crop, as in Szechuan.

The prefecture of Chao t'ung is miserably poor. The soil is a dry loam. The country is 7,000 feet above sea level, and dreadfully swept by the wind. Sun and wind prevail from November to June, and July to October there is too much rain. The district lies midway between the two sources of cotton supply, Hankau and Burma, so that cotton is dear and the people ill-clad, many children being quite naked (March) when we were wearing English winter clothes.

There is practically no market here for Lancashire cottons, the people being too

poor to afford them.

Tung-ch'uan Fu is on the border of the district supplied with foreign imports from the Yangtze on the north, and from the Ton King and West River routes on the south, goods coming from both directions. The local dealers supply themselves with for-

eign goods by buying from itinerant merchants.

Copper is still mined on a considerable scale at four places within 50 miles of Tung-ch'uan. No tin has been found in the prefecture, but there is lead, zinc, and silver, besides coal and iron. Gold is found at Hui-li Chau, but none here. Mining in this prefecture, particularly of copper, was once a great source of profit to the Government, but, like everything else in China, it has fallen into decay.

The imperial commissioner for mines in Yunnan is said to be a particularly honest official, but he is very badly served by his subordinates, who do not spend the money he sends for development upon the mines, which are said to be going from bad to worse. Some years ago, he employed Japanese mining engineers, but they failed to improve matters and were sent back. They told us that the imperial commissioner is about 1,000,000 taels to the bad in his account with the Pekin Government. do better they want honest men and money, but neither are forthcoming. The Chinesse fail here for the reason I have before pointed out—incapacity to cooperate in large enterprises, and this again depends on radical moral deficiencies that can by no means be made good in a day. The price of copper in Tung-ch'uan was 13.6 taels per picul (say, £35 per ton).

Freight by pack animal from Chao-t'ung Fu to Tung-ch'uan Fu, 107 miles, on two bales of Shasi cotton cloth, weighing 110 catties, is half a tael, say 2½ d. per ton per mile.

ton per mile. Copper from Tung-ch'uan pays 18 tael cents per stage of 30 miles per pony-load of 150 catties (200 pounds avoirdupois), say 2.4 d. per ton per mile. On a well-ordered caravan route like that between Meng-tzu and Yunnan, the rate tends to be less, but for the whole of the province, 21 d. per ton per mile may be taken as

fair rate.

The walls of the city of Yunnan Fu are not more than 3 miles in circuit; the place has, including the suburbs, a population of about 100,000. The plain in which the city stands measures about 55 miles north and south by 15 miles east and west, the lake occupying the greater part of this area. The lake has an outlet to the Yangtze by Ngan-ning Chau, but not large enough to carry off the rains of July and August, when the plain is fleeded for miles for to the carry off the rains of July and August, when the plain is flooded for miles far to the east of the city.

There is regular boat traffic by night upon the lake, but none by day, because of the violence of squalls. About a mile from its north end the lake has a natural breakwater running almost from side to side. The water in the space inclosed is

shallow and very clear.

For man the climate is delightful—never very hot or cold—but not for vegetation. The sun shines almost without a break from November to June, while from July to

October the country is deluged with rain.

No cotton is grown in the province, which has to import its whole supply, and a large trade this must be, for little else is worn. North Yunnan is supplied with raw cotton from the Lower Yangtze via Sui Fu, west and central Yunnan from Burma, and the southwest of the province from the Shan States. I heard on good authority that before the rebellion (1856-73), 200,000 bales of Burmese raw cotton had been import 1 into Yunnan Fu annually. The import now is about 10,000 bales.

The day will no doubt come when we shall spin coarse yarns in Burma from Shan

States cotton and export it for use upon the plateau, where population might increase very rapidly if capital were introduced, the mines worked, and immigration from

Szechuan encouraged.

Foreign yarn comes for the most part from Kongkong via Ton King and Meng-tzu under transit pass from the latter place, thus escaping all likin and fu-shui, although some comes from Burma by the Ta-li Fu route.

Mr. Bell noticed in a shop some 40's yarn—no doubt Lancashire—that had come that way. One bale of yarn is split into 4 bales and 40 catties over, in Hongkong, each smaller bale containing 9 bundles, or 90 pounds. A pony will carry two such bales. Local weaving from this imported yarn is greatly on the increase. In Yunnan Fu itself there is about an equal consumption of Shasi cloth and of the cloth woven locally from foreign yarn. We noticed a placard issued by a benevolent institution (Ti-jen T'ang) exhorting women and girls to learn the art of weaving foreign yarn, quoting Confucian scripture freely to prove it was their duty; moreover showing by arithmetic that it was profitable, and finally offering to teach gratis all women and girls who would learn. The society had engaged women instructors and suitable accommodation in six different parts of the city, where all who wished could learn. This is being done by the leading men of the place, and is perfectly bona fide. The same movement is going on all over China and will continue until the Chinese are rich enough to buy better cloth, or until the weaving of strong coarse loosely-knit cloth can be done cheaply by machinery. The profits of weaving accrue locally, and the imports of foreign yarn no doubt make larger profits, the trade being new, than those of Shasi cloth, an old established trade, in which competition is very keen.

This trade is a small one, comparing this place with cities of equal size in Szechuan, because the proportion of well-to-do people is less. The cloth they do buy was pronounced by Mr. Bell to be of lighter weight and inferior quality to that sold in Szechuan, although the climate here must be colder. There is no sale for a cloth like Calvert's C C C. The merchants here recognized the merits of such cloth, but said the people could not afford it—they would buy it if they could. Generally, the better descriptions of goods—figured lastings, black italians, and the better class of prints—were scarcely seen at all. As I said in a former report, next to the people themselves, no one would benefit so much from the development of the riches of this country as English manufacturers and operatives. Still, the market at Yunnan Fu is well supplied with Lancashire cottons; all the people can pay for they

get readily enough.

There are great possibilities of expansion of trade in western and southwestern Yunnan, but eastern Yunnan, where we have been traveling for the last six weeks, is a poor country, consisting for the most part of dry wind-swept downs, on which nothing is grown, except, perhaps, one crop of Indian corn a year. The irrigated valleys and lake basins alone are fertile and capable of high cultivation, and they occupy a relatively small area. This applies to the whole province. Population is very sparse and might be easily increased five and, perhaps, ten fold by immigration from Szechuan, which is overcrowded. Nearly all the towns and villages are in ruins. The native Yunnanese are, generally speaking, too much addicted to opium, lazy, and apathetic. They raise easily in their valleys sufficient rice in summer, and in winter they grow opium, with which they pay for cottons to wear. At present, the part of the province east and northeast of Yunnan Fu can scarcely afford to buy any of our goods, excepting cotton yarn. Poor as they are, they must have clothes, and to buy coarse imported yarn and weave it at home they find the cheapest way of providing a covering from the wind. They prefer Shasi nankeen. They greatly prefer Lancashire cloth, but they can afford neither. The only hope for our cottons in eastern Yunnan lies in the mining and in the better means of communication that mining would bring about.

Likin is not so oppressive as in Kwang-Tung and Kwang-Si, because one payment frees goods over the whole province; but fu-shui, or prefectural duty, takes its

place, and is a great incubus on trade.

There is no water carriage worth mentioning within the borders of this huge province, which is a vast table-land scored by mountain ranges and eroded by water into deep canyons. Goods are conveyed by caravans of ponies, carriage costing 2d. to 3d. per ton per mile. There is a great dearth of capital. Fixed capital was destroyed almost entirely in the rebellion, and is only replaced out of savings, a very slow process where communications are so bad. There is no western merchant established within the borders of the province.

If Yunnan be left to progress à la Chinoise, it may well take one hundred years to

reach the condition of Szechuan. If the pace is to be hurried, the first step should be the establishment of a caravan trade under transit pass from Burma, as now exists from Tonkin. The same might be done from Wu Chau by way of Nanning and Po-Se, and perhaps from Chung King by way of Sui Fu. All this we can claim under the treaties. But no great development of trade is likely to come about until foreign skill and capital are employed in mining. The opening of mines would bring improved means of communication, immigration from Szechuan, and good

bring improved means of communication, immigration from Szechuan, and good wages. A demand for our goods would certainly follow. At present, the capacity of the province to take our goods is limited by the value of opium and tin she can export.



### CHENGTU PLAIN AND ITS IRRIGATION.

Consul Smithers, of Chung King, sends under date of November 18, 1898, the following abstract from a report by Mr. G. J. L. Litton, of the British consular service in China:

The extraordinary fertility and dense population of the Chengtu plain have attracted the notice of all travelers. The perfectly flat country around the capital is divided from the basin of the Fou River on the east by a ridge 55 miles from Chengtu by the Pekin road (Pai Ma Kuan). Where the high road crosses it the ridge is only 200 feet above the plain, but farther south it becomes a considerable range

The Fou basin is on a lower level than Chengtu, and the city of Mien Chou (which is north of Chengtu and therefore nearer to the head of the watershed) is 200 feet below Chengtu. The Chengtu plain again rises gradually towards its north and northwest extremities. The city of Kuan Hsien, 40 miles northwest of Chengtu, is 700 feet above it, though the rise is so gradual as to be quite imperceptible without observing the flow of the waters and the barometer.

To the south and southeast, a journey of 30 miles brings us off the plainin to the low-hill country around Chien Chou. In the southwest corner the plain dips down to Chiang K'ou (200 feet below Chengtu), a mart where all the various branches of the Min River come together into one stream. On the west the plain is bounded by the hills as far as Kuan Hsien, whence the mountains trend to the northeast, passing beyond the large city of Mien Chu Helen, which may be termed the north gate of the plain, the whole including an area of about 2,500 square miles. Besides Chengtu, with its estimated population of 400,000, there are no less than fifteen distinct cities in the plain, of which at least two (Han Chou and Mien Chou), contain at least 40,000 inhabitants each. Besides these, there are flourishing marts at intervals of 4 or 5 miles along the numerous roads which intersect the plain, two of which (Chiang K'ou, at the southern exit of the plain, and Chao Chia Tu, at the head waters

of the Lu River) are reckoned among the principal commercial centers of this province.

Water communication with the Yangtze is somewhat defective, except from Chiang
K'ou, but boats go down from Kuan Hsien in high water and from Chao Chia Tu and
Chengtu. The port of Chengtu is outside the east gate, and small "wu-pan" boats,
with a capacity of 10,000 to 20,000 catties, are far the most common. Small kuateu, or house boats, carrying passengers, but not as a rule freight, are also seen.

Freight averages 9 cash (1½ cents) a catty between Chung King and Chengtu, whereas by land it is as much as 50 cash (7 cents). The landing place at Chengtu is along a canal about 25 yards broad, where (early in November) I counted about 100 wu-pan and 15 larger house boats. Two miles below the landing place the river emerges from the suburbs and passes under a fine 9-arch bridge. From this point, the river broadens to 60 wards but the river control of the river broadens to 60 wards but the river but the river but the river broadens to 60 wards but the river but the rive the river broadens to 60 yards, but there are numerous shallow places, and at low water boats have to content themselves with half cargoes.

The most striking feature of the landscape is the extraordinary number of well-built farm houses, each surrounded with its vegetable garden, fruit trees, and grove of bamboos, giving an air of prosperity almost unique in China. Viewed from the hills above Kuan Hsien, the country looks like a great forest of fruit trees. Much of the land is owned by religious and other corporations in Chengtu, but it is all cut up into very small farms. The chief products of the plain are:

Silk, near Chengtu and to the southwest at Chiang K'ou.
 Tobacco, from Pi Hsien, Chin Tang, etc. (a very large production).

 Sugar, from Han Chou and Te Yang.
 Rape seed oil, from Kuan Hsien and the northwest. 5. Paper, indigo, and fine flour, from Mien Chu Hsien.

6. Most important of all, large supplies of rice, from Chin T'ang, Peng Hsien, Kuan Hsien, and the northwest of the plains.

The whole of this great and rich population depends for its existence on irrigation works, without which the east and west of the plain would be a marsh and the north a waterless desert. The eastern part of the plain is watered by numerous streams, of which the most important are the Los and the Mien Yang rivers, which, with their tributaries, descend from the hills around An Hsien, and, flowing through the country between Lo Chiang and Hsien Tu, join together at Chin Tang to form the Lo Shin, otherwise known as the To River, which debouches into the Yangtze River at Lu-Chou.

During the summer, the rush of water down these streams is great, as is proved by the large shingle and sand banks formed in places where the bunds have given way. Between Han Chou and Chengtu, a distance of 30 miles, no less than 14 bridges are crossed, and I gather that some of the streams which they span are artificial, but

they are all banked up, in some places with earth dikes and in others with stones plastered together or packed in bamboo baskets, to such an extent that it is impossible to say which are natural and which are artificial channels. The principle has evidently been to break the force of the water by providing it with as many channels as possible. Besides these main channels there is a great network of deep cross ditches, averaging 5 yards in breadth, by which water is conducted to every field that requires it. At frequent intervals water gates with low dams are erected, by which the water when it falls to a certain level shuts itself off.

The works at Kuan Heien, on the western border of the plain, 120 li (48 miles) from the west gate of Chengtu, deserve for their ingenuity, simplicity, and utility to be ranked among the first public works of China. A reliable tradition ascribes the commencement of the work to Li Ping, the first "t'ai shou," or hereditary governor, of Chengtu, who was appointed by the Ch'in after they had overthrown the aboriginal Kingdom of Shu, and the completion of the work to Li Ping's son.

The objects which the ancient engineer seems to have set before himself were to prevent an excessive rush of water down the west of the plain, and to irrigate the north and center of the plain by connecting the watersheds of the Min and Lu rivers by streams across the country.

The city of Kuan Hsein is situated at the point where the Min River issues from a magnificent gorge. The west bank of the river is fringed by high mountains, and the east bank is separated from the west wall of the city by a high bluff which runs

South the plain for about 200 yards beyond the city.

Southwest of the city, an artificial gorge about 100 feet deep has been cut through the solid rock.

Through this gorge a copious stream about 40 yards broad has been diverted eastward at right angles from the main stream of the river; the cliff has thus been left surrounded to the north and west by water, and the east and south by the plain. The plain dips down to the east and south, though this is not perceptible to the naked eye. Thus a part of the water of the main channel, foiled in its effort to go south, partly by the cliff and partly by the big dike built in the channel opposite and a little above the cliff, forms a whirlpool under it and then rushing along the gorge, runs like a mill race past the south gate of the city. Both sides of the chansouth gate, this stream is artificially divided into two channels, one of which flows across the plain to the south gate of Chengtu, and the other, navigable in summer for timber rafts, flows to the north gate and is connected with the one running to the south gate by the navigable stream which flows under the east wall of Chengtu. The highroad from Kuan Hsien to Chengtu thus passes between these two channels. Between Kuan Hsien and P'i Hsien (22 miles) these streams are connected by two

minor channels flowing from south to north across the highroad, but the bulk of the water that comes through the gorge is diverted past the east gate of the city, and away to the northeast, passing between the cities of Peng Hsien and Ch'ung Ning. each 20 miles from Kuan Hsien to the north-northeast and northeast, respectively. Flowing across the whole of the plain and irrigating it as it goes, this important channel joins the upper waters of the Lu River at the city of Hsien Tu, 12 miles to the northeast of Chengtu, thus connecting two distinct watersheds. The channels near Kuan Hsien are certainly artificial, but farther to the east advantage has probably been taken of natural water courses. I may add that the latest map of China

(Bretschneider) has these streams all wrong.

Li Ping bequeathed to posterity as the principle of regulating the waters the sentence, "Dig the channels deep and make the dikes low"—that is, keep the water at its natural level—a principle which, if it had been applied to the Yellow River, would

have saved untold misery and loss.

Just below the point where the Min issues from the mountains it sends off a subsidiary stream. Advantage is taken of this to construct a movable barrier upstream, consisting of a series of tripods, each made of three saplings, 15 feet high, lashed together at the tops and fixed in the bed of the river. These are then filled up with bamboo baskets full of large stones. The great dike above mentioned is of a similar This is thrown slantwise across the main stream at the mouth of the

gorge with the object of driving the water into the gorge.

In the month of November, when the water is sufficiently low, the Shin Li Fu, or prefect of the waterways, who is resident at Kuan Hsien and has direct control of the works, began to construct the western half of the barrier where the Min comes out of the mountains. This shuts off the water from the subsidiary channel, which is then dug out for a distance of three-fourths of a mile, the stonework pulled to pieces, and carefully restored. The west half of the barrier is then removed and the eastern half is constructed. This turns the water back into the subsidiary channel and shuts it off from the main channel, and in consequence from the gorge and its three channels. All these are then carefully dug out for a distance of about threefourths of a mile, and from 5 to 6 feet of gravel and sand, the accumulation of the year, is removed.



In the middle of the gorge are three iron pillars placed flat on the bottom of the stream. One is dated Hsien Feng, one is of the Ming dynasty, and one has now vanished altogether. The object of these pillars is to mark the proper level of the stream, and the workmen have to dig down to them and no farther. The great dike is then repaired, and the stone bunds along the various channels are entirely removed and replaced and made as strong as possible. Thus year after year for 2,000 years has Li Ping's motto been carried out.

By the month of March, when water is required for the paddy fields, all is ready, and the "deus ex machina," in the person of the taotal from Chengtu, appears upon the scene. He solemnly receives a present of 200 taels from the two magistrates of Chengtu for his expenses; then performs ceremonial devotions and orders the barrier to be removed. At this juncture his attendants are supposed to dash at the water and urge it forward with strokes of the bamboo. The Min, thus hastened in its course, rushes back into its main channel, and the gorge, with all its channels,

is at once filled.

The object of the great dike is to secure a sufficient supply of water through the gorge. If the water rises very high it flows over the barrier and down to the south. A gauge is cut in the rook in the middle of the gorge, and it can be seen at a glance if too much or too little water is coming in. The viceroy, Ting Pao Cheng, the predecessor of the notorious Liu, got into trouble by making the big dike too high when he repaired it, with the result that too much water came through the gorge and the plain was flooded.

# FUCHAU.

The year 1897 has not been a favorable one for the special product of this region, tea, and the usual falling off in amount must again be reported. The ordinary crop was much retarded by unusual rains, there being two hundred and thirty-three days of last year which were heavily overcast or in which rain fell.

The scarcity of rice, the chief food product of the people, caused great suffering, the price of this article being nearly double, and the price of

fuel also having largely increased.

The value of foreign imports fell from 5,259,000 taels (\$3,886,401) to 5,238,000 taels (\$3,870,882), and of domestic imports from 1,677,000 taels (\$1,239,303) to 1,629,000 taels (\$1,203,831). The exports of local products show a decrease from 7,860,000 taels (\$5,808,540) to 6,840,000 taels (\$5,054,760). The receipts at the custom-house fell off about 11 per cent. The business of the port has been sadly interfered with by low and uncertain exchange, which has caused a rise in the price of all imported goods and has led the merchant to do only a small business, as the peril in carrying large quantities of goods liable to a fall in the market by fluctuation in exchange was too great to warrant large investments.

At one time, there was a lively market in piece goods, when suddenly a drop of 12 per cent in the price of silver demoralized the market and merchants were unable to place orders.

The chief exports from this port are tea, lumber in poles, bamboo,

fruit, and paper, the latter being made of bamboo fiber.

#### TEA.

The export of tea for the year 1897 shows a falling off of nearly

16,000,000 pounds from the previous year.

There was an excellent demand for tea of superior quality, but the supply was very short, due doubtless to the very unfavorable weather during the spring months.

There is a marked improvement in the character of much of the tea now shipped from this port, owing to special effort being made to prevent mixing new tea with that on hand from a previous season, reducing the amount of dust, and to better firing by the natives.

The Fuchau Improvement Company, established some three years ago, has had to labor under great disadvantages, but is gradually overcoming the obstacles usual to a new enterprise. The company has a small plantation and works at Doon Ling, about 15 miles from this city. Its location among individual growers has supplied a market at the doors of the producers, and the people of the neighborhood, finding they could bring their product personally to the factory and thus avoid paying middlemen and likin taxes, have found it profitable to give more attention to the careful growth and picking of the leaf. pany has recently been reconstructed, and now has a working capital of over \$70,000.

The local government has shown a disposition to assist the growers and merchants in the improvement of this product, by reducing the likin taxes on tea en route to Fuchau. This has been received with great favor, and has encouraged all who are engaged in either raising or bringing tea to market. This action may not be entirely unselfish on the part of the local government, as it doubtless fears that tea would be brought down under the protection of transit passes; in which event, under recent regulations, the revenue would go to the central government, while the likin tax is collected by the local authorities. reduction is 4 mace (about 26 cents) on 100 catties (133 pounds).

At present, with the heavy likin and export duties, the growing of tea is scarcely remunerative in many districts. This region still holds the ascendency in Oolongs, Souchongs, and Flowery Pekoes, as nothing equal to these teas can be produced in India or Ceylon.

With the decrease in export and likin duties, and with more attention to the cultivation of the shrub and the picking of the leaf, this section might reasonably hope to see a great revival of this industry. Many Cantonese compradors and other wealthy Chinese are interesting themselves in tea improvement companies, and this should result in largely restoring trade in this important product. The foreign trade in tea is the chief dependence of the market, for it is estimated that the native population consumes on an average only about 3 pounds per head per annum, while in England and Australia, the average is 6 pounds per head for the entire population. Much of the tea consumed by Chinese is of very inferior quality, dust being used by the common people, and a vast number being unable to buy even that.

# COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

The Chinese Government has given notice of its intention to demand a revision of the commercial treaties, in accordance with Article XXVII of the treaty of Tientsin. In consequence of currency exchanges and other causes, the actual duty now collected under a 5 per cent standard does not exceed 31 to 4 per cent. In view of these facts, it is generally conceded that the Chinese are entitled to a revision of the scale fixed in 1858.

# COTTON GOODS.

In this section of China, the people generally are clothed all the year round in cotton goods, most of which is made on hand looms in the houses of the people. In regard to foreign cotton goods, Mr. Bourne, who was in charge of the so-called Blackburn Commercial Mission, which visited China two years ago, says:

In the staples of our (British) import trade, namely gray and white shirtings, there is no direct competition; that is, no other country is making the same class

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of goods, but there is indirect competition, especially from Japanese figured fabrics and from Indian Japanese and Chinese yarn woven at home. These compete with shirtings by tending to displace them. In coarse cotton yarn, Lancashire is out of the market, beaten by India, Japan, and China. In drills and sheetings, used in the colder provinces north of the Yangtze, we have a most redoubtable competitor in the United States.

We can only compete with Japan in her specialties by the adoption of far eastern designs and by constant change of patterns. A study by good designers of the collection brought home by the mission of the best patterns in silk brocades, which are said to be the traditional basis of all native textile designs, may throw light on this question. The imports of Lancashire being of the finer counts, will not be lessened by the native mills; on the contrary, it is probable that as the Chinese improve in hand-loom manufactures and take to weaving finer cloths, the import from England may increase.

The India import is of counts 8's, 10's, 12's, a little of 14's, and great deal of 20's. The Chinese mills spin mostly 14's, some 10's, and 16's, but nothing finer. The right lately conceded to foreigners to manufacture in China gives our merchants and capitalists an opportunity of inaugurating a much better state of things. The value of Chinese exports would be greatly raised by partial manufactory sorting and grading in China of many staples, such as silk, wool, hides, furs, paper, and

tobacco.

#### CHANGES IN CONDITION OF TRADE.

The time has come when foreign trade with China, to be advantageous, should be conducted in a different manner from that of former years. Merchants from England, Germany, and America have hitherto been content to establish their headquarters at Shanghai or Hongkong and have a few branch houses at outports. None of the foreign employees have been expected to study the language of the people among whom they live, and the work of interchange in trade has had to be conducted by compradores as go-betweens. The consequence has been that usually the compradore has received two dollars for every one that has come into the hands of the foreign merchant. If the merchant had his own English, American, or German clerks, who understood the language of the natives and could thus deal directly with them, the profit of the merchant would be doubtless increased greatly. Compradores would still be necessary, but they could be kept in their place and be allowed only a fair commission for services rendered. As it is now, the compradore becomes immensely wealthy and actually turns the tables on the merchant, who, while he supposes himself to be the principal, is rather the agent of the crafty compradore.

Upcountry native merchants, wishing to do business with foreign merchants in Shanghai or any of the treaty ports, must now accept the compradore's terms or not do any business at all. All that is required is that the business recruit should learn enough Chinese to talk about a very narrow range of subjects. Except in the south and the neighborhood of the coast between Shanghai and Canton, one language, the Mandarin, is spoken over nearly the entire Empire, with slight local

variations or brogues.

The writer quoted above, Mr. Bourne, says:

In order to improve China's demands for our imports, her exports must be increased in value, and this can best be done by Englishmen living in the settlements like Shanghai and at suitable places in the interior, who, while managing steam shipping and developing the export trade, could at the same time distribute imports and be ready to engage in mining and engineering enterprises as opportunity afforded. Rich men will not live in the outports, and poor men can not make a living independently; therefore, the work must be done by rich firms or corporations able to support and train men in the Chinese spoken language and mercantile customs of the country. These should be young men selected at home for their business capacity.

The Chinese have not the institutions, the laws, or the personal character on which to base the elaborate structure of modern commerce.

Englishmen, Americans, Germans, or Russians living in interior cities or districts and pursuing their own interests can undoubtedly open the

country.

Many manufacturers of machinery and goods of various kinds in the United States write to the consuls for information concerning the methods of putting their goods on the market. I would say to such that we are badly handicapped by the fact that we have almost no American trading houses in China. There are a few American firms in Shanghai, but English firms having their headquarters in Shanghai or Hongkong have branch houses in all the outports. There are perhaps a score of such English firms, but not a single American house transacting business in this way in China. If our trade is to be extended in China, American merchants must pursue similar methods. At this port (Fuchau), at Amoy, and most of the outlying ports, there is not a single American house represented, while the English, German, and Russian, numbering perhaps 20, are each well manned with from three to four able foreigners to transact their local business. It is useless for Americans to expect that these representatives of other nations will handle our goods with the same energy as they do those of their own country, and thus help to displace them. The shipping business is also in the hands of these same English, German, and Russian houses.

Another matter of great importance is to have commodities made to suit the capabilities of the people. Nine-tenths of the people are very poor. When men have to work for from 10 to 20 cents per day, and that payable in a depreciated currency which is equivalent to only 7 to 10 cents gold, and are expected to support a family of from 3 to 8 persons, they certainly have to live on the selvage of comfort; the mere necessities of life demand a struggle, and no luxuries are possible. When our home merchants and manufacturers read that a country of 400,000,000 of people is being opened up to trade, they should remember that not more than one in ten of that number can for years become purchasers of the smallest product of foreign manufacture or growth.

A large proportion of the people who are able to purchase foreign material must have a taste created for foreign food, wearing apparel, furniture, machinery, etc. At present, they do not want labor-saving machinery, for the great problem in this country is to get something for the hungry multitude to do, that they may obtain a bare living for

themselves and their families.

# NAVIGATION OF INLAND WATERS.

A few months since, permission was given by the Government for navigation of inland waters by native and foreign steamboats. As an immediate result, there is a great demand for steam launches of light draft to carry passengers and freight. At the present time, agents are scurrying around Hongkong, Shanghai, and Japan in earnest search for such craft. They are needed for immediate use in great numbers, and the demand will increase for the next two or three years. I know of parties who have sent agents to Japan in fruitless effort to obtain such vessels. I hear of several local companies being formed to open lines as soon as suitable boats can be obtained, running from this port along the neighboring coast and up the various streams, both north and south of this city.

At present this commerce is carried on in junks or by the slower

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See Advance Sheets, No. 121, May 21; Consular Reports, No. 214, July, 1898.



method of overland carriage on the shoulders of coolies. The class of engines required for such boats can not be built at present in China, though the hulls could be made by the junk builders. I should think there would be a good opening for foreign machine shops for the making and repairing of engines, such as will be required by this traffic in every treaty port in China.

# PATENT RIGHTS AND COPYRIGHTS.

There is no international treaty with China granting patent-right protection to foreign inventors or copyrights to authors for their works. This can only be provided for by treaty provision. Any American patent right can be protected, before any American consul, against any other American citizen infringing on that right, and such case would be decided according to the laws of the United States, but natives can manufacture any article they choose to copy.

American books may be reprinted, trade-marks copied, and goods reproduced ad libitum. Where complaint has been made to the consul or minister that American products are being copied and trade-marks used, and the manufacture is shown to be fraudulent, the consul can sometimes obtain redress, through the courtesy of the local official, on the ground that the party is obtaining money under false pretenses.

During the month of June last, application was made by American Methodist missionaries at Fuchau, in behalf of a native inventor, to obtain a patent from the central Government for a very simple but efficient machine for spinning yarn. The man was very poor, but quite a genius, having very unusual inventive capacities, a thing almost unknown among the Chinese, who scarcely ever originate anything new, but are eternal copyists. The missionaries desired to use this machine in industrial-school work, and a company was formed among the laymen in Philadelphia to supply the funds necessary to enable this native to perfect his invention and afterwards to manufacture the machines in the United States. Application was made to the Government at Pekin, and after several weeks of delay and a visit of the inventor in person to His Excellency Li Hung Chang and an exhibition of his machine before the Tsung-li Yamên, the matter was brought to the favorable attention of the Emperor and patents were issued, being the first ever taken out in this Empire.

As a result of this movement, on the 5th of July, 1898, an important decree was issued, and the way was prepared for the introduction of copyright and patent laws for the protection of native inventors, but there was no reference therein to any protection for foreign inventions.

On the 13th of July, 1898, this additional edict was issued, authorizing the granting to authors and inventors of rewards, such as patents of hereditary nobility, substantive official ranks and posts, brevet buttons, permission to reap the sole pecuniary benefits arising from authorship or invention, or eulogistic tablets.

#### KEROSENE OIL.

During the year 1897, there was a great falling off in the import of American kerosene at this port, due chiefly to the introduction of a cheaper oil from Sumatra, and large shipments of Russian oil.

Advance Sheets, No. 222, September 17; Consular Reports, No. 218, November, 1898.

The following table compares the shipments for the years 1896 and 1897:

	1896.	1897.
American	Gallons. 1, 475, 995 55, 000 120	Gallons. 697, 320 1, 846, 360 458, 520

The following table shows the comparative import for the first six months of 1897 and 1898:

	1897.	1898.
American Russian Dutch	Gallons. 167, 060 844, 265 30, 000	Gallons. 2,000 493,425 696,860

In the following tables, it is impossible to tell what amount comes from America, as the goods are first received at Hongkong or Shanghai and reshipped to this port, and are of course entered at the custom-house here as from Hongkong or Shanghai, the country producing them not being declared.

SAMUEL L. GRACEY, Consul.

FUCHAU, September 21, 1898.

Trade report for Fuchau, China, from January 1 to June 30, 1898, as compared with same period of 1897.

#### IMPORTS.

Article.		1898.
Opium:		
Malwapound		71,472
Patnado.		
Benaresdo.		
Persian do.		42, 574. 6
Nativedo.	41, 946. 6	47, 944
Cotton goods: Shirtings—		
Gray, plainpiece	s 36, 7 <b>63</b>	82, 214
White, plaindo.		10, 492
Dyed, plaindo.	1,023	1,411
Dyed, figured and brocadeddo.		382
T-clothsdo.	104, 870	110, 174
Drillsdo.		4,090
Chintzes, furnitures, and plain cotton printsdo.	6, 116	7,044
Turkey-red cloths and cambricsdo.	7, 957	6, 637
Cotton Italiansdo.	2, 119	1,626
Lawns and muslins, jaconets, cambrics, and dimitiesdo.	4, 141	4, 774
Handkerchiefsdozei	1 6, 191	4, 074
Cotton yarn—	1 '	1
Indian pound	1, 863, 600	1, 830, 000
Japanesedo.		16,000
Woolen goods:		
Camlets, Englishpiece	3 967	985
Lastingsdo.		600
Long ellado.		242
Spanish stripesdo.	882	630
Cloth, broad, medium, and habit	84	67
Lusters and Orleansdo.	415	164
Blanketspair	464	694

Trade report for Fuchau, China, from January 1 to June 30, 1898, as compared with same period of 1897—Continued.

# IMPORTS-Continued.

Article.		1896.
etals:		
Iron— Nail, rod, and barpounds	19, 733, 3	245, 066
Wiredodo	7, 738. 8	18, 133
Old irondo	989, 466. 6	1, 184, 900
Tin-		
Slabs	338, 933. 3	303, 383
Lead, pigdodo	344, 800	162, 533 3, 069, 200
Steeldodo	1, 814, 000 83, 333, 3	690, 532
Quicksilverdodo.	33, 333. 3 2, 588. 3	3,066
reign sundries:		1
Bicho de margross	1, 916	1, 43
Braid, llamado Coaltons	820 40	721 2, 201
Cnttlefish pounds	16, 533, 3	13, 86
Cuttlefish pounds Dyes, aniline value	\$6, 108	\$7,75
Fish	l	l .
Dried and saltpounds .	1, 469, 866. 6	912, 400
Skins	206, 266. 6	247, 46
Fancy	84, 560	94, 95
Palm-leaf do	331, 670 16, 266, 6	309, 84
Ginsengpounds.	16, 266, 6	15, 60
Glass, windowboxes	1,866	2, 19
Horns, cow, buffalopounds	94 888 8	122, 80 87, 20
Machineryvalue  Matches, Japanesegross.  Mats, teapieces.	\$2,860	\$6,75
Matches, Japanesegross	77, 150	119, 91
Mats, teapleces	851, 050	965, 90
Oil, kerosene— Americangallons	167, 060	2,00
Russiando	844, 265	498.42
Sumatra	30, 000	698, 86
Paper, teapounds.	30, 000 37, 733. 3	84, 00
Pepper, black and white	1 58,800	84, 00 82, 98 292, 58
Sandalwooddo	241,600	340, 98
Senen wood	180 800	28, 40
Seaweeddo	1, 213, 600	1, 024, 80
Seaweed do do Shellfish, shrimps, clams, etc do Vermilion do	175, 066. 6	150, 93
vermilion	3, 788. 3	1,86
Arsenicdodo	45, 600	18, 93
Reans and nessdo	. 188, 800	922, 66 68, 26
China rootdo	. 56,000	68, 26
Cockles do	526,533 76,933,8	948, 13
Fanspieces.	107, 400	54, 40 122, 04
Fans, paperdo	172, 217	175. 42
Funguspounds.	. 62, 800	<b>5</b> 5, 73
Flour, potatodo	211, 200	582, 00
Gypeumdo	45, 338. 8 617, 866	120, 00 555, 33
Hemp do Indigo, liquid do Lily flowers Medicines value	523, 866. 6	619, 06
Lily flowersdo	52,000	241, 46
Medicinesvalue.	\$31, 197	\$36, 91
Rice pounds.	.   633, 333. 3	20,00
Samowerdo	1,200	2,80
Seeds, melondo	6,000 67,466.6	116, 26
Silk-	i	1
Raw yellowdo	2, 938, 3	1,00
Piece goods	1,600	93
Danie pounds.	94,000	82,93
SNUT	199 2	160, 58
Snuff doSugar, brown and white do		307, 86
Smoon brown and white	. 147, 600	1 001,00
Smoon brown and white	. 147, 600 . 564, 533	654, 80
Snun	. 147, 600 . 564, 583 . 26, 938. 8 . 29, 066. 6	654, 80 29, 06 19, 73

Trade report for Fuchau, China, from January 1 to June 30, 1898, etc.—Continued.

#### EXPORTS.

Artiale.		1896.
Bags, gunny and hemppieces.	310	880
Bambo:		l
Splitpounds.	646, 188. 3	1, 157, 533. 3
Shoots—	1	
Freshdo		780, 266. 6
Drieddo		382, 133. 3
Waredo	49, 333, 3	60, 400
Canespieces.	110,817	60, 950
Feathers, duck and fowlpounds.	97, 466, 6	164, 800
Hams and bacon	7,600	23, 866, 6
Lampblackdo		828, 933
Lung-ngans, drieddodo		66, 400
Medicinesvalue.		85, 591
Mushroomspounds.		217, 200
Oil all kindsdo		123, 783
Oranges, freshdo	95 957 222 8	1, 942, 000
Paper:	20,201,000.0	1,022,000
raper: First qualitydo	525, <b>366</b>	800, 266, 6
Second qualitydo		1, 893, 200
dodo		588, 266. 6
Peel, orangedo		84, 800
Plums, dried and salteddo		298, 800
Potash		72, 583
Potatoes		1,746,006.6
Rice, reddodo		106, 400
Shoes, satinpairs.	449	533
rea:		Į.
Blackpounds.	10,777,466.6	10,151,866.6
Black brickdo	2,806,266.6	28,687,333.8
Timber:	1	1
Beams, soft woodpieces.	12, 918	2, 125
Plankssquare feet.		10, 131
Wood, poles		114, 690

# HANKAU.

The condition of trade in this part of China during the past six months has been fair. In some articles of export, it has been greater

than in any previous year.

Hankau is 650 miles from the ocean, situated on the north bank of the Yangtze Kiang, in the most densely populated portion of China. Separated from it by the Han River, on the west, is the city of Hanyang. On the opposite bank of the Yangtze is Woo Chang, the capital of the province of Hoopee. It is estimated that these three cities contain a population aggregating 1,500,000, and that the number of people contiguous and depending for their trade on these three cities are more than 70,000,000. It is impossible to estimate correctly Hankau's volume of business, owing to the fact that no figures are given for a vast amount of the native trade.

In the imperial customs reports, Hankau ranks as the second commercial city of the Empire, and stands second to Shanghai as a distributing center, although all her imports have to pass through the

latter port and be reshipped there.

The total amount of the tonnage that entered and cleared here during the past year amounts to the enormous figure of over three and one-third millions. This does not include an immense native tonnage,

of which no account is kept.

Hankau is the largest tea market in China. It is said that one-third of the commerce of the Empire passes through the Yangtze Valley, and that can easily be believed when we take into consideration the number of rivers that empty into the Yangtze, both on the north and south. Above this point some have their sources on the western borders of the Empire, and their waters carry much of the trade of Burmah,

Tibet, and other parts of central and northern Asia. A large portion comes up to this port, and all going up or down the river has to be

reshipped at Hankau.

The coup d'état at Pekin and the rebellion in the province of Szechuan near Chung King affected business more or less. The latter almost completely stopped the river traffic above Ichang, 400 miles above

### TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

It is very difficult to obtain figures or to estimate the amount of goods imported from the United States and reshipped into the interior, as household goods, groceries, provisions, ready-made clothing, medicines, and many other articles are entered duty free, and the duty on all other imports is collected at Shanghai on a basis of 5 per cent ad valorem. Further duty is paid on them at Hankau, unless reshipped from this port. All goods, except personal baggage under a transit pass issued by the customs, then pay a duty of 2½ per cent; or, if preferred, the shipper can pay likin (local duty), which may be more or less than this per cent.

A further difficulty is that many of the most important articles imported from the United States are put down in the Customs Gazette as English and American goods, but with no statement as to what country they are from. This causes the United States to appear at a

disadvantage, which should be corrected.

It is gratifying to notice that goods from the United States are kept both in the native and foreign stores here. The following are most commonly seen: Kerosene oil, drills, shirtings, sheetings, muslins, calicoes. jeans, clocks, watches, stoves, wire nails, wire, tools, guns, ammunition, a few sewing machines, lamps, lamp chimneys, flour, crackers and biscuits in sealed cans, hams, boiled hams, potted meats, corned beef, lard, cheese, soap, condensed milk, butter, honey, syrup, maple syrup, candies, canned goods, dried fruit, oatmeal, chocolate, cocoa, spices, plum pudding, jams, jellies, tobacco, cigarettes, patent medicines, California wine, beer, and whisky.

There are about one hundred bicycles here, three fourths of which are from the United States. There are no roads to ride on, except in the foreign settlement and along the river bank for a short distance; yet there have been about forty bicycles imported from the United States the past year. Most of them have steel rims, which are considered more durable, owing to the intense heat and moisture of this climate. Many wheels are owned by Chinese, and a large trade could be done, if cheap, durable bicycles were placed on the market. The prices

have been from \$100 to \$250, Mexican.

American drills show a large increase during the last three years. For the quarter ending June 30, 1895, the number of pieces of English drills imported was 10,298; American, 33,485. For the quarter ending June 30, 1898, the figures were: English, 3,030; American, 58,470.

The Customs Gazette, which is under English supervision, says the favor which American goods finds in China is due to their cheapness and lower freights. One firm in Shanghai imported 5,000 clocks last year

from New York.

The leading article of export from the United States to China is kerosene oil. During the six months ending June 30, 1898, there have been shipped to the four open ports of this consular district, viz, Hankau, Kinkiang, Shasi, and Ichang, 5,595,650 gallons. The shipments of Russian oil to the same ports amounted to 2,750,000 gallons. Sumatran oil for the quarter ending March 31, 1897, amounted to only 99,300

gallons. It increased in the quarter ending June 30 last to 1,791,100 gallons, Russian oil decreasing for the same period to 750,000 gallons. The wholesale price of the Russian and Sumatran oil is 26 cents (Mexican), while that of the American is 29½ cents (Mexican) per gallon. The former two retail at about a cent and a half per gallon less than the latter. I know of no other reason why the Sumatran oil should have made so great an advance in so short a time, except that it has been in the hands of an active manager, and sells for about 30 Mexican cents less per case of 65 pounds.

The amount of American clarified ginseng that was imported into this district for the half year ending June 30 last, was 109,733 pounds. It is used as a tonic more than any other medicine in the Empire, in nearly all classes of disease. Large quantities come from Korea, Japan, and the imperial domains of China, the latter being worth more than its weight in gold. The price of the American at wholesale is \$12 to \$14 (Mexican) per pound, and at retail, \$40 to \$70 (Mexican) per

pound.

The quantity of Schlitz (Milwaukee) beer that is being imported is rapidly increasing, and it appears to be on sale in many places here. This is due, probably, to judicious advertising and active agents. American whiskies are little in demand. Those labeled Scotch seem to have the greater sale, the so-called quart bottle selling at about \$1 (Mexican).

# EXPORTS.

What is called the muck-and truck season of trade opens at this date, and includes most of the following products coming to this market: Jute, season from August to October; output, 350 tons annually. Hemp, of which there are several varieties; annual product, 4,000 tons; first crop, July; second, August; third, October. There is a large export trade in this article, and the crop is contracted for early in the season, which closes about the 1st of March. Rhea fiber for making rope, 300 tons annually; season, from July to October. White wax, annual product, 300 tons. Bristles, packed here in two styles (Hankau and Canton), exports, 500 tons yearly.

Oil, also called wood oil, is used by Chinese for varnishing junks, etc. Large quantities are exported to Europe for making soap. It is also used by Chinese in the manufacture of ink. Season, from October to

March. Annual export, 17,000 tons.

Cantharides are little used here, but about three and a half tons are exported annually; season, October to March. Firecrackers have an output of 500 tons yearly. Japan is the best customer. Potash, 200 tons, little of which is exported. Buffalo horns (water), output 1,500 tons. Gallnuts, yearly product 350 tons; large exports to Europe; season, from August to March. Vegetable tallow, annual output 6,000 tons; largely exported to Europe.

Arsenic ore is ground by the natives and used extensively by scattering it over fields after harvest, in order to destroy insects and worms. A solution is also made, paper saturated with it and a taper prepared, which is burned during the day and evening for the purpose of killing

and keeping away mosquitoes.

### MINERAL PRODUCTS.

The provinces along this valley are rich in ores, but they are guarded carefully, as a rule, from the foreigner, although there has been considerable antimony ore exported by foreigners during the past year

from this province, and a smaller amount from the antiforeign province of Hunan.

Ten thousand tons of zinc ore were taken from the mines in Honan the past year. Galena is found in abundance in Szechuan province; copper in Honan, Hunan, and Szechuan; iron in Hupeh and Szechuan; coal, anthracite, in Hupeh, Honan, and Szechuan; coal, bituminous, Hupeh, Honan, Szechuan, Gunan, and Kwangsi.

Hupeh, Honan, Szechuan, Gunan, and Kwangsi.

Kerosene oil is found in Szechuan, and a French syndicate is endeavoring to secure control of it. The gold mines in Hunan province are being worked in native style to a small extent, specifications

for mining machinery having been sent the first of this month.

# FUEL.

The natives seem to prefer coal dust as fuel to lump or hard coal. A good quality of coal dust is taken and mixed with one-third the amount of clay, and sufficient water to make a cake or ball about 3 inches long, 2 inches wide, and one inch and one-half thick. It is put in the sun until dry and then used for fuel. It burns much longer than the plain coal and retains more heat. The lumps are also used in the hand stoves that native women carry in their wide sleeves, and also at night in native beds, as the people have no stoves in their houses. Ordinary soft coal sells here now for 10 Mexican per ton; last spring, it was 13 Mexican.

#### TEA.

The tea season begins here April 15 and closes July 15. There are three crops marketed during that time. Buyers come here, when the season opens, from several European countries; one came from the United States this year. The Russians have almost a monopoly of the trade, and have several factories here for manufacturing tablet and brick tea, which is made out of the sweepings and poorer quality. The work has to be done during the warm weather of summer and autumn, as the tea does not mold properly in cold weather. The tea season just closed has been the most successful ever known. Prices were higher than last year, running from 10 to 45 taels per half chest of tea (about 66 pounds each), which amounts to from 6 to 25 cents, United States currency, per pound, depending on the rate of exchange. The amount exported for 1898 was 910,355 half chests, as compared to 788,128 half chests for 1897. Of the crop of 1898, 45,052 half chests were exported to the United States.

### HOW TO INCREASE TRADE.

There is no doubt that China is one of the greatest markets now open to receive American goods, and the demand will certainly continue to grow if the trade is properly worked up. So far, Americans have done but little to secure the trade, while England, Germany, France, Russia, and Japan have for years been on the alert to introduce their goods into every open market of the Empire. They have their firms and experienced agents in every port. There is no use sending advertisements in English; they are usually flung aside and not read.

Chinamen always want to "look see," and if we wish to secure our share of the trade of this country, there is no better way than to establish museums in the larger open ports and allow the Chinese to see what we have to offer them. There should be men in charge who speak

the Chinese language, to act as commercial agents.

The viceroy at Wuchang, across the river, who is considered one of the greatest men in China, and certainly among the most progressive, Chang Chit-Tung, has built here (out of his own revenues) iron works, arsenals, and cotton mills. I know personally that he would be pleased to have a museum of American goods established at this port. If the manufacturers and merchants of the United States seek the trade of China in a systematic manner, I feel confident they will be abundantly rewarded. I have received a number of letters of inquiry regarding commercial agencies in China, similar to Dun and Bradstreet, or how to procure reliable information as to the financial standing of business houses in this country. At all the larger open ports there is a foreign chamber of commerce, which issues weekly bulletins, showing the amount, price, and variety of merchandise sold in that market during that period. The secretary acts as a commercial agent for information for the foreign trade.

In the native cities, there are guilds of every profession and trade. including beggars and thieves, and every one must join a guild or he will not be recognized in his line of business. Commercial guilds meet at least once a week and fix the price of their specialties. These guilds are in correspondence with similar organizations in other parts of the country, and are thus informed of the standing and responsibility of business houses in every city. When members visit a city, they put up

at the guildhall and are entertained there.

#### TRANSPORTATION.

In order to answer inquiries regarding transportation facilities to river ports on the Yangtse, I would state there are six regular lines of steamers plying between here and Shanghai the year round, each making a trip about every ten days. Four of these lines are English, one Japanese, and one Chinese. They all do a large business, both in freight and passengers, accommodations for foreigners and natives being separate. The majority of their captains are citizens of the United States, and have been running on the river from fifteen to thirty years. Besides the above lines of steamers, there are many lochers (300 to 500 ton vessels) and junks carrying mixed cargoes between the above ports. At Hankau, all goods intended for up-river ports are reshipped. Three of the above firms have small steamers which make weekly trips to Ichang, 400 miles west. At Ichang, goods and passengers are reshipped in junks and house boats.

The railroad being built between here and Pekin is progressing slowly in the hand of the Belgian syndicate. It is claimed that it will

be completed in three years, but that is very doubtful.

# FOREIGN INSTRUCTION.

At Fou Chang, the viceroy has endeavored to establish a university with foreign instructors. There are several departments but no head, each instructor deciding how his department shall be managed. There are three German military instructors, one each for the infantry, cavalry, and ordnance. The branch of chemistry is presided over by a competent Englishman. The students study only one thing at a time. The missionary schools are doing effective work, and merchants and others who can send their sons to the former schools free prefer to pay \$5 a month and send them to the latter.

# GENERAL.

Mr. Brill and his assistant, Mr. Gilmore, citizens of the United States and graduates of Cornell, have come to Wu Chang during the past

year, under a three-years' contract with the viceroy, to open a farm and introduce American grains, trees, fruits, vines, etc. They have brought with them a large variety of farming implements and various trees and plants. Instead of being given one or two hundred acres of suitable ground, after several months of waiting, they have been allotted 5 acres in the city that have been used as a dumping ground for brick, lime, and rubbish, totally unfit for their use, and have been informed they can have it for this year, but that it will be needed next year for a drill ground. Four coolies with a head and second boss have been put at their disposal. They work only when they are watched. The Chinese seem to think that if they have experienced men at the head of an undertaking, little else is required.

Two match factories have recently been started here, though most of the matches come from Japan. The iron works are making rails for the Hankau and Pekin Bailroad. The output will be small, and most of the rails used will have to be imported. The American and English

superintendents at the works have been replaced by Belgians.

At the arsenal, they are making rapid-firing field guns and Mauser rifles out of a poor quality of steel. I was informed by the superintendent that he had made an estimate of the cost of manufacturing these rifles, and found it was twenty times what they could be purchased for in Europe. He said it took eight to ten Chinese to do the work of one foreigner. As we passed through the arsenal at 1 p. m., here and there a Chinese workmen was sitting on his stool fast asleep, while his machine was running. The coal used at the works is soft, bituminous slack, procured back of Wu Chang. The mines are not open for public use.

The attempt to make coke at the iron works was a failure, the quality being poor. The iron ore is brought from 60 miles down the river on barges. The coke used comes from Tientsin.

The Japanese have recently secured a concession here, and have

established a consulate.

L. S. WILCOX, Consul.

HANKAU, October 15, 1898.

# HANKAU TEA TRADE IN 1898.

Under date of January 12, 1899, Consul Wilcox transmits from Hankau the annual tea report of Messrs. Evans, Pugh & Co., extracts from which follow:

Supplies of Hankau teas for the past five seasons have been as follows:

••				•	
	1898-99.	1897-98.	1896–97.	1895-96.	1894-95.
First crop Second crop Third crop	458, 189	Half chests. 447, 758 67, 000 67, 600	Half chests. 568, 000 60, 000 12, 307	Half chests. 539, 015 182, 775 89, 229	464, 870
Total	684, 701	582, 358	640, 307	811, 019	715, 19
				1898.	1897.
Settlements Shipments on native account Stock	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			Half chests. 681, 891 3, 810 Nil.	Half chests 523, 113 45, 176 14, 076
Total	•••••			684, 701	582, 85
		<del></del>	Di	gitized by G	oogle

Supplies of Kewkiang district teas have been:

	1898-99.	1897-98.	1896–97.
First crop	18, 857	Half chests. 218, 383 4, 782 N11.	Half chests. 262, 047 27, 360 Nil.
Total	224, 515	223, 165	289, 407

# Export figures stand as follows:

From-	1898-99.	1897- <b>9</b> 8.	1896-97.	1895–96.	1894-96.
Hankau district	Pounds. 48, 644, 900 14, 426, 993	Pounds. 40, 475, 523 14, 012, 231	Pounds. 43, 990, 933 17, 817, 367	Pounds. 55, 717, 480 19, 616, 649	Pounds. 50, 975, 232 15, 956, 411
Total	68, 071. 893	54, 487, 754	61, 808, 300	75, 334, 129	66, 931, 643
То-	1898-99. 1897-98. 1898-97. 1		1895–96.	1894-95.	
Great Britain direct	Pounds. 3, 699, 315 22, 874, 747 Nil. Nil. 26, 563, 905 4, 567, 052	Pounds. 3, 877, 734 19, 610, 645 Nil. Nil. 19, 087, 180 5, 811, 527	Pounds. 3, 918, 618 22, 570, 427 2, 370, 088 15, 944, 936 3, 429, 876 4, 904, 092	Pounde. 3, 283, 443 27, 219, 817 Nil. 3, 735, 888 24, 002, 173 7, 407, 300	Pounds. 6, 876, 185 22, 468, 247 Nil. Nil. 21, 791, 887 6, 995, 298

FREIGHTS.—For London the Oanfa was dispatched with a full cargo on June 8, at 52s. 6d. per ton. This rate via Conference steamers has been without alteration throughout the season.

For Russia direct there were 5 steamers for Odessa and 1 for St. Petersburg which loaded on private terms, being the same number as last year. For Tientsiu and northern ports all shipments have again gone forward by river steamer with transshipment at Shanghai.

# TIENTSIN.

Tientsin is situated at the junction of the Huei River (sometimes called the Grand Canal) with the Peiho River, in latitude 39° 3′ 55″ north and longitude 117° 3′ 55″ east. It is distant from Pekin by road about 80 miles. Formerly, it was a military station only, but toward the end of the seventeenth century became a city of great importance. To-day, it is the home of 1,000,000 people, with an annual import and export trade aggregating 65,000,000 taels¹ (\$42,250,000). In former years, steamships landed their passengers and cargo at the bund in Tientsin, but for three years past, the Peiho River has been unnavigable, excepting for boats of very light draft, since which time cargoes have been shifted to lighters at Tangku (mouth of the river) and thence hauled to Tientsin by tugs, a necessity that adds greatly to the cost of transportation. At one time, the volume of water flowing down the Peiho was vast, but many canals have been constructed, causing the river channel to become so shallow as to create consternation among shippers and property owners, who supplicated the consular body to devise some means for improvement. After many meetings and much

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Consul Ragsdale values the haikwan tael at 65 cents; the estimate of the United States Director of the Mint, Jan. 1, 1899, is 72.2 cents.

consideration, it was determined to raise a fund of 250,000 taels (\$162,500), to be expended in improving the water course. The viceroy assumed the responsibility of raising 100,000 taels (\$65,000) and the consular body the further sum of 150,000 taels (\$97,500) by means of a loan to be repaid out of a bund or landing tax, levied by authority of the French and English municipalities—a scheme approved by the diplomatic body at Pekin. The money has been secured and is now in bank, and the work of improvement will commence immediately, and, it is hoped, will be successful.

# IMPROVEMENTS.

The growth of Tientsin within the past few years is most astonishing. The mud holes and swamps of a few years ago have been filled in; one, two, three, and even four story brick buildings erected; streets macadamized, trees planted, gas works constructed, and now pipes (from New York) for a very elaborate and perfect water system are being laid—all due to foreign enterprise. On the other hand, the Chinese authorities have been seized with the spirit of progress, and to them is due the building and furnishing of the Imperial Military College, the Imperial University, arsenals for the manufacture of guns and ammunition, a mint for the coinage of silver, and last but not least, 320 miles of a splendid railway. Machinery has also been purchased for a complete woolen mill, and many other improvements are now under consideration.

### THE IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY.

The university was established in 1895 by its president, Mr. C. D. Tenney (former United States vice-consul at Tientsin), at the request of His Excellency Sheng Hsuan, with the advice and approval of the Emperor. His Excellency Wu Ting-fang, present Chinese minister at Washington, and Mr. Ts-ai Shao chin, members of Viceroy Wang's staff, were the first directors. The university is divided into three departments, viz, collegiate, preparatory, and railway. The preparatory course covers four years, after which the students enter the collegiate department, where they remain another four years. the end of the first year in the collegiate department, the students are drafted into special classes—civil, mining, and mechanical engineering, and law. Each special branch is in charge of foreign professors, assisted by Chinese professors. The railway department was organized for the purpose of providing men for subordinate positions in the railway service—draftsmen, engineers, station masters, etc. The students are admitted to the various departments by competitive examinations. The government of the university is solely in the hands of the president and directors, the former being responsible for the educational work of the institution. Thirty students in each class are supported by the Government and are bound to Government service after their graduation. The present number of students is 250, and the annual expenses are 60,000 taels (\$39,000), entirely borne by the Government. The president and four of the five professors are citizens of the United States.

# THE IMPERIAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

This college was established by His Excellency Li Hung-Chang, the viceroy of Chihli, in the year 1884. At the beginning, it was simply intended to give employment to the German officers under contract

with the Government, but the necessity of training men in the arts of war led the viceroy to memorialize the Throne in behalf of a permanent military college. A suitable building was erected, at a cost of 50,000 taels (\$32,500), and the annual expense of maintenance is about the same amount. The students are drafted from the different military camps, and they are supported by the generals under whom they are serving. After a two-years' course, they return to their respective commands as instructors. The school is under the directorship of Taotai Yint Chang, a Manchu, who received his military education in Germany and held a commission of lieutenancy in the Austrian army. All the principal instructors are Germans, most of them being noncommissioned officers. The course of study and training is practically the same as pursued in most military institutions. The German instructors do not understand the Chinese language, and give their instruction through interpreters. Many of the graduates are now holding prominent positions in the army and civil government.

### THE CHINESE MINING COMPANY.

This is a commercial joint-stock company, with headquarters at Tientsin. The shareholders are private individuals. Their mines are located at Tong Shan, about 180 miles north of Tientsin, and at Linsi. The daily output of coal is 1,500 tons at the former and 700 tons at the latter place. They employ 8,000 to 10,000 men, the native operators receiving an average of 20 cents (Mexican) per day. The pit deputies and overseers receive \$20 to \$60 (Mexican) per month. There are 11 foreigners employed—one Austrian and the remainder British subjects. Besides these, there are 5 Chinese, educated in the United States, 2 having studied at Lehigh and Lafayette Mining College. One is now chief mining engineer at Linsi and the other technical manager of the Tong Shan colliery. A third was an undergraduate of Yale, class of 1884, where he took honors in the classics. He is now the company's chief secretary. The fourth is translator, and the fifth shipping manager and also chief secretary to the chief director. The salaries paid foreigners vary from \$1,200 to \$3,500 gold per annum. The company owns six steamers, which are constantly employed in transporting coal to southern ports. This company also owns and operates a silver mine in Mongolia, the machinery for which was purchased from Frayer & Chalmers, of Chicago. The machinery for the coal mines was purchased in England and Germany.

### THE IMPERIAL CHINESE RAILWAY.

This railway is without doubt one of the greatest enterprises in northern China. Already, 320 miles of road have been constructed (80 miles of which are double track) and 125 are now under construction. The company has 64 engines of Chinese make, 4 Belgian, 21 American, and 38 English. From 8,000 to 12,000 men are constantly employed, 42 of whom are foreigners. They have extensive shops at Tong Shan, where cars of all kinds are built. The cross-ties and bridge timbers are imported, principally from Oregon, although small shipments, far inferior in quality, are received from Japan. The road is gradually being extended, and ere long, will be completed to Niuchwang, one of the terminal points of the Russian Railway. The traffic for the past eleven months was as follows: Passengers carried, 1,216,885; freight, 1,870,118 tons. The traffic is rapidly increasing, and already, the road is paying handsome dividends.

# GOVERNMENT ARSENALS.

The Government has erected at Tientsin two arsenals for the manufacture of munitions of war of every description—shells, cartridges, torpedoes, powder, gun cotton, guns, etc. In 1896, machinery was added to one of these arsenals for the purpose of coining silver dollars, half dollars, 20, 10, and 5 cent pieces. The coinage for 1897 aggregated the sum of \$1,176,555.60. The vast machinery in these arsenals was purchased in Europe, and the superintendent and assistants are English subjects. There are 2,500 men constantly employed in the two arsenals.

#### TRADE OF TIENTSIN.

The following comparative tables will give some idea of the trade of Tientsin:

# Principal articles of import.

Article.	1896.	1897.	1898 (half year).	
Shirtings:				
Gray (English)pieces	1, 297, 470	1, 175, 150	521, <b>20</b> 8	
White (English)do	604, 847	525, 516	264, 808	
Drills:	· '		,	
Englishdo	17, 638	20, 874	4, 135	
Americando	447, 198	554, 155	132, 770	
Dutchdo		45, 830	21, 235	
Sheetings:	1.,	,	,	
Englishdo	189, 914	85, 499	28, 063	
Americando		1, 260, 908	634, 334	
Handkerchiefs (German)dozen		64, 547	21, 116	
Cotton varn:	00,000	02,02.	,	
Englishpiculs a	12, 239	8, 224	8, 396	
Indiando	190, 247	101, 797	68, 270	
Lastings, woolen (English)do		18, 150	11, 271	
Dyes, aniline (German)value		<b>\$269</b> , 451	\$77, 425	
Matches (Austrian and Japanese)gross	1, 411, 869	1, 185, 027	694, 630	
Needles (German)	1, 512, 950	1, 212, 560	246, 978	
Kerosene:	1,012,000	1, 212, 500	240, 910	
Americangallons	2, 748, 200	4, 560, 500	1,007,000	
Russiando	3, 246, 000	5, 208, 880		
Lankat	35, 000	120,000	657, 000 166, 000	
Tea, for Russia:	30,000	120,000	100,000	
	144 040	110 000	# #10	
Blackpiculs*	144, 948	118,009	5,718	
Brickdo	463, 705	407, 763	<b>52, 68</b> 3	
Greendo	82, 034	32, 533	805	
_ Dustdo	8,790	8, 748	990	
Cerealsdo	678, 528	553, 206	48, 429	

a 1 picul=133 pounds.

# Gross value of imports and exports.

Description.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Imports: Foreign Native. Exports (native)		Hk. taels. a 29, 584, 743 \$22, 963, 641 21, 599, 781 17, 495, 822 8, 561, 840 6, 935, 090	#k, tacls. a 30, 306, 701 23, 337, 466 11, 000, 044 8, 140, 032

a The reductions to United States currency in this table are made on the basis of the estimates by the United States Director of the Mint, the average for each year being taken.

It is impossible to give the exact imports from the United States, as more than half of the goods comes through Shanghai and Hongkong importers, and on arrival here is listed as native imports. It is safe to say, however, that our trade is increasing yearly, and, if properly managed, would increase rapidly. It is unfortunate that most

agents for American products are foreigners, and even when these are American, the clerks are nearly all foreigners. If our merchants would provide for sample warehouses at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Tientsin, and send good, live, and responsible Americans to manage the same, they would be astonished at the increase in their exports. The Germans are preparing to adopt this method, and, unless checkmated, will make sad inroads on the trade we now have. They are also getting ready to publish a paper in the Chinese language especially to advertise their products.

Again, our manufactured goods are being constantly counterfeited. Fairbanks's scales, Columbia bicycles, and many other standard articles are made in Japan and shipped here for half the price of the genuine article. They are equal to our products in name only. A graphophone is made in Germany and sold here for the genuine Edison. It is,

indeed, a very poor imitation.

The number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared under each flag for the year ended December 31, 1897, is to be found in the following table:

#### ENTERED.

		With cargo.		In ballast.		Total.	
Flag.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	
STEAMERS.							
British	274	276, 240	12	5, 885	286	282, 125	
German Swedish and Norwegian	41	5, 698 37, 895	5	8, 562 4, 745	12 47	9, <b>26</b> 0 <b>42, 64</b> 0	
Austrian	1 1	1,496			i	1, 496	
Japanese	40 284	32, 538 268, 720	2 46	1,742 16, 169	42 330	34, 275 284, 889	
Total	647	622, 582	71	82, 103	718	654, 685	
10001							
BAILING VESSELS.							
British	9	4, 818	3	1,051		5, 269	
American		3, 683				3, 683	
Total	14	8, 001	8	1,051	17	9, 052	
Grand total	661	630, 588	74	83, 154	735	663, 737	

#### CLEARED.

STRAMERS.		i		]		i	
British	229	226,		54	55, 374	283	282, 063
German		5,	484	5	3, 826	12	9, 260
Swedish and Norwegian	39	35,	956	8	6, 684	47	42, 640
Austrian				1	1,496	1	1, 490
Japanese	10		832	82	24, 943	42	34, 275
Chinese	274	230,	218	56	54, 676	330	284, 880
Total	559	507,	623	156	146, 999	715	654, 625
SAILING VESSELS.							
British	5	2.	786	5	1, 835	10	4, 621
American				5	3, 683	5	4, <b>62</b> 1 <b>3, 6</b> 87
Total	5	2,	786	10	5, 518	15	8, 304
Grand total	564	510.	400	166	152, 517	730	662, 926

JAMES W. RAGSDALE, Consul.

TIENTSIN, July 19, 1898.

# DECLARED EXPORTS—CHINA

Value of exports declared for the United States at the seven consular offices in China during the four quarters of the year ended June 30, 1898.

	1					
Article.	Sept. 20.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.	
AMOY.						
Bulbs	<b>\$7,680.11</b>				\$7, 680. 1	
Cigars and cheroots Curios			\$46.00		46.00	
Personal effects		<b>\$25.02</b>			25.0	
Tea (Amov Oolong)		182.38	697. 50 20, 706. 38		697. 5 20, 888. 7	
Tea (Amov and Formosa Oo-		1	20, 100.00		20,000. 1	
Tea (Amoy Oolong)	2, 452. 31	. <b></b>	3, 624, 38		6, 076. 6	
Tea (Formosa Oolong)	1, 285, 858. 97	644, 761. 71	540, 681. 80	<b>\$370, 515. 42</b>	2, 841, 312. 9	
Total					2, 876, 646. 9	
CHEFOO.						
Pongees		396.83	820.78		717. 5	
Silk, brownStraw braid	22, 110. 67	2, 831. 81	5, 620. 67	17, 194. 49	47, 757. 6	
Straw braid	23, 778. 35	28, 835. 04	26, 002. 81	33, 758. 41	112, 374. 6	
Total	45, 889. 02	32, 063. 68	31, 944. 21	50, 952. 90	160, 849. 83	
FUCHAU.						
Tea	500, 052. 71	116, 601. 48	37, 506. 07	28, 088. 62	682, 248. 8	
Personal effects	862, 95			1, 616. 47	2, 479. 4	
Curios		24. 34			24. 3	
Total					684, 752. 6	
HANKAU.						
Antimony ore	84. 03		2, 918. 00	5, 053, 19	8, 056, 2	
Old clothing	105.00		l		105, 0	
Tea				211, 405. 48	247, 811. 8	
Gallnuts		•••••	2, 411. 62	2, 415. 63	4, 827. 2	
Cow hides			11, 928. 49	8, 534. 96 4, 207. 06	20, 463. 41 4, 207. 0	
				4, 201.00	<b>3</b> , 201. 0	
Total	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				265, 470. 8	
TIENTSIN.						
Fars		849.90	l		849. 9	
Bristles	35, 079. 92	21, 828. 35		41, 624. 93	98, 538, 20	
Curios, embroideries, etc	440.55	317. 33		1, 935. 03	2, 692. 9	
Feathers and down	3, 461. 76				8, 461. 70	
Hides Horse hair and manes	468. 82 1, 360. 27	178. 90	458.08	1, 682. 24 1, 298. 14	2, 324. 9	
Sheeps' intestines	1,377.49	5, 024. 51	200.00	867.42	3, 116. 49 7, 269. 49	
Personal effects	208. 50	3, 000, 67	1	0042	8, 209, 17	
Miscellaneous	1, 095. 37	138. 32	1, 687. 94	272.04	3, 193. 6	
Goatskin rugs	18, 379. 00	45, 518. 39	35, 625. 61	41, 161. 46	135, 679. 40	
Goatskins, tanned and un- tanned	5, 971. 35	EE 007 40	19 700 01	20 407 00	107 107 1	
Sheepskins	5, 971. 85 5, 529. 21	55, 907. 60 3, 505. 72	12, 788. 91	32, 497. 32	107, 165. 18 9, 034, 93	
Tiger and leopard skins	795. 08	0,000.72		1, 410. 20	2, 205. 2	
Straw braid	35, 191. 94	71, 346. 38	8, 174, 51	48, 511, 87	163, 224, 2	
Sheeps' wool	213, 238, 53	1, 236, 865, 02	269, 362, 41	176, 826. 47	1, 896, 292, 43	

# HONGKONG.

A careful survey of economic conditions in Hongkong during the first half of the year 1898 reveals two facts: First, a general, permanent increase of trade; second, unusual activity in mercantile circles, owing to the great demands made on the local market by the large American squadron and army on this coast. While this second condition may be temporary and may carry with it corresponding depression in some lines, I predict that it will be of great permanent benefit to American exporters. Nothing that could have happened to this coast would be of so great a help in the introduction of American goods into these markets, as the presence of so large a body of American consumers in

our midst. Our forces of occupation have done more than conquer a country; they have made an impression on Asiatic markets that can never be effaced. When our fleet first arrived here (in February, 1898), there were a few sample cases of American tinned milk, fruits, meats, whisky, beer, etc., in the big English and German wholesale houses. The imports from America were made up almost wholly of California flour and American kerosene. To-day, every steamer and ship from America brings cargoes of American goods. While their ultimate destination is Manila, they are handled by European firms here and come before the public in such imposing quantities that first curiosity is aroused and demand follows. The great difficulty in the past has been to get the great body of Chinese consumers to sample our manufactures. Even if this were possible, the goods came over in small consignments and at prices which were prohibitive to all but those who could afford to pay for luxuries. With the influx of the Americans into Manila, American firms have found it to their advantage to send out men to study the needs of this climate. Already, one house has been established in Hongkong with a branch at Manila, which is meeting with gratifying success.

I am informed that there is a shipment of 45,000 bales of upland cotton from Texas on its way here, which has been purchased by a large Chinese firm and is laid down here as cheaply as the Indian cotton. The trouble with the introduction of cotton hitherto, has been that American producers have tried to place on the market the lowland cotton, which is too heavy a staple, besides being too expensive. Even our upland cotton is superior to the best Indian growth. The new cotton-spinning mill, regarding which I wrote on January 15, 1898, is nearing completion, and it is hoped will be in operation early in the year. It will create a new market for cotton in this colony. If our upland cotton can continue to compete with the Indian and Chinese growths, the demand will be almost unlimited, as Hongkong is the feeder for three of the richest provinces of southern China, with a population

of over 80,000,000 people.

A representative of a cotton-spinning works in Connecticut is expecting, in a few days, to receive a full line of samples which were made according to specifications sent from here. He told me that the managers had never understood this market before, and, now that they did, they would find no difficulty in introducing their goods. He has also solved a problem regarding which every consul in the East has been reporting for the last decade—that is, that it is impossible to obtain the same prices for the same quality of goods on the Asiatic coast that you do in America. Our merchants never seem to realize that Hongkong (the feeder of southern China) is an absolutely free port, and that goods manufactured in the United States come from a country in which a tariff prevails. If the American manufacturer wishes to compete in these markets, he must deduct from the price of his goods the extra amount he usually adds on account of this protective tariff. For instance, there might be a vast market on this coast for American gunpowder, if the manufacturer would make it a point to compete with the German article. At the request of Messrs. Lauts, Wegener & Co. (a leading German firm), I procured samples of gunpowder from the California Powder Works. After a careful examination, they wrote me as follows:

As we are importing this article in very large quantities from Germany, these samples were naturally of great interest to us; and we may say that the quality of the powder would do very well if it could be laid down here at no higher price

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>See Advance Sheets No. 59 (March 12); Consular Reports No. 211 (April, 1898).

than the German make. The prices before us, we are sorry to say, are too dear, according to our calculation. While we could buy the German powder at a price which would allow us to sell the same in this market at \$3.86 Mexican per keg of 20 pounds, we find that for the quality marked "A" we should want at least \$5.10 per keg of twenty pounds—a figure which is, of course, out of the question.

### CALCULATION.

1,000 kegs of powder, of 20 pounds, at \$2 gold per keg Free on board San Francisco, less 2 per cent	\$2,000.00 40.00
Freight at, say, 20s. per ton on 10 tons	1, 960. 00 50. 00
Landing       per cent       1         Telegrams and brokerage       do       1         Discount       do       2         Return to dealers       do       2         Interest       do       3         Commission       do       5	2, 010. 00
Totaldo14	281.40
At exchange (\$1 Mexican=45 cents United States), \$5.10 per keg	2, 291. 40

It would seem easy for any American powder company to figure as follows: "We have our plant, and have a market in America for all the powder we can turn out by working twelve hours a day. For this powder we are getting the equivalent in America of \$5.10 per keg of 20 pounds. Now, we find that by increasing our force and working the same machinery we can afford to turn out twice as much gunpowder, so that we can make a profit by selling the surplus at two-thirds the cost of the first output. In this way, we should be able to compete with German gunpowder in the Asiatic market."

A policy similar to this has introduced our plows and wagons into

Mexico and our sewing machines and bicycles into Asia.

Since the arrival of the American squadron, at least three brands of American beer have firmly established themselves here and one brand of whisky. Canned meats and fruits have also come to stay. Our bicycles are favorites; but as the opportunity of using them is restricted, the demand can never be great or worthy of serious competition. Within the last three months, the agent of an American sewing machine obtained an order for 1,200 machines from an English firm and at the same time an order for a considerable number of bicycles, which his company makes with the same plant that it uses for the sewing machines. There will be an increasing demand for cheap sewing machines among the Chinese, and energetic measures ought to be taken to control the market.

In my report on American butter and canned milk, published in Consular Reports, No. 211 (April, 1898), I pointed out how difficult it was to get the consumers of this market to sample our goods, and said:

People here pay \$1.30 Mexican (62 cents gold) a tin for English tinned asparagus, when the same firm (Lane, Crawford & Co.) sells the finest California tinned asparagus for 55 cents (26 cents gold), better goods in every way and one-third as cheap.

Since the publication of my report this firm writes me as follows:

American asparagus is selling steadily. \* \* \* As to quality, we should put the American tinned article on a par with the English and French, although it is, of course, cheaper than either. \* \* \* You are right in saying that Danish butter

is the most popular here; it is the best commercially—that is, regarding both quality and price—and we have tried all sources of supply, including America and Australia.

The trade with the Chinese is a peculiar one, requiring much patience, tact, and perseverance. Generally speaking, the class of goods most in demand is of a cheap, flashy nature, commonly known as Birmingham wares, and those of a kindred class, "made in Germany," in imitation. The Germans are the sole importers of the latter, and their small commissions and methods of doing business enable them to compete keenly with the former. The method of carrying on business is peculiar to the East. Credit of from three to four months is usually given, but it is worthy of note that its observance is oftenest respected in the breach. In consequence of keen competition, the agreed term is often disregarded, the Chinaman taking delivery and paying for his goods in installments to suit his convenience. spite of this, fresh sales are successively made with him on same terms, until this style of trading has now become generally established. trade-mark, or "chop," after it has secured popularity, is of far more importance than the quality of the article itself. A marketable article bearing anything but a favored chop will often prove unsalable, almost at any price, and the Chinese not unfrequently use this as a pretext for depressing the market and refusing to take delivery of orders when the slightest shade or shadow of a difference either in size, color, or design of a chop can be detected. All running accounts between natives are supposed to be settled by Chinese New Year, and any failures in this respect affect the credit of the defaulter. The Chinese are most energetic collectors of all sums due them by Europeans before the above date, while outstanding contracts on their part, or deliveries not taken, are indifferently allowed to stand over, with promises for early settlement. German houses grant these facilities, and others are obliged to accept the terms of the Chinese in order to retain their patronage, and perhaps secure a share of new business during the incoming year. Chinaman is most stolid and indifferent, and reveals little or no facial emotion over either a profit or a loss. He seldom admits a profit from anything purchased of a seller, and in cases where his prospective profit was to have been 40 per cent, and he only realized half of it, he will lament, and if pressed, declare that he actually sustained a loss of 20 per cent.

In the sale of tinned milk to Chinese (whether it be a purchase made locally or the acceptance of his order), his coolies are allowed to open every case, remove the wrappers, carefully inspect each tin, reject all those bearing the slightest defacement, spot, or blemish to label, and replenish the short cases with acceptable tins. The rejected ones they decline to take, except at greatly reduced prices, and often refuse to take them at all, but buy them later in the auction room at their own prices, where the dealers combine and determine the selling price. I do not know of such combinations existing anywhere else. This system of picking over and selecting the fittest is generally allowed, and the sale of watches, clocks, umbrellas, shoes, and in fact of almost everything, is not exempt from this pernicious system, which the merchants seem compelled to tolerate, in their anxiety to do business. In fact, one rash enough to hold out for reform would have to at once put up the shutters.

The above is cited as an inseparable condition of commercial relations with Chinese, and will no doubt excite the curiosity of our trades

people. We know that trades unions throughout the United States are powerful and influential, but they listen to argument. Not so in China; in no country do these unions, or guilds, as they are called, exert a more autocratic sway. Each branch of trade or occupation is represented by a guild, supported by contributions or taxes from its votaries. These guilds have no recognized head or place of meeting, their fiat being circulated unostentatiously by word of mouth; each one passing on the decree without comment or criticism, until, as if by magic, all of its members are found adhering unquestioningly to its dictum. As showing what close concerns they are, it may be mentioned that in cases where their influence has proved subversive of order and good government, the colonial government, with its staff of police and detectives, has never been able to point to their chiefs or to find their body in council. As before mentioned, a refusal to comply with the customary conditions of trade would call forth their action, the result of which would be a complete taboo of the obstructionist.

It must be borne in mind, however, if one accepts their methods of doing business and grants long credits, that, generally speaking, the Chinese merchant is reliable and trustworthy, large transactions being often successfully financed with nothing stronger as a bond than his word or a book record of the facts, written and retained by the prin-

cipal.

These facts about the Chinese should be borne in mind by American merchants who contemplate trading, not only in China, but in the Philippines, as in the latter place the Chinese are not only doing im-

portant business, but are controlling factors.

There is necessarily very great interest felt in the Philippine Islands, as the large English firms in business there have offices here, and the bulk of the transshipment cargo from all European countries save Spain goes through Hongkong. In the year 1897, 113 ships entered this port from the Philippine Islands (tonnage, 138,000 tons), carrying 106,431 tons. As a comparison, 151 ships entered the same year from Great Britain (tonnage 351,178), carrying 179,087 tons of cargo and 429,609 tons in transit. The ships clearing at this port for the Philippines were 109 (tonnage, 111,487), carrying 42,065 tons of cargo and 16,691 tons of bunker coal. During the same period, 109 ships cleared for the United States (tonnage, 224,945) with 173,020 tons of export cargo. Lamke & Rogge, brokers, in their freight circular dated October 15, say:

Philippine business has been transacted, notwithstanding all the difficulties that were stated to have arisen, and a number of boats has been taken up on time-charter terms at fairly good rates.

The "difficulties" referred to are principally the heavy tariff duties, which make it impossible to sell a certain class of goods in Manila at present. As an example, might be mentioned the return from Manila of 1,400 dozen bottles of aerated waters, in consequence of the duty being prohibitive. However, it is expected that these difficulties will soon adjust themselves. At date of writing, there is a demand for sailing vessels for American ports. There are eight sailing vessels in port at this moment, and cargo for New York is accumulating rapidly.

Regarding our principal imports from America—kerosene oil and flour—there is a steady demand. During the two weeks ended September 27, Shewan, Tomes & Co. report the arrival from the Pacific coast of seven steamers, carrying 527,132 sacks of flour, at a selling

price varying from \$1.40 to \$2.35 Mexican per sack.

For the half year ended September 30, 1898, the exports from this colony to the United States, as invoiced in this consulate, amounted to \$4,843,016 Mexican. In comparison, the exports to Manila between the dates August 18 and September 30, as recorded in this consulate, amounted to the magnificent total of \$1,222,968. To arrive at a true conception of the vast volume of imports that poured into Manila during the forty-two days cited, it would be necessary to multiply this by two, to cover the value of the transit cargoes that were not invoiced in this office.

In the harbor-master's report for the year 1897, the total tonnage entering and clearing from this port amounted to 15,938,174 tons. There were 38,713 arrivals, of a tonnage of 7,968,606 tons. Of this number, 4,618 were steamers, 356 sailing vessels, and 28,989 junks.

The following imports of the colony are of interest to the United

States:

Flourtons	85, 904
Flour	30, 581
Hempdo	43, 360
Kerosene:	-
In bulkdo	47, 782
In casescases.	1, 689, 688
Leadtons	5, 496
Sugardo	211, 777
Timberdo	64, 862

All of these items show an increase over the year 1896. During the year 1897, 48 American vessels entered this port with cargoes and 66 in ballast, while 102 American vessels cleared with cargoes and 10 in ballast.

It can readily be understood how difficult it is to cover the entire subject of imports and exports of this colony, when the fact that this is a free port, without a custom-house, is taken into consideration. The prosperity of the colony is rather reflected in the local newspapers and the "market letters" and "share reports" published by local firms. It is an interesting fact that, on account of its geographical position, the colony of Hongkong benefits commercially by political upheavals of any nature that occur on the entire Asiatic coast. If a rebellion breaks out in southern China, both the rebels and the Government come to Hongkong for their munitions of war, and, although the colonial government has for the past year forbidden the export of arms, thousands of Mauser rifles have found their way into the rebellious districts. numerous rebellions in the Philippine Islands that have occurred in previous years have made big demands upon this market for the sinews of war. Our fleet, it is estimated, left in Hongkong over \$2,000,000 gold during the war.

The price of silver has not varied greatly during the past two years,

its extremes ranging between 46 and 48 cents.

To endeavor to cover the entire commercial question in Hongkong would entail a report on southern China, the Philippine Islands, Formosa, and all adjacent territory, and involve interests so vast and varied that the impossibility of complying is apparent.

ROUNSEVELLE WILDMAN, Consul-General.

Hongkong, October 20, 1898.

# DECLARED EXPORTS, HONGKONG.

Value of the exports declared for the United States at Hongkong during the year ended June 30, 1898.

Article.					
	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.
Anisced oil	\$13,510	<b>\$6,430</b>	\$3,905	\$6, 735	<b>\$30,58</b>
Bristles	3, 395	5, 320	2, 325	3, 885	14, 92
Camphor	22, 890				22, 39
Cassin	33, 810	15, 330	11, 715	21, 925	82, 78
Cassin oil	18, 360	4, 360	4,780	15, 420	43, 92
Chinaware	2,810	2, 240	7,080	9, 645	21, 77
Clothing, Chinese	19, 445	18, 620	16, 540	26, 575	81, 18
Firecrackers	3, 635	5, 480	9, 020	9,580	27, 71
Flour	4, 630	8, 330	8, 560	10, 905	27, 42
Matting	4, 380	28, 680	16, 270	7, 895	57, 22
Oil, peanut	14, 665	40, 330	38, 035	44, 620	137, 650
Paper	3, 205	2, 890	3, 570	5, 675	15, 34
Preserves	5, 390	4, 610	5, 550	4, 040	19, 59
Provisions, Chinese	38, 270	72, 360	58, 960	41, 660	211, 25
Rattan and ware	3, 725	4, 280	4, 055	16, 510	28, 57
Rice	19, 135	104, 340	293, 965	108, 700	621, 14
Sauce	8, 655	6, 430	8, 635	9, 205	27, 92
Shoes	7, 145	11, 380	4, 360	6, 530	29, 41
Silk piece goods	7, 930	3, 020	8, 390	35, 550	54, 89
Sugar, refined	86, 680	54, 680	60, 860	88, 545	290, 76
Tea	11, 250	15, 370	16, 500	26, 285	69, 40
Tobacco	7, 005	4, 870	6, 460	16, 415	34, 75
Wine	2, 290	8, 360	8, 565	2, 765	16, 98
Wood and woodenware	8, 180	2, 120	4, 140	9, 765	19, 15
Sundries	29, 735	23, 010	15, 790	18, 605	87, 140
Total.	369, 575	442, 840	718, 030	542, 435	2, 072, 88

# DUTCH INDIA.

There has not been much change in general trade since my report of last year, although what there has been was on the whole in the line of improvement.

Sugar, the staple industry of Java, is in a better condition, and planters are feeling much encouraged. The Spanish-American war has been of benefit by entirely stopping the shipments of sugar from Cuba and the Philippines. The increase in price would have been still more marked, had it not been for the great increase in production of beet sugar both in Europe and America. The Brussels conference for discussing the abolition of sugar bounties caused planters to hold for higher prices, but the abortive ending of the said conference, due to the obstinacy of France and Russia, forced them to abandon hope. There was, however, no break in prices.

The shipments of sugar to the United States in 1897 were 47,707,221 kilograms (105,177,339 pounds) as against 109,753,886 kilograms (241,963,417 pounds) in 1896.

These figures are really not large enough, as many cargoes are shipped to Port Said for orders, which eventually find their way to the United States.

In 1898, the planters have done much better, as the Government at the beginning of this year repealed the export duty on sugar (see Consular Reports, No. 211, April, 1898, p. 530). It has been calculated that for the year ending October 15, 1898, the world's production was 145,000 tons less than the year before. All of which is of some slight comfort to planters, and they very much need comfort.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>In reply to circular of August 5, 1898.

<sup>2</sup>Also Advance Sheets, No. 45, February 24, 1898.

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But if there have been a few alleviations of the misery of the sugar planters, the same can not be said of the coffee planters. They are, in truth, in a wretched condition, and in their case, the fault is laid at the door of Brazilian coffee, which has lately so declined in price as to ruin the market in America and in Europe for Java and other finer coffees. The Government still cultivates coffee, but owing to attempts to cut down expenses and diseases of the plant, the word "Government coffee" does not carry the same prestige in regard to quality as formerly.

To add insult to injury, there was actually some Brazilian coffee imported this year in competition with local coffee. Fortunately, the experiment was a failure, but if prices go much lower, no one can feel

sure that it will not be tried again.

Liberian coffee is grown very considerably, but it is a distinctly coarser grade and will never attain the popularity of real Java coffee.

It must be admitted that the planters are responsible for much of their present distress. The storm has been brewing for many years, but instead of taking warning and cutting down expenses, accumulating reserves, and generally preparing for possible hard times, they went on in their old scale of magnificence, and paid big salaries and big dividends as if both must last forever. The consequence is that they are caught unprepared and there is much distress. Many estates are being offered for sale at a sacrifice, and planters of long standing and experience are turning their attention to other things. They try to hope for better times, but with the increased exploration of Africa and South America and consequent opening up of new coffee land, I fail to see how anything short of a sudden and total annihilation of Brazil can help them.

The exports of Java coffee to the United States for 1897 were 5,065,547 kilograms (11,167,515 pounds) as against 4,414,866 kilograms (9,733,014 pounds) in 1896. As in the case of sugar, the real figures are larger,

as much coffee is shipped to Port Said for orders.

Tea is doing very well, but none was imported into the United States

last year.

Quinine and cinchona bark are very prosperous, and from time to time, shipments are made to the United States direct. (See my report on quinine, Advance Sheets Consular Reports, No. 204, August 27, 1898.¹) Up to date during this year, there have been shipped direct to America 88,100 ounces of sulphate of quinine.

I want to reiterate and emphasize what I said in my report above referred to, as to the great advantage it would be to the American trade to import their quinine direct from here, instead of having to pay the fancy prices of the European trust, as they now do. Java is trying to break the trust and should be encouraged, especially as success is

probable if not already assured.

For the last few years there has been a shortage in the world's production of quinine, and the deficit has been supplied from old stocks. When these stocks are used up, as they soon will be, there will be a crisis in the quinine market. Java will then control the world, as it produces already three-fourths of the entire output of cinchona bark. The Government cultivates the bark to some extent, and last year, made \$38,500 from the enterprise. It is hoped and believed that private enterprise will take hold of the industry more than ever, especially now that coffee has ceased to pay. Much of the coffee land is perfectly suitable for cinchona.

<sup>&#</sup>x27;Also Consular Reports, No. 217, October, 1898.

#### PETROLEUM.

I have reported several times in detail concerning the petroleum

situation here, and therefore will give but a brief résumé.

The situation, from the point of view of the Sumatra oil wells, is very disquieting. Improvident management, lack of capital, and declining oil supply are worrying the stockholders of the Dutch companies, and no one is willing to resort to the only remedy—the introduction of American capital, enterprise, and skill.

The history of Sumatra petroleum is almost word for word the same

as that of Java coffee.

When oil was first found, companies were hastily formed, one or two Americans hired to show them how to work, and an extraordinary period of high salaries, high dividends, and high talk set in. The dividends in some cases were considerably over 100 per cent, and every cent of profit was at once paid out to stockholders, without an idea of

forming a reserve for the future boring of new wells.

Now that the old wells are beginning to give out, there is no money to bore new wells and the companies, notably the "Mocara Enim" (see my report, Consular Reports, No. 214, July, 1898, p. 380), are threatened with forfeiture of their concessions if they borrow foreign capital or employ foreign help, and that in spite of the fact that no others but Americans are capable of doing the necessary work. The Government is watching the Dutch companies being slowly ruined, sooner than abandon what it considers its patriotic policy.

How long this will last remains to be seen, but there is much influence and capital on the side of the oil companies, and it looks as if their arguments must eventually have some effect on the Government.

In any case, I think it is safe to say that we shall see American capital in Sumatra and Borneo very soon, and a new era of prosperity and progress will open for Dutch India.

There is undoubtedly a large extent of unexplored oil land in Sumatra, Borneo, and Java, and in progressive and enlightened hands, the results

would be remarkable.

The importation of American oil for 1897 was 68,063,305 liters (17,968,713 gallons), as against 61,721,213 liters (16,294,400 gallons) in 1896.

The importation of Russian oil for 1897 was 24,310,926 liters (6,418,084 gallons) as against 25,136,787 liters (6,636,112 gallons) for 1896, showing an increase of 6,342,092 liters (1,674,313 gallons) for the American oil, and a decrease of 825,861 liters (218,028 gallons) for Russian oil. There was exported in 1897 a total of 163,529,196 liters (43,171,708 gallons) of Netherlands-India petroleum (practically all from Sumatra) as against 48,712,638 liters (12,860,136 gallons) in 1896, an increase for the year of 114,816,558 liters (30,311,572 gallons). It is pretty well understood that this year will show a great falling off in the exportation of Sumatra oil, owing to the giving out of many of the wells.

The Standard Oil Company is still struggling for the supremacy of the oil market in the East, and is reported to have been doing business at a loss, in order to control the prices by breaking down opposition. Hitherto their efforts have been looked upon as hopeless, but if the wells in Sumatra continue to give out, and the Dutch Government insists on its present policy, the success of the Standard Oil Company is certain, as the Russian oil will soon cease to be a factor. I am watching the situation very closely, and shall report from time to time as new developments arise, as I have done in the past.

#### MINING.

For the last twelve months, the great excitement here has been the boom in mining shares, which was at its height last Christmas, and which, while it lasted, caused a large amount of money to change hands.

It started by a few discoveries of gold in Celebes, at or near a town called Gorontalo, on the north coast of that island. Without stopping to inquire about the nature of the country and the conditions that would have to be faced, everyone joined in a general rush for concessions, and when these were obtained, formed companies and sold stock in Batavia and Amsterdam at enormous premiums. Such proportions did the craze attain that I know actually of cases where stock of new companies was selling at a big premium before the concession had been obtained, or the ground properly prospected. Every young

clerk and small employee was dabbling in mining shares.

Finally, it occurred to some one that it might be a good idea to wait and see if there really was any gold in Celebes, and at once the bubble burst, causing great losses. Shares that were selling at hundreds of dollars premium are now almost given away. But it must not be inferred that there is no gold in Celebes, or that large profits may not be made eventually. There undoubtedly is great mineral wealth, but whether it can be extracted with profit is another question. The difficulties to contend with are enormous. The country is the wildest kind of forest and jungle, the clearing of which is terribly expensive. The climate is deadly, all supplies have to be transported from a great distance, and labor is almost impossible to obtain. So it is pretty certain that many of the smaller companies will never get enough money even to break ground. Many companies have not as yet even prospected. Still, the Dutch pretend to be hopeful and claim they will conquer all difficulties.

There are a few American engineers there, under six months' contracts, at large salaries, but it is doubted whether foreigners will be permitted much longer.

By way of encouraging (?) these unfortunate ventures, the Government is now going to impose heavy taxes, which in the event of any of the companies clearing profits, will absorb them completely.

# IMPORTS.

The year 1897 can not be said to be very encouraging for American trade. True, there is a gain in imports of \$228,581 over 1896, but in a large colony like this, that is not much to boast of. While trade here has certain drawbacks, there is a good, steady market for many lines of goods, and Americans are not as enterprising as they should be.

I do not see nearly as many American traveling representatives here as I would like. I want to emphasize the fact that when they do come,

they are invariably successful.

I must repeat the uselessness of sending circulars and catalogues in English, and writing futile letters to me asking me to hand them to reliable firms. People here are very conservative, and it is hard to make them buy a new line of goods in any case; it certainly can not be done by a letter and catalogue. If individual firms can not afford to send a man to make arrangements for business, I would suggest that a number of firms representing different kinds of business combine and

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send someone. I am positive, and many here are of my opinion, that

an American showroom would pay handsomely.

I think that there is a good market here for all kinds of canned goods; there has been a gratifying increase in their importation, but there is room for improvement. Machinery should do much better; with the petroleum and mining companies ordering new material all the time, there is a great chance for our machinery. I have done my best to introduce it to one or two of the large companies, but the results are not what they should be, and cheap German machinery is finding a market.

The imports of resin have increased; also of steel rails and materials

for electric railroads and telephones.

In cotton goods, it is a lamentable fact that the imports for 1897 were nil; this in spite of the fact that this is one of the greatest piece-goods markets in the East, and considered one of the best fields for Manchester goods. Where is that proud boast that Fall River mills can undersell the world? Why do we see them shutting down on account of overproduction, when here is a market open to them? The competition would undoubtedly be keen at first, but I am convinced that if Manchester firms can make fortunes here, the same could be done by our people, with care and shrewd business methods. In any case, it would seem worth while to make the attempt.

Importations of American flour, which at one time were quite encouraging, fell off lamentably during 1897, but I understand that this year things are looking better, and that a certain amount is coming in via Hongkong. There is no reason in the world why our flour can not compete with the Hungarian and Australian products, which are no better, if as good, and no cheaper. The only thing is that great care must be taken in shipping to this climate, as the flour turns sour very quickly. In fact, with the greatest precautions, bread in Java is

sour stuff at best.

Our carriages and bicycles should find a steady sale here. A few come in from time to time, but nothing like to the extent they should. The roads here are excellent, and our American buggy would be an ideal vehicle. I have not seen more than two in Batavia, though I understand there are more at the other end of the island, imported by the Lidgerwood Manufacturing Company (an American house) at Scerabaya.

At present, the carriages here are Austrian and German, very heavy and clumsily made, and not always cheap. They do not compare with ours in quality, lightness, or finish, and I feel sure we could undersell

them.

I have recently reported in regard to bicycles, and I will only repeat that there is a good, steady market for a good, medium-grade wheel. One American bicycle concern sent a man here to make arrangements for handling the agency. He had great success, and sold several hundred bicycles before he left Java. He also succeeded in making advantageous financial arrangements, which is the most essential thing here, and which can not be done as satisfactorily by correspondence.

The roads here are good, and in spite of the climate, bicycling is very popular. It is becoming especially so among the Chinese, and among this class, I think, is the greatest hope of a good market for American vheels. But because they happen to be catering to Chinamen, it must not be inferred by our manufacturers that they can palm off any old thing. There are no people more liberal in some ways than

Advance Sheets, No. 253, October 21; Consular Reports, No. 219, December, 1898.

the Chinese, but they must have their money's worth, and are keen to detect any flaw in the quality of an article. They are already inclined to prefer American wheels to English wheels, on account of their light-

ness and superior finish.

There are, I regret to say, some poor American wheels here, which for a time gave our bicycles a bad name; but lately, some of better quality have arrived, and I am in hopes that American wheels will soon supersede the English. There are a lot of wretched German wheels here which find a good sale among the poorer Chinese and half-castes, but as the people have more experience in bicycling, they will learn that cheap wheels do not pay in the long run, especially where it is hard to have them well repaired; this is impossible upcountry.

#### CLOCKS AND WATCHES.

A much better business might be done here in clocks and watches, which should be of a cheap grade, as the market for expensive jewelry is very small. Cheap Waltham and Waterbury watches would have a great success here if properly handled, especially among the Chinese, Arabs, and natives.

#### LIQUORS.

American whisky it is almost useless to send, as no one likes it, the Scotch whisky, in spite of its smoky taste, being preferred.

There is one German firm which imports some rye whisky for the

benefit of the few Americans, but it is not sold to anyone else.

American bottled beer ought to sell well, as the beer sold here is infamous. I have seen some of our beer, but it is not pushed vigorously enough to make it known. Those here who have tasted it like it very much.

There is one firm that has been importing considerable California wine, not, I believe, with very marked success, but this is due to lack of enterprise in pushing and advertising the goods rather than to any other reason. I have tasted the wine, and find it very good; far better and also cheaper than most of the very inferior French claret imported. I think as it comes to be known by the people here, who are incredibly slow and conservative, it will increase in popularity.

#### BAILWAYS.

Another line in which Americans have been very backward is construction work. There have been lately many miles of tramway and electric railroads built and many more projected, and it seems strange that all the contracts should be held by Germans and Dutchmen. There is an electric railroad being built in Batavia, much of the material for which is American, but the contract is in the hands of Dutchmen, and the rails are German. Several more electric railroads will soon be authorized, and it seems to me that American capital ought to be here bidding on the contracts. They would build far quicker than any of the Dutch companies, and in that respect alone, would give satisfaction.

In a general way, I think I have shown that there are many opportunities for American trade which have been hitherto neglected, but which, if followed up intelligently, would yield very satisfactory results.

#### TRANSPORTATION.

Shipping facilities are good, the best and cheapest being via Liver-pool or London, thence direct to Batavia.

I do not recommend shipping via Holland or Singapore, as it is apt to be considerably more expensive on account of the cost of transshipment at those places.

From San Francisco, shipments are made to Hongkong, thence to

Batavia or Serabaya.

The time of transit for goods between New York and Batavia, allow-

ing liberally for transshipment, is about two months.

The best freight line from Liverpool is the Ocean Steamship Company (Blue Funnel Line); from London, the Queensland Royal Mail.

## BANKS, CURRENCY, ETC.

There are numerous banks, both Dutch and English, all of which buy and sell exchange on London and New York at reasonable rates.

There are also many reputable and well-established firms here of every nationality, who are thoroughly to be relied on for business correspondence, although their methods are slow and not at all up to date

from the American standpoint.

The main drawback to trade is the long credits, which are customary; but if a certain line of goods once becomes really popular, and the people must have it, that difficulty can often be very considerably obviated. I know of two instances where American firms, by making a little effort, succeeded in making very satisfactory financial arrangements, and, in any case, they should always try what they can do before condemning this place as impossible to do business with.

European houses make large fortunes here, and there is no reason

why Americans should not.

The currency of Netherlands-India is still the guilder, as in Holland, par value \$0.402 in our gold. It is divided into 100 cents (Dutch). The standard is the single gold one, as in Holland, and with the exception of Japan, this is the only gold-standard country east of Suez, all the others being on a silver basis. No Dutch gold is actually seen in circulation, as all the currency over 2½ guilders is in notes of the Bank of Java, which is the national bank of issue for Netherlands-India; but gold will always be paid out on demand at the bank, in exchange for its notes.

The fractional currency is the same as in Holland down, to and including the half-guilder pieces; below that, the coins are minted especially for Netherlands India, the inscriptions on the face being in Dutch and

on the back in Malay.

On account of the low price of silver, the dollar and guilder are only worth intrinsically half their face value, and hence counterfeiting is carried on to a great extent. The culprits are all Chinamen, who have their headquarters in Singapore. Of late, the custom has possibly been a little less prevalent, but it is still a cause of great loss to the colony. Recently, some of the counterfeit coin has been shipped to Holland.

The chief remedy advocated is to suppress the silver dollars and guilders and replace them by paper, thus leaving only the small fractional currency, which it is worth no one's while to counterfeit. Something must be done soon, as serious losses will result, not only here but

in Holland.

The average rates of exchange are: Holland, about par; England, 12 florins to the pound; France, 210 francs to the 100 guilders; Germany, 59 guilders to the 100 marks; Austria, 99 florins to the 100 guilders; United States, 2.45 guilders to the dollar, gold; Singapore, Hongkong, and Amoy, 1.19 guilders to the Mexican dollar.

#### TARIFF, ETC.

There are no changes in customs or tariff laws or regulations since the reports I sent last year, with the exception of the export duty on sugar having been repealed.

No special marks are needed on goods.

## HARBOR FACILITIES, TAXES, ETC.

Harbor facilities are good, the harbor for Batavia being at Tanjong Priok, 10 miles from here, where ships come right up alongside the wharf.

Docks and warehouses are excellent.

I inclose a statement of shipping for 1897 and 1898, compiled by J. Daendels & Co.

There are no passport regulations here, but everyone coming has to report to the authorities and secure a permit (cost 60 cents) to sojourn or travel in Netherlands-India. It is a mere formality, and never refused.

Commercial travelers are not hindered or taxed in any way, but after a six months' stay, they are liable to military duty in the militia, as everyone else.

Coasting trade and trade between ports here and in Holland is only allowed to ships flying the Dutch flag. The regulations are, in fact, very similar to our own coastwise shipping laws; otherwise there is no discrimination against foreign ships.

#### POSTAL RATES.

The postal rates are: Domestic: Letters, 10 cents Dutch (4 cents) for 15 grams (one-half ounce); papers and books, 2 cents (0.8 cent) for 50 grams (12 ounces). Foreign: Letters, 25 cents (10 cents) for 15 grams (one-half ounce); papers and books, 5 cents (2 cents) for 50 grams (13 ounces).
To the Straits Settlements, 121 cents Dutch (5 cents) for 15 grams

(one-half ounce) for letters).

To Holland, letters, 15 cents (6 cents) for 15 grams. For newspa-

pers, same as foreign.

The Postal Savings Bank, which was started July 1 of this year, and concerning which I reported September 8,1 has been a great success. I have before me the result of the second and third months' operations, and the increase is very marked.

At present, the natives do not use it as much as the half-castes and poorer Europeans, but they are gradually acquiring confidence in it,

and will in time represent the majority of depositors.

#### FINANCES.

The finances of the colony can hardly be said to be in a flourishing condition. The budget of the year shows a deficit of \$13,000,000 guilders

**(\$5,226,000**).

To meet this, it is proposed to increase the excise duty on petroleum These excise duties are at present 80 cents (United States) per hectoliter (26.418 gallons), and 16 cents (United States) per 144 boxes, respectively. Additions to the import duty, if foreign, of 10 cents (United States) per hectoliter and 6 per cent ad valorem, respectively, are made.

Although the amount of the increase has not been decided on, the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See Advance Sheets, No. 268, November 8, Consular Reports, No. 219, December, 1898. Digitized by GOOSIC

very suggestion has aroused tremendous opposition, and numerous meetings by the various chambers of commerce in the colony have been held to protest. Inasmuch as there are no votes to be had here, the chances are the Government will ignore the protests, especially as the last attempt to float an Indian loan in Holland was a failure, and the money must be had somehow.

It is also proposed to levy import and export duties in Great-Atjeh on the north coast of Sumatra, and with these two measures, it is hoped the deficit will be bridged. This is, however, very doubtful, especially

if the numerous projected public works are to be carried out.

Railroad construction is proceeding slowly. The Eastern Railroad is being gradually extended along the north coast toward Cheribon, where it will connect with a steam tramway to Samarang and Joana. No one knows when it will be completed. A railroad is also being built westward to Bantam, Serang, and Aujer. It is nominally due to be finished next year, but if it is done two years from now, I shall be surprised.

In enumerating public works, I should also mention the new harbor and docks at Sourabaya. When they are built, Sourabaya will rival

Batavia as a harbor.

As has been the case for the past twenty-five years, the great source of expense which turns surpluses into deficits is the never-ending war in Sumatra. Exasperated by long-continued failure, the Governor-General of India determined last winter to make a master stroke, send as many troops there as possible, and give the various tribes no peace until they surrendered. With that object, an expedition of about 20,000 men, supported by numerous gunboats, disembarked at Pedir on the north coast of Sumatra. The plan was to chase the natives about from one place to another and make their country untenable. The chasing was done all right, but a native can live just as well in one reed hut as another, and when the troops dislodged them, they merely went somewhere else, keeping easily out of the way of the Dutch. After wandering around the country for six months, the Dutch are returning to Batavia. Much of the war was a farce, and I have been told that more than once, when the Dutch were on the verge of some success, mysterious orders came to retreat. There are so many large interests which are making profits out of the war and are desirous of having it continue, that care is taken never to quite complete anything begun, for fear of achieving undesired victory. This is perfectly well known and openly discussed in Batavia, so I am violating no confidence in repeating it.

The Governor-General is earnest and conscientious and sincerely desirous of finishing the war. It is he who insisted on this last expedition, but the army is lukewarm, seeing in it a perpetual chance for

promotion and extra pay.

Tonkheer C. H. A. von der Wijck is still Governor-General, for although his term expires this year, it has been decided to keep him another year, as he has made such a good record.

I inclose a list of American imports into Netherlands-India for 1896

and 1897; also a report from our agent at Macassar.

#### GENERAL.

There are at present three American business offices in Batavia and one in Sourabaya. All are doing very well.

There have only been five American ships off the coast in the last year, two of which were wrecked and another put in in distress. I regret to say that American ships are a byword here for getting wrecked.

Batavia has been unusually healthy this year, there having been very little cholera and not too much fever. Still, as a health resort, it is hardly to be recommended.

SIDNEY B. EVERETT, Consul.

BATAVIA, October 27, 1898.

# List of cotton goods sold in Java. [Duty, 6 per cent ad valorem.]

	Width.	Longth.	Value per piece in United States currency.
White and gray cottons:  Madapollams— Dutch, white, 4-4.  Dutch, white, 5-4.  Dutch, white, 5-4.  Calicose—	Inches. 25-26 32-33 38-40	Yards. 24–25 24–25 24–25	\$0.58 to \$0.69 .70 to .78 .80 to .88
Dutch, gray, 4-4.  Dutch, gray, 5-4.  Dutch, gray, 6-4.  Dutch, gray, 7-4.  English, gray, 5-4.  English, gray, 6-4.  Raglish, gray, 7-4.  Shirting—	23-24 84-35 42-44 49-51 84-35 88-39 48-49	24 24 24 24 24 24 24	.56 to .68 .80 to .92 1.10 .64 to .86 1.02 to 1.06
English, white, long folds.  Do  English, white, book folds.  English, gray  Do  Do  Do  Do  Do  Do  Do  Do  Do  D	33 36 31–38 27 31–32 36 39–40	40 40 20 24 24 24 24 24	1.50 to 2.30 2.16 to 2.60 .72 to .90 .92 to .96 .98 to 1.06 1.14 to 1.28 2.60
Dutch, gray Rnglish, gray American jeans Cambrics, No. 16 and 24:	211-26 211-23 24-27	31 31 30	1.08 to 1.28
Ordinary. Medium. Fine Blankets— Woolen, 8-4	40 40 41–42	14 14 14	.80 to .74 .80 to 1.04 1.16 to 1.32
Dyed and printed goods:  Printe—  White grounds  Batiste Steams Joans, prints, and drills.  Turkey red—  Dutch English Swiss	9-8 9-8 9-8 9-8 9-8	24 24 24 30 24 24 24 24	. 60 to . 66 . 72 to . 78 1. 40 to 1. 60 1. 50 to 1. 74 1. 60 to 1. 80
Turkey-red cloth—	24 28-29 24 28-29 24 28-29	24 24 24 24 24 24 24	.86 to .96
Mule twist— No. 24 Bombay No. 30 English No. 40 English No. 50 English Turkey-red twist—			51.00 64.00 to 65.00
No. 28 Dutch No. 28 English No. 28 German No. 28 Swiss No. 30 Bombay			24. 00 to 28. 00 20. 00 21. 00 to 31. 60
Orange twist, No. 40 Yellow twist, No. 40 Dark green twist, No. 40 Light green twist, No. 40			40, 60 to 47, 60 42, 60 43, 60 to 48, 60 45, 60

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[Letter from J. Daendels & Co., Batavia, January 1, 1899.]

The total register tonnage amounted to 555,718 tons, being 82,519 tons over the total tonnage loaded in 1897. This rather considerable increase was caused, for the

larger part, by an augmentation of the sugar production in Java.

In the first half year of 1898 it was rather difficult to find employment for sailing vessels, and afterwards less sailing vessels than in former years visited Java, in consequence whereof steamers have carried a larger part of the sugar crop than before, especially in the latter months of the year, when sailing vessels were relatively

The total sailing tonnage in 1898 amounts to 69,450 tons, against 95,516 tons in 1897, showing an augmentation of 26,066 tons.

The total steamers tonnage in 1898 has been 486,268 tons, against 377,683 tons in 1897, showing an increase of 108,585 tons. The greater part of this augmentation

has been loaded with sugar.

The better prospects as to rate of freight that were present at the beginning of 1898, generally speaking, have been fulfilled. Eighteen hundred and ninety-seven closed with figures of 27s. per ton by sailing vessel and 32s. 6d. per ton by steamer for sugar to Europe and United States. The crop was then at an end and nearly wholly shipped, and the first four months of the year were rather dull. A couple of sailing vessels then were obliged to fix at 21s. 3d. per ton, and the steamers' rate was reduced to nominal, 27s.; but when the new crop came into the market the rate went up for steamers to 32s. 6d. per ton and 35s. per ton, and for sailing vessels to 25s. and 27s. 6d. per ton. A small reaction then followed, so that in July and August no more than 31s. 3d. and 32s. 6d. by steamer and 26s. 3d. by sailing vessel was obtainable. In the latter part of August room became scarce and the rate of freight went up to 37s. 6d. by steamers and 30s. by sailing vessels. A couple of sailing vessels were fixed even at 32s. 6d. and at 35s. per ton. The year now has been closed with but little inquiry for room, the rates last paid having been about 32s. 6d. per ton by steamer and 28s. 9d. per ton by sailing vessel.

Prospects for the next sugar crop are very satisfactory, and there is no reason as

yet to expect lower freights, as in 1898.

The reglular liners to the mother country have found regularly good employment, notwithstanding the small coffee crop. The tonnage of this fleet is now increasing regularly, steamers of more capacity taking up the service. The tariff of these steamers remains nearly unaltered.

The Government's coffee crop was very small, but there was still a part of 1897's crop to be shipped. The steamers of the Nederland and Rotterdamsche Lloyd have

carried this cargo.

Private coffee to be shipped by sailing vessel to Holland was not offered. Some four or five small sailing vessels were fixed to load coffee at Batavia and at Padang for New York, at increasing rates, from 32s. 6d. to 40s. per ton. The actual rate for this business is 37s. 6d.

Other cargo by sailing vessel to Holland was very scarce. Only one vessel was laid on the berth, taking arrack at 45 florins per last, and filling up with light freight

at low rates.

Nearly no copra came forward for export, one small steamer was chartered from Padang at 36s. 3d. per ton of 20 hundredweight. Prospects for copra in 1899 are very

good, and it seems that supplies will soon be accumulating.
Shipments of teak timber took place only in small-parcels with the regular liners, whereas one ship was chartered with logs to Channel f. o., and one ship with sleepers to south Africa. It appears that the demand for sleepers in the latter direction is supplied, and has ceased.

Sugar shipments to China have again increased, the rate to Hongkong being gen-

erally about \$0.30 per picul. A few cargoes were shipped to Japan.

Shipments to Australia were very few, the rate rather low, 10s. per ton.

In consequence of the coal strike in England the importation of English coal was small. Australian coal was imported more freely, notwithstanding a rather higher rate of freight, that could maintain itself through the unsettled political conditions in the far East. However, Ombilien coals from Sumatra are making their way steadily to the different consumers and already supply a large part of the different

## Sailing vessels chartered in 1897 and 1898.

То		•	To	nnago.
			1897.	1898.
Holland			3, 10 4, 18	01 60, 617 569 9 3, 881 7 2, 447
	1	.897.	1	898.
Flag.	Number.	Registered tons.	Number.	Registered tons.
Dutch Knglish German Swedish Norwegian Italian	31 7 1	25, 797 48, 438 9, 081 1, 066 6, 282 4, 852	17 15 1 3 2 4	26, 057 22, 767 1, 518 4, 062 951 3, 302
Total	73	95, 516	51	69, 450

## Steamers chartered during the same period.

То	Ton	Tonnage.	
10	1897.	1898.	
Holland via Genoa Holland via Marseilles Holland and Liverpool. Holland direct Port Said for orders. A ustralis China. Calcutts Other destinations Total	50, 787 39, 472 29, 444 101, 374 15, 484 73, 435 3, 072 1, 728	63, 105 64, 975 44, 893 22, 173 160, 767 4, 333 101, 319	

	] 1	1897.	1	898.
Flag.	Number.	Registered tons.	Number.	Registered tons.
Dutch English German Norwegian Austrian	95 98 13 4 1	180, 178 172, 583 16, 913 6, 023 1, 991	96 137 20 6	196, 257 251, 956 26, 253 11, 541
Total	206	377, 683	260	486, 268

## SUMMARY.

Class.	Tonn	Tonnage.	
	1897.	1898.	
SallingSteamers	95, 516 377, 683	69, 450 486, 268	
Total	473, 199	555, 718	

Imports from the United States into Netherlands-India for the years 1896 and 1897.

Article.	Duty.	1896.	1897.
Ammunition	4 per cent ad valorem	\$41	
Beer	18 cents per liter	17	
Rarthen ware	4 per cent ad valorem		<b>\$</b> 6
Tin plate	Free	2,020	
Tinware	4 per cent ad valorem	634	640
Liquors	do		427
Drugs	do	173	1,733
Hams	10 per cent ad valorem	4	10
Salt fish	do	964	2, 568
Canned food	do	2, 160	6, 958
Machinery	6 per cent ad valorem	22, 277	9, 286
PerfumeGlass	do	7, 520	
Glass	10 per cent ad valorem	27	
Regin	Free	78, 560	139, 626
Lumber		288	200, 020
Woodwork	do	562	741
Iron and steel work	do	17,771	118, 752
Instruments	6 ner cent ad valorem	137	122
Copper ware		188	
Dry goods	do	338	850
Leather ware	do	42	126
		320	120
Woolen goods		20	
Flour		8, 933	30
Fortilizer	6 per cent ad valorem	41,000	
Petroleum		1, 234, 434	1, 361, 266
	80 cents per hectoliter ex- cise.		
Oil, miscellaneous	6 per cent ad valorem	1, 139	3, 568
Paper	10 per cent ad valorem		11
Carriages		1, 480	1,768
Cordage	Free	. <b></b>	1
Tobacco		82	l
Clocks and watches	do	107	250
Boats	do		135
Firearms		249	21
All other goods		27	1, 200
Total		1, 421, 514	1, 650, 095

N. B.—These duties are liable to sudden variation from time to time, according to the exigencies of the budget.

#### REPORT FROM MACASSAR.

The year can not be called satisfactory, the trade having had to struggle against too many obstacles. Above all, the failure of the rice crop kept down the disposition of the natives to buy, and caused a financial crisis among the Chinese buyers. Besides, the continually declining prices of coffee and gum copal checked the business in many districts.

In consequence of all these impediments, the import business remained about 25 per cent behind that of 1896, and the total value of all imports

was not more than \$2,000,000.

Macassar is a free port, and there are no duties. The imports consist principally of gray, bleached, colored, and printed cotton goods and gray and dyed yarns, chiefly from England, the Netherlands, and Switzerland. United States manufactures have not yet appeared in this market, though American manufacturers could certainly sell gray drills 22 by 31 yards as cheap as Holland, and gray T-cloths, gray shirtings, etc., at the same rates as England.

Business between Manchester and the firms in this archipelago is done, as a rule, through representatives in London, Amsterdam, and Hamburg, who are perfectly acquainted with all descriptions of Manchester goods, and always exactly informed of the slightest fluctuations of value. This is, of course, an immense advantage for English manufacturers over those in the United States who are not represented at

the aforesaid ports.

Macassar is of no importance for ironmongery, and there would be competition with German goods of inferior quality, which seem to satisfy the people. There is no sale at all for engines and machinery.

Coffee exports.—As to the quantity, the crop was rather good. There arrived from Celebes about 40,000 piculs (1 picul = 136 pounds) of Patioe (from Bouthain and Sindjai), Boongi, and Loohoo, and from Timor about 16,000 piculs, which was mostly sold to New York, while the Celebes

coffee was shipped to Amsterdam and Havre.

Gum copal.—Notwithstanding the fact that exports to Singapore, the Netherlands, and London reached about 4,800 tons, the final result was bad, in consequence of the perpetually falling prices, and American traders appear to have bought more largely in London and Amsterdam, where the auctions inflicted heavy losses to the consignors here.

Copra.—The dearth has proved prejudicial to the crop, and there arrived 4,200 tons, against 8,700 tons in 1896. Prices fluctuated between \$38.40 and \$48 a ton, with a decided upward tendency at the end of

the year, supplies generally going to Marseilles and Singapore.

Spices remained depressed all the year. For years, Macassar has ceased to be the center for spices, because the firms in the Moluccas thought to do better by shipping direct to Singapore and Holland. In consequence, there were only shipped from this port—

100	18.
Cloves	20
Mace	
Nutmegs 2	

Birds of paradise came regularly. Prices gave way considerably during the first half year, but afterwards, remained firm. Exports were to France, London, and Amsterdam, and there were shipped from

Macassar about \$75,000 and from Ternate \$100,000 worth.

Shells remained in good demand. Aros mother-of-pearl shells brought \$650 to \$700 a ton; Timor and Ceram, \$380 to \$480; exports were chiefly to Havre. Flores shells were much in demand for Hamburg, London, Amsterdam, and Trieste, and obtained the uncommonly high prices of \$250 to \$325 a ton.

It is surprising that, for a long time, no shells have been sent to the United States. Probably American importers prefer taking chances in

the auctions in Europe.

Exports of mother-of-pearl shells were 200 tons, and of other shells 150 tons.

The amount of pearls found is estimated at \$15,000 to \$20,000 worth. Trade in other important articles remained steady, and there were forwarded, chiefly to Amsterdam and Singapore:

Cassia		
Hides	do	475
Rattan	do	2,500
Tortoise shells	do	31
Horns		<b>\$7</b> , 500
Kajuputi oil		<b>\$3</b> 0, 000

Till now the United States, with the exception of coffee, participates very little in the export trade of this place. The direct export to the United States in 1897 was only—

Cloves \$1,930.24	,
Coffee	
Gum copal 33, 183, 34	
Kajuputi oil	1
Nutmegs	

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In the three previous years the totals were-

1896	\$201, 409.07
1895	518, 812. 76
1894	413, 426. 92

Direct imports from the United States consisted of one cargo of Devoe's refined oil, viz, 47,275 cases, or 472,750 gallons, per English bark Strathisla.

Besides the above direct supply, there have been landed here, per steamers from Java, 43,306 cases of two 5-gallon tins, all Devoe's oil; no other kind is liked here.

#### ARRIVALS OF VESSELS.

The tonnage of sailing vessels, in the last four years, has been-

•	Tons.
1897	10.047
1896	10, 913
1895	11, 947
1894	15 964
10v2	-0,00-

This was divided among the different flags as follows-

Flag.	1897.	1896.	1895.
Amadan	Tons.	Tons. 1, 453	Tons.
American Danish Dutch English French German	1, 050 5, 647 2, 790	1, 426 805 8, 028 554 1, 042	4, 404 983 3, 448
talian Norwegian Swedish	560	2, 605	1, 90 56
Total	10, 047	10, 913	11, 94

The tonnage of steamers, on the other hand, shows an increase, as follows:

	Tons.
1897	154, 690
1896	
1895	
1894	

Flag.	1897.	1896.	1895.
Dutch	15, 567	Tons. 97, 718 42, 440	Tone. 96, 951 88, 974 953 201
Total	154, 690	140, 158	187, 079

The increase in German tonnage was due to the steamer *Stettin*, which calls at this port on voyages from German New Guinea to Singapore, and this tonnage will increase further this year, because the steamer also calls on outward voyages.

The German steamer Michael Yebson, chartered by the Royal Dutch Steam Navigation Company, made several trips from Koetei (Borneo) to this harbor with coal.

K. AUER, Consular Agent.

\ MACASSAR, September 15, 1898.

#### DECLARED EXPORTS. DUTCH EAST INDIES.

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consulates and agencies in Dutch India, during the year ended June 30, 1898.

	Quarter ending—				
Article.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.
BATAVIA.					
Beans	<b>\$</b> 810. <b>42</b>				<b>\$210.4</b>
Coffee	94, 949, 98	<b>\$397, 414. 78</b>	\$51, 568. 81	<b>\$92, 027. 97</b>	685, 961. 4
Jum damar	28, 185, 82	28, 615. 58	36, 441. 66	21, 949, 91	115, 192. 9
Iats (bamboo straw)	14, 698. 93	14, 757. 68	2,771.49	5, 758. 03	87, 986. 1
Capok		3, 840. 68	1, 256.88	181. 25	5, 127. 5
fat bags	•••••	47, 364, 51		181.20	131. 2
epper (black)		81,005.01	2, 388, 20	9, 007, 25	47, 364. 5
ulnine (sulphate)		8, 416, 24	2, 000. 20	9,007.80	11, 895. 5 3, 416. 2
licekins (goat)	10, 373, 85	8, 096, 56	18, 148, 21	18, 249, 14	49, 867, 7
ugar		710, 684, 83	196, 203. 16	113, 002, 89	2, 552, 700, 3
	1, 002, 000. 50	110,001.00	150, 200. 10	3, 500. 62	8, 500, 6
Sin				a, 500. 0a	a, 500. 0
Total	1, 681, 858. 89	1, 214, 190. 31	303, 778. 41	263, 627. 16	8, 463, 454. 7
MACASSAR.					
offee	29, 905, 08	149, 749. 43	65, 848, 18	49, 964, 48	294, 987, 1
um copal	3, 004, 67	18, 082, 26	9, 723, 84	6, 201, 53	87, 012, 3
ajuputi oil		860, 28	l		860.2
utmegs	2, 192. 73				2, 192, 7
Total	35, 102, 48	168, 691, 97	75, 072, 02	56, 166, 01	335, 032, 4
SAMARANG.					
apok ugar	9, 753. 72 1, 195, 859. 55	2, 865, 57 1, 020, 313, 79	409, 671. 38	242, 857. 98	12, 619. 2 2, 868, 702. 6
Total					2, 881, 321, 9
SOERABAYA.			ĺ		
offee	247.63	13, 671, 72	1, 980, 34		15, 899, 6
apok	4, 011. 85	8, 455, 02	7, 024, 52		19, 491, 8
epper	2, 011.00	0, 200. 02	213.56		212.5
ugar	4, 071, 883. 63	2, 347, 588, 27		721, 992. 96	8, 298, 799, 1
-8					
Total					8, 334, 403. 85
Total Dutch East Indies.					13, 014, 213, 0

#### JAPAN.

## REPORT FROM CONSULATE-GENERAL AT YOKOHAMA.

I transmit tables showing the foreign trade of Japan during the year ending December 31, 1897.

In these tables, the Japanese silver yen has been taken as equivalent to 50 cents, United States gold, such being its mean value during said year.

JOHN F. GOWEY, Consul General.

Yоконама, June 27, 1898.

#### Total foreign trade of Japan, by countries, during the year 1897.

Country.	Exports.	Imports.
ASIA.		
China	\$10, 662, 532, 71	\$14, 682, 922, 67
Hongkong	12, 695, 146, 96	6, 018, 598, 60
British India	2, 781, 666. 37	14, 887, 965. 04
lores	2, 598, 286, 40	4, 432, 179, 77
Annam, etc.	17, 756, 54	4, 762, 776, 60
Russian Asia	930, 863, 53	929, 826, 81
Philippine Islands	93, 191, 56	1, 337, 650, 17
Sian	11, 233. 21	595, 484. 45
Total	29, 790, 677, 28	47, 592, 404, 27
AUGM	25, 750, 077. 26	11, 002, 101. 2
EUROPE.		
Freat Britain	4, 240, 597. 84	82, 708, 188. 2
Trance	13, 106, 827. 22	2, 573, 795. 78
Jermany	1, 103, 509. 20	9, 071, 639. 80
Switserland	448, 523. 48	1, 277, 952. 40
Belgium	54, 655. 94	1, 586, 609. 22
taly	1, 490, 944, 51	106, 633. 20
Austria	129, 185. 97	42, 971. 53
Holland	180, 511, 89	28, 996. 20
Ruseia	88, 807, 79	23, 966, 46
3pain	15, 350. 03	46, 540. 42
Sweden and Norway	1, 420. 69	42, 639, 95
Curkey	16, 957. 75	4, 113, 03
Portugal	275.00	12, 012, 74
Denmark	4, 911. 84	8, 940. 1
Total	20, 832, 479. 15	47, 524, 944. 19
AMERICA.		
United States	26, 218, 202. 24	13, 515, 268, 78
Canada, etc	1, 027, 309, 93	64, 564, 56
Peru	8, 684. 85	144. 87
Tota.	27, 249, 197. 02	13, 579, 977. 71
ALL OTHER COUNTRIES.		
Australia	937, 584. 88	448, 525. 10
Hawaii	262, 089, 88	707.04
Other countries	622, 184. 25	503, 822. 52
Total	1, 821, 858. 97	953, 059. 66
Grand total	79, 694, 212, 52	109, 650, 385, 82

## Japanese exports and imports of specie and bullion during the year 1897.

	Exports.	Imports.
Gold coin and bullion	\$4, 431, 898. 75 5, 177, 682. 76	\$32, 156, 746. 39 8, 576, 609. 88
Total	9, 609, 581. 51	40, 783, 354. 27

## Customs duties collected by Japan during the year 1897.

	Value.
On exports	\$1, 270, 391.50 2, 647, 561.47 129, 824.95
Total	

## Details of exports from Japan to all countries during the year 1897.

Article.	Value.	Article.	Value.
Animals	\$1, 232. 35	Lard and tallow	<b>\$3, 357. 67</b>
Bamboo	138, 759. 58	Leather	94, 471. 54
Bamboo ware	177, 838. 74	Leather ware	27, 314, 50
Beverages:	,	Leather imitation	23, 433, 47
Beer and liquors	32, 811. 56	Manganese	102, 658, 68
Sake	129, 333, 19	Matches	2, 820, 996. 41
Other	7, 862. 76	Mats (grass matting)	1, 613, 269. 05
Books	14, 305. 70	Muscles, animal	9, 401. 93
Boats	2, 109. 50	Medicines	<b>3</b> 1, 0 <b>2</b> 7. 64
Boots and shoes	8, 659. 93	Metals, etc.:	
Bulbe	75, 087. 09	Antimony	133, 791. 86
Carpets, hemp and cotton	486, 985, 61	Antimony ware	81, 665, 65
Charcoal	62, 511. 91	Brass ware	33, 193, 97
Cloisonne and shippo	65, 268. 65	Brass wire	86, 206, 77
Coal	4, 158, 388. 16 22, 692. 16	Bronze	4, 186. 29
Coral	93, 577, 36		91, 510. 79
Cotton:	30, 011, 00	Copper— Ingots	587, 977, 52
Raw	117, 190. 18	Slab	1, 008, 973, 47
Gin	66, 416. 06	Manufactured	340, 408. 51
Yarn	6, 745, 098. 35	Ware	116, 616. 85
Flannel	115, 874, 55	Wire	23, 478, 60
Crepe	187, 051, 62	Gold and silver ware	23, 473, 60 16, 943, 62
Piece goods	115, 874. 55 187, 051. 62 953, 261. 76	Ironware	89, 018, 38
Underwear	38, 168, 65	Other	88, 051. 01
Gloves	3, 268. 08	Other metal ware	167, 518. 07
Socks	23, 030. 81	Oil:	,
Tablecloths	5, 874, 10	Fish	309, 239. 10
Trimmings	4, 630. 09	Rapeseed	33, 230, 27
Other manufactures	256, 913. 88	Other	7, 831. 19
Drugs, etc.:		Paints and dyes	1, 112.68
Camphor	659, 145. 87	Paper	274, 536. 02
Camphor oil	90, 767. 46	Paper, wall	88, 000. 72
Cassia bark	1, 854. 56	Paper ware	160, 077. 63
China root.	7, 331. 12	Photographs	7, 340. 52
Goshuyu (copaiba)	2,007.98	Pictures	9, 013. 63
Gall nuts	49, 138. 88	Plants and trees	20, 845. 64
Gentian	30, 696. 58	Porcelain and earthen ware	909, 530. 64
Ginseng	242, 113. 55	Provisions: Chestnuts	9 899 00
Wenge	1, 650. 68 2, 229. 31	Flour	3, 672. 80
Hange	2, 229. 81 2, 957. 00	Funori (seaweed)	77, 100. 85 1, <b>56</b> 1. <b>6</b> 5
Honey Menthol crystal	62, 375. 60	Ginger	94, 490, 56
Nitric acid	1, 576. 55	Ginger Ginseng	8, 568. 20
Obaku	8, 841. 51	Ground nuts	32, 056, 88
Peony bark	8, 410. 86	Hoshimori (seaweed)	2, 367. 44
Peppermint oil	27, 979. 38	Colle, vegetable	295, 528, 59
Star anise	13, 867. 76	Kaikauso	2, 843, 96
Sulphur	160, 670. 79	Mushrooms	304, 776, 38
Sulphuric acid	23, 495, 56	Potatoes	19, 441, 30
Other	29, 387. 47	Soy	60, 481. 43
Emery	1, 079. 16	Vermicelli	15, 214, 43
Fans	469, 786, 34	Other	<b>266, 26</b> 8. 38
Feathers	65, 663. 93	Rags	68, 852, 38
Furniture	46, 368, 60	Salt	150, 405. 87
Furs	167, 844. 86	Screens	179, 941. 65
Fish:		Seaweed	415, 781, 99 82, 261, 69
Cuttle	706, 823. 60	Shells	82, <b>2</b> 61. <b>6</b> 0
Salmon and cod	28, 286. 69	Silk:	
Gomame	6, 824. 97	Raw	27, 815, 250. 02
Dried and salted	9, 344. 60	Noshi	27, 815, 290. 02 593, 765. 44 916, 220. 92
Beeche de mer	148, 311. 40	Waste	910, 220. 92
Sharks' fins	65, 502. 02	Cocoons, pierced and waste	8, 822, 05 7, 502, 89
Shell	316, 476. 10	Flose	7, 302.00 5 904.00
Shrimps	102, 747, 36 194, 781, 45	Crepe	5, 804, 00 4, 765, 338, 19
Grain, etc.:	193, 101. 50	Habutai Piece goods	148, 523. 69
- Barley	7, 654. 55	Handkerchiefs	1, 695, 672. 90
Beans, pease, and pulse	13, 648. 83	Other manufactured	225, 018. 23
Rapescod	1, 430. 50	And cotton mixture	6, 788. 15
Rice	8, 070, 608. 90	Soan:	-y 1001 29
Rye	2, 117. 52	Washing	44, 252, 45
Wheat	2, 752. 14	Soap: Washing Toilet	5, 896, 34
Hair and wool	13, 443. 24	Straw plaits	1, 590, 957. 68
Hats and caps	52, 415, 57	Straw ware	8, 959, 90
Hemp cloths	4, 446. 44	Tea	3, 930, 230, 10
Hides and skins	50, 400. 57	Timber, wood and planks	188, 039, 32
Horns, deer	2, 778. 98	Tobacco:	,
TVOTV WATA	53, 837. 60	Leaf	49, \$11, 27
Jinrikishas	43, 414, 62	Cut	10, 753. 31
Lacquer ware	383, 700, 25	Cigarettes	115, 805. 49
Lanterns, paper	67, 160. 28		. 7,985.57

## Details of exports from Japan to all countries during the year 1897—Continued.

Article.	Value.	Article.	Value.
Tortoise-shell ware	\$6, 270, 27 827, 365, 47	Woodware	\$354, 889. 97 1, 807, 514. 78
Vessels: Steam Sailing	1, 000. 00 2, 500. 00	Total	78, 856, 329. 75 837, 8 <b>82</b> . 77
Wax: Bees Vegetable	4, 139. 61 865, 288. 10	Grand total	79, 694, 212. 52

## Details of imports into Japan from all countries during the year 1897.

Article.	Value.	Article.	Value.
Animals	<b>\$</b> 36, 675. 33	Drugs, chemicals, etc.—Cont'd.	
ms and munitions of war	252, 974. 74	Camphor	\$17, 581. 5
Atlases, maps, and charts	2, 023, 20	Cassia bark	4, 925. 6
Salances and scales	9, 957. 83	Cassia oil	8, 332. 5
Sarometers	4, 844. 27	Cinchona	1, 987. 5
Parama man	1, 588, 56	Cinchonia	1, 822. 7
BeveragesBilliard tables and furniture	6, 080, 40	Cloves	5, 000. 9
Silliard Caulos and lurniture	658, 630, 23	Cutch	1, 033. 4
Soilers, engines, etc	80, 704, 63	Dynamite	162, 682, 9
Sones, animat	83, 901, 38	Gambler	11, 931, 8
300ks	14, 262. 16	Ginseng	40, 864, 9
Boots and shoes	4, 781. 36	Glue	16, 077. 4
Braces and suspenders	4, 151, 50	Glassian .	45 455
Bricks and tiles	4, 850. 74	Glycerine	45, 455. 8 6, 228. 8
Brushes	5, 795. 61	Gum arabic	40, 228. 8
uttons	26, 064. 92	Gunpewder	40, 683. (
andles	28, 825. 89	Gypêum	11, 714. 2
anvas	25, 815. 18	Hops	27, 720.
Carpets	66, 687. 77	Liquorice	15, 221. 1
arriages and parts of	99, 068. 31	Morphine	18, 451. 3
Carts and drays	8, 495. 96	Musk	39, 313. (
Coment	418, 604. 26	Nard	8, 272. 9
halk and whiting	2, 414, 04	Opium	7, 886. 4
hikufu	5, 574, 41	Phos. amor	140, 318. (
lay	1, 624. 87	Potash-	•
locks	103, 802. 95	Bromide	22, 707. 0
locks, parts of	91, 133. 82	Chloride	248, 825. 4
lothing and apparel	51, 829. 93	Iodide	6, 825, 8
loal	289, 285, 12	Putchuck	4, 305. 8
'oka	28, 076, 86	Quinine	45, 018, 4
Names and Asid	5, 826. 72	Rhubarb root	7, 567.
lone bases, marine and neid	44, 936, 47	Saffron	12, 285, 5
Compasses, marine and field Coral beads, etc Cordage	88, 321, 64	Saltpeter	47, 860. 1
ordage	56, 212, 57	Santonin	18, 472, 8
orks	90, 212, 57	Soapstone	3, 256. 9
otton:	A1 E#1 101 01	Soda—	ە, 200. ت
Raw	21, 561, 131. 31	Bicarbonate	57, 804, 9
On the seeds	248, 975. 85		114, 796.
Yarn	4, 812, 629. 06	Caustic	1, 423. 2
Old and waste	112, 928. 09		1, 920. 4
Threads	128, 118. 36	Wood-	E 000
Printed	493, 221. 56	Aloes	5, 882.
Drills	275, 367. 87	Sandal	4, 018. 4
Ducks	59, 529. 37	Worm seeds	1, 625. 1
Satins	898, 486. 36	Other	89, 819. 0
Velvets	338, 525. 31	Other medicine	609, 465. 7
Shirtings		Dies; paints, etc.:	
Gray	1, 891, 904. 26	Alizarine	52, 118.
White	125, 431. 79	Aniline	465, 598. 7
Figured	8, 805. 23	Blue	13, 734. 5
Twill	88, 441, 62	Gall nuta	9, 606. 1
Dyed	69, 372, 26	Gamboge	1, 663. 3
T-cloths	43, 200, 38	Indigo	769, 010. 9
Taffachelass	7, 567. 29	Lacquer	122, 407, 4
Turkey reds	247, 296. 45	Leaf red and white	18, 657, (
Victoria lawna	69, 162, 26	Liquid goldLogwood, extract	37, 150.
Other	287, 762. 83	Logwood extract	139, 967.
Crucibles	2, 633. 88	Mercrove herk	4, 675.
Jurtains.	8, <b>695</b> . 39	Paints in oil	184 717
	34, <b>064</b> . 33	Sofficial Control	184, 717. ! 7, 399. (
Cutlery	oz, voz. 33	Sapan wood	4, 647.
Oruga, chemicala, etc.:	00 045 00	Smalt and cobalt	20, 092.
Acid, carbolic	20, 345. 20	Ultramarine	6, 255.
Acid, salicylic	<b>59, 966.</b> 06	Uluramarino	
Acid, salicylic	19, 538. 12	Varnish	36, 293.
Alcohoi	484, 680. 04	Vermilion	52, 502. (
Alum	16, 963, 35	Sundry	112, 497.
Bismuth, sublimate of	21, 220, 45	Elastic webbing	17, 613, 1

Details of imports into Japan from all countries during the year 1897—Continued.

Article.	Value.	Article.	Value.
Feathers	\$1, 265. 05	Metals—Continued.	
Fire engines, and parts of	7, 296. 39	Iron—Continued.	
Fireworks	3, 924. 14	Plate and sheet	\$587, 663. 07
Fish manure	144, 332, 55	Diagonal	4, 226, 56 270, 596, 92
Fishing guts	40, 838. 43 327, 395. 59	Other manufactured	73, 195. 97
Flax, hemp, and jute	114, 834. 10	Raila	1, 662, 502, 3
Fowling pieces and fittings	23, 759. 57	Railway material	1, 000, 559. 40
Funori	82, 075. 54	Naiis	729, 147. 15
Furniture Furs	43, 354. 40 17, 936. 20	Pipes and tubes	447, 290. 89 73, 716. 00
Glass:	11, 800. 20	Wire	89, 703, 87
Window	244, 045. 16	Wire telegraph	238, 887. 6
Plate	23, 799. 02	Wire rope	6, 690. 73
Ware	67, 134. 35	Tin plates	279, 954, 89
BeadsSundry	9, 938. 75 4, 207. 43	Anchors and chains	46, 769. 60
Gloves	18, 720. 34	Stoves and grates	7, 048. 52 7, 268. 79
Grain:	20, 720.02	Metal ware	285, 399, 57
Barley	2, 471. 24	Steel	238, 338. 12
Beans, pease, and pulse	2, 944, 808. 33	Wire	13, 088. 40
Rice	10, 764, 214. 36	Rope	37, 203. 35
Sesame	72, 760. 73 249, 025. 95	Ware Umbrella frames	130, 136, 71
SeedsWheat	192, 127. 72	Brass	48, 991, 00 5, 248, 23
Other	9, 746. 67	Tubes	44, 584. 78
Grindstones and whetstones	7, 322, 42	Ware	19, 575. 51
Gunny bags	57, 663. 43	Capsules	16, 291. 26
Hair:		Copper—	
Animal	47, 631. 14	Rod	7, 257. 34
Human Handkerchiefs, cotton	5, 385. 50 105, <b>6</b> 11. 29	Sheets	14, 152, 53 41, 022, 04
Hats, caps, etc	134, 098, 89	Ware	3, 064. 49
Hides	173, 197, 22	Wire	55, 993, 16
Hoofs	19, 296. 84	Foils	55, 993, 16 5, 785, 87
Horns	36, 340. 91	German silver	20, 895. 07
Implements:	2 407 74	Gold and silver ware	7, 241. 96
AgriculturalCarpenters'	3, 627. 74 97, 201. 57	Lead.	8, 248. 75 128, 902. <b>2</b> 7
Instruments:	01, 202.01	Sheets	54, 623. 65
Chemical	13, 332. 37	Tea	75, 695. 58
Drawing	2, 431. <b>49</b>	Tubes	38, 455. 06 78, 263. 58
Musical	27, 971. 28	Mercury and quicksilver	78, 268, 58
Photographic	74, 728. 63	Nickel Nickel ware	25, 165. 50
Surgical	43, 115, 18 27, 126, 15	Platina	4, 677. 69 1, 952. 29
Other scientific	101, 249. 04	Solder	1, 482.04
India rubber, raw and sheet	46, 391, 53	Tin	72, 587. 04
India-rubber ware	136, 478, 32	Cooking ware	10, 605. <b>16</b>
Jewelry	21, 185, 23 45, 529, 89	Yellow metal—	07 505 01
Lamps and parts	23, 902, 41	Sheets Nails	25, 705, 31 2, 851, 50
Lead pencils	38, 960, 76	Rods.	3, 167. 01
Leather:	•	Zinc	63, 851. 27
Sole	231, 262. 06	Sheets	367, 285, 86
Other	461, 280. 61 41, 709. 49	Old	82, 679. 24
Ware	59, 825. 24	Other	492, 633, 04 41, 469, 45
Linen and cotton mixture	2, 470, 28	Mineral waters	4, 330. 03
Locomotives and parts	2, 117, 808. 27	Mosquito netting	2,004,14
Machinery:		Neckties	10, 996. 10
Copying, and parts	9, 081. 12	Oakum	<b>2</b> , 31 <b>6, 33</b>
Dynamo, and parts	546, 242, 48 158, 978, 27	Oil:	00 101 40
Mining, and parts Paper-making, and parts	376, 997. 32	LubricatingCocoanut	28, 161, 43 5, 992, 94
Printing and parts	48, 245. 26	Groundnut.	8, 825. 40
Sawing and parts	31, 157, 31	Kerosene	3, 833, 675, 20
Sowing and parts Spinning and parts	52, 424. 16	Olive	10, 076, 89
Spinning and parts	2, 700, 850. 63	Other	175, 993, 49
Telegraph and parts	4, 809. 93	Cakes	1, 657, 793, 71
Other	203, 656. 99 2, 013, 075. 14	Opera and field glasses	13, 847, 02 41, 715, 15
Other	3, 080. 39	Perfumery	38, 244, 17
Mate	3, 080. 39 82, 748. 84	Paper:	
Matting	2, 163. 51	Printing	428, 478. 55 395, 787. 21
Motals:	1	Other	395, 787. 21
Iron—	487 ANE 10	Chinese	44. 611. 69
Old	467, 005, 18 23, 242, 62	Pictures	8, 907. 94 1 387 %
PigOldBar and rod	1, 523, 065. 97	Plumbago	1, 387. 25 7, 756. 40
Hoops	23, 580. 43	Porcelain and earthenware	15, 812, 10
Roofing	146, 262. 65	Printing ink	21, 829, 01

## Details of imports into Japan from all countries during the year 1897-Continued.

Article.	Value.	Article.	Value.
Provisions:		Telescopes	\$6, 713, 83
Butter	\$27, 094, 09	Textile fabrics	386, 744, 31
Cheese	7, 584, 61	Thermometers	4, 174, 95
Coffee	19, 947, 63	Threads and twines	13, 607, 35
Condensed milk	100, 602, 14	Timber:	20,000.00
Confectionery	12, 988, 10	Wood and planks	250, 090, 85
Eggs	168, 884, 68	Rosetta wood	7, 957. 74
Flour	585, 426. 20	Tobacco:	•, ••••
Fruit	7, 120, 95	Cut and other	215, 635, 54
Ham and bacon	11, 937, 34	Cigars	55, 610, 50
	10, 426, 34	Cigarettes	498, 618, 69
Kantengusa	55, 912, 04	Tortoise shell.	40, 601, 34
Salted fish		Towels	3, 3 <b>69</b> . 91
	<b>247, 953. 7</b> 2		
Salted meat	41, 655. 39	Trimmings	<b>52, 403.</b> 15
Tea	14, 167. 27	Turpentine, spirit of	10, 307. 18
Vegetables	1, 177. 27	Umbrellas and parts	4, 835. 52
Other	<b>24</b> 6, 514. <b>9</b> 2	Underwear, cotton, wool, and	
Pumps and parts	169, 834. 09	mixed	61, 845. 20
Putty	7, 802. 24	Vessels, steam	4, 116, 324. 19
Railway carriages and parts	452, 871. 85	Watches	950, 906, 50
Rattans	<b>37, 654. 6</b> 0	Watch fittings	46, 115. 74
Rope and hemp	4, 832. 31	Waterproofs	4, 516. 12
Saddlery	1, 114, 00	Wax, paraffin	163, 908. 24
Shawla	5, 977. 99	Wines, liquors, etc	421, 983. 37
Shoe blacking	3, 166, 20	Wool	527, 741. 20
Silk:	.,	Yarn	668, 712, 12
Raw, cocoons, and floss	176, 680. 91	Alpacas	7, 836, 31
Crepe	23, 682, 82	Blankets	304, 464, 09
Pongees	70, 894, 67	Bunting	4, 386, 66
Satins	103, 890, 01	Camelets	2, 363, 85
Piece goods, other	40, 213, 11	Flannels	593, 877, 99
Manufactured	5, 830, 86	Italian cloths	907, 790, 85
Silk and cotton mixture	235, 838, 43	Lastings	3, 528, 17
Skins	46, 010. 60	Long ells	7, 751. 97
Slippers	1, 562. 70	Mous, de laine	1, 917, 940, 31
Soap:	1,002.10	Orleans	7, 687, 42
Washing	17, 681, 89	Serges	7, 887, 70
Toilet	13, 272, 01	Traveling rugs	45, 230, 90
Socks and stockings	11, 842, 48	Cloths	971, 876, 79
		Part wool.	195, 271, 84
Stationery	<b>52, 683.</b> 01	Damask	5, 234, 65
Sugar: Brown	0 404 5505 50		22, 054, 84
	2, 404, 727. 32	Other	
White	7, 494, 818. 49	Other mixture	184, 597. 18
Rock candy	26, 416. 62	Miscellaneous	792, 705. 42
Loaf, lump, etc.	11, 841. 36		100 555 055 55
Kolasses	63, 746. 62	Total	109, 577, 678. 07
Table cloths, cotton and woel	2, 642. 89	Reimports	72, 707. 7
Tar and pitch	3, 382. 68	ll	
Teeth, animal	97, 309. 10	Grand total	109, 650, 385. 82

## Exports from Japan to the United States during the year 1897.

Article.	Value.	Article.	Value.
Antimony	\$4, 202. 89	Menthol crystal	\$15, 742. 00
Antimony ware	4, 455. 18	Metal ware	<b>11</b> , 601. 25
Bamboo	19, 961. 52	Mushrooms	8, 286. 17
Bamboo ware	40, 697. 86	Paper	103, 977. 50
Books	1,710.99	Paper ware	70, 083. 42
Bronze ware	18, 268. 91	Paper lanterns	14, 761. 00
Camphor	217, 312. 54	Photographs	5, 142. 10
Camphor oil	44, 818. 53	Pictures	4, 911. 64
Carpets	193, 710. 75	Plants and trees	9, 558, 62
Cloisonne	15, 337, 40	Porcelain and earthenware	310, 188, 07
Clothing and apparel	26, 945, 71	Provisions, sundry	27, 886. 96
Coal	108, 399, 75	Rage	63, 821, 63
Copper ingots	14, 700, 00	Rice	339, 468, 87
Copper ware	5, 046, 33	Sake	2, 799, 35
Cotton crape	8, 979, 80	Screens	29, 142, 85
Fans	180, 765, 08	Silk:	•
Fish, shell	6, 549, 84	Raw	16, 131, 450. 15
Furniture	5, 028, 04	Noshi	26, 621, 99
Ginger	1, 281, 41	Waste	6, 000, 00
Hats and caps	2, 377, 58	Habutai	1, 769, 402, 20
Ivory ware	9, 615, 57	Piece goods	63, 470, 81
Lacquer ware	22, 555, 63	Handkerchiefs	702, 744, 97
Lily bulbs	20, 471, 94	Other manufactured	78, 046, 16
Manganese	33, 190, 62	Sov	5, 614, 80
Matches	5, 864, 20	Straw braid	306, 462, 27
Matting, straw	1, 048, 624. 92		1, 432, 50

## Exports from Japan to the United States during the year 1897—Continued.

Article.	Value.	Article.	Value.
Sulphur Tablecloths Tea Umbrellas Wax, vegetable Woodware	3, <b>2</b> 83, 215, 62 2, 507, 92	Miscellaneous  Total Reexports  Grand total	26, 181, 941. 93

## Imports into Japan from the United States during the year 1897.

Article.	Value.	Article.	Value.
Animals	\$2, 390, 22	Machinery—Continued.	•
Alcohol	9, 019, 00	Mining and parts	\$31, 376, 37
Arms and munitions of war	26, 140, 59	Paper making, etc	\$31, <b>376.</b> 37 197, 792. 42
Balances and scales	4, 942. 10	Printing and parts	21, 680. 01
Beer and ale	7, 911. 12	Sawing and parts	3, 318, 23
Boilers, engines, and parts	105, 985, 45	Sewing and parts	5, 762. 21
Rones animal	16, 678, 64	Sewing and parts Spinning and parts	4, 575, 18
Bones, animal	19, 950, 19	Telegraph and parts	2, 301. 26
Boots and shoes	9, 486, 87	Weaving	7, 515. 88
Brass and brassware	3, 330, 76	Other	287, 163, 61
Buttons	1, 597. 12	Mercury	46, 158. 56
Carriages and parts	69, 408. 07	Metal ware	102, 696, 45
Clocks	18, 826, 93	Oil:	
Parts of	56, 502, 12	Kerosene	2, 985, 983, 15
Copper wire	1, 261. 34	Other	147, 499. 43
Cotton:	•	Paints in oil	4, 170. 32
Raw	3, 636, 610. 85	Paper:	-,
Duck	58, 207. 65	Printing	64, 755, 14
Shirting	4, 890. 76	Other	5, 827, 93
Old	2, 294, 98	Perfumery	1, 159. 68
Cutlery	8, 929. 49	Printing ink	12, 016, 18
Drugs, chemicals, and medicines.	40, 147. 99	Provisions:	•
Dyes and colors	8, 118. <b>69</b>	Butter	13, 872, 07
Dynamite	<b>3,69</b> 1.70	Cheese	4, 003. 28
Electroplate	1, 514. 92 5, 666. 70	Condensed milk	58, 150. 22
Fowling pieces	5, 666. 70	Preserves and confectionery	1,074.10
Furniture	2, 374. 10	Flour	582, 176. 20
Ginseng	4, 986. 38	Ham and bacon	5, 975. 10
Glass and glassware	1, 021. 91	Salt	1, 761. 16
Gold and silverware	8, 487. 60	Salted fish	7, 508. 90
Grain, seeds, etc	1, 558. 39	Salted meat	<b>8, 627. 53</b>
Grindstones	1, 216. 34	_ Other	81, 475. 84
Hats and caps	2, 867. 37	Pumps and parts	23, 183. 65
Hides	1, 731. 89	Rails	617, 487. 92
Hoofs	11, 879. 40	Railway carriages and parts	9, 703. 14
Hops	1, 137, 82	Railway material	161, 909. 76
Implements:		Shoe blacking	1, 553. 98
Farmers'	8, 563. 73	Soap:	
Carpenters'	20, 008. 17	Washing	8, 978. 76
India rubber	1,681.28	Toilet	1, 539, 31
India-rubber ware	15, 335. 33	Stationery, sundry	6, 972. 33
Instruments, scientific	<b>45, 989.</b> 81	Steel and steel ware	4, 161. 39
Iron:	00 499 85	Sugar:	E0 000 90
Pig	29, 433, 65 67, 161, <b>6</b> 9	White	58, 226. 28
Bar and rod	07, 101.00	Loaf and lump	1,542.92
Nails	469, 689, 99 47, 747, 72	Textile fabrics, sundry Timber, wood and planks	10, 650, 08 183, 525, 97
Safes	1, 279. 35	Tobacco:	183, 320. 91
Canadana Canadana	5, 283. 40	Cut	44 151 18
Screws	4, 674, 87	Other	44, 151. 18
Stoves and grates	63, 024, 29	Cigars	112, 187. 35 1, 682. 55
Ware	8, <b>234</b> , 07		
Wire	2, 267, 26	Cigarettes Turpentine, spirits of	296, 678. 98 7, 995. 03
Jewelry	9, 691, 00	Varnish	4, 283. 98
Lamps and parts Lard and tallow	2, 734, 91	Watches	109, 610. 31
Leed	4, 452. 85	Watch fittings	96 700 12
Lead pencils	9, 704. 94	Wheat	25, 793. 18 105, 782. 67
Leather:	8, 102. 82	Whisky	5, 550. 23
	162, 154, 86	Wine	15, 060. 29
SoleOther	87, 084. 38	Way navadin	112,000.03
Liquid gold	14, 469, 14	Wax, paraffin	184, 737, 85
Liquid goldLiquid goldLiquid gold	2, 304. 95	TITO CARROLLS	102, 101.00
Locomotives and parta	1, 196, 692, 85	Total	13, 513, 601. 65
Machinery:	T, 100, 00M, CO	Reimports	1, 667. 18
Copying, and parts	4, 866, 84	200.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000	4, 001. 20
Dynamos and parts	342, 524. 91	Grand total	13, 515, 268.78
- A married series bar ag	Ozen Car. OT	CIMILA COMI	Avai Ear

Nationality, number, and tonnage of merchant vessels entering the ports of Japan during the year 1897.

NT 41 NA	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.	
Nationality.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
AmericanJapanese:	26	69, 467	23	81, 778	49	101, 240
Foreign model	529	650, 839	64 1, 081	8, <b>6</b> 88 <b>23</b> , 378	593 1, 081	659, 527 23, 878
Austrian	29 950 8	68, 798 1, 890, 227 9, 834	70	8 <b>4, 66</b> 8	1, 020 8	68, 796 1, 974, 896 9, 834
Corean Danish Dutch	19 1 11	6, 590 258 9, 031	1	1, 650	19 2 11	6, 590 1, 900 9, 08
French German	26 348	56, 119 448, 126	18	23, 729	26 361	56, 119 471, 85
Hawaiian Norwegian Russian	7 198 79	16, 499 182, 774 152, 247	2 6	848 694	7 195 85	16, 49 183, 62 152, 94
Spanish	6	4, 128 4, 940			6 5	4, 12 4, 94
Total	2, 237	3, 569, 877	1,260	175, 433	3, 497	8, 745, 310

Nationality, number, and tonnage of merchant vessels engaged in the coastwise trade of Japan during the year 1897.

Nationality.				vessels ered.	Total.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Japanese	785	923, 114	1	284	786	923, 348
American	52	138, 934	8	8, 138	60	147, 072
Austrian	5	13, 025	-	• • • • • • • · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	5	18, 02
British	727	1, 714, 624	9	14, 508	786	1, 729, 13
Corean	3	1, 083			[ 8	1,08
French	52	111, 907			52	111, 90
German	83	157, 931			83	157, 93
Hawaiian	10	23, 806			10	23, 80
Norwegian	14	21, 819			14	21, 81
Spanish	•	2, 752			<b>∮</b> i	2, 75
Swedish	1	988		•••••	1 1	98
Total	1, 686	3, 109, 983	18	22, 880	1,704	8, 182, 86

NOTE.—These figures relate to the open ports only. Statistics of other ports and of Japanese vessels exclusively engaged in the coasting trade are not given in the customs returns. The Japanese vessels here referred to are those employed in foreign trade.

#### COTTON GOODS IN JAPAN.

In compliance with the final paragraph of the Department's circular of August 5, 1898, I have to report that, aside from cotton duck, the imports of cotton textiles into Japan from the United States are very limited. A small quantity of the finer grades of American shirtings finds a steady but not encouragingly increasing sale. The following statistics of imports into Japan during the year 1897 will afford further details:

Shirtings:		
Shirtings: Dyod—		
Total imports	. \$69,	372
From Great Britain	67.	143
Grav		
Total imports	1, 891.	904
From Great Britain	. 1, 889,	156
From the United States	. 2.	742
Twilled—	-,	
Total imports	. 38.	441
From Great Britain	38.	113
From Great Britain Digitized by	$\mathcal{L}$	IC

Shirtings—Continued.	
White—	
Total imports	<b>\$125, 431</b>
From Great Britain	123, 829
From the United States	1, 519
Cotton:	•
Handkerchiefs—	
Total imports	100, 736
From Great Britain	92, 118
Drills—	,
Total imports	275, 367
From Great Britain	274, 914
Duck-	,
Total imports	59, 529
From the United States	58, 207
Satins, not exceeding 40 inches—	00, 20.
Total imports	859, 541
From Great Britain	855, 040
Threads—	٠٠٠, ٥٤٠
Total imports	<b>128</b> , 118
From Great Britain	126, 383
Velveta—	220,000
Total imports	338, 525
From Great Britain	325, 961
Yarn—	000, 001
Total imports	4 812 629
From Great Britain	
T-cloth:	±, 100, 001
Total imports (all from Great Britain)	43, 200
Turkey reds:	20, 200
Total imports	247, 296
From Great Britain	8, 439
Victoria lawns:	0, 200
Total imports (all from Great Britain)	69, 162
Total Importo (an itom diega Dilami)	00, 100

It is now an admitted fact that American raw cotton is making great headway in Japan as against the Indian product, and the reason given to me by well-informed parties engaged in the trade, is that the former is a much superior article and has been extraordinarily cheap of late. Taking American middling and Indian broach growths into consideration, it will pay the mill owner in Japan to use the American staple, even if it be dearer than Indian by a yen a picul (49 cents per 133 pounds). As a matter of fact, these two have, during the past year and a half, been frequently quoted at very nearly the same prices, and recently the Indian staple has been quoted higher. It may, therefore, be reasonably expected that during the current season, American raw cotton will lead the market as against Indian.

These remarks do not apply to inferior Indian growths, or what are known as fair and medium stapled cottons. These are indispensable in producing the coarser counts, from 16's downward, and will continue to be bought as heretofore, the average count turned out by the Japanese mills being 16's. It is in the 20's and higher counts only that the American cotton will replace Indian cotton. Even here, the mills are said to be very cautious. Of yarns spun at present, at least 80 per cent are taken up by consumers in the interior for home weaving. A great deal of this has to be dyed, and it is alleged that the yarn produced from American cotton, though stronger and whiter, does not take the dye easily. Whether the fault lies in the yarn or in the dyeing process, my informant is unable to say.

A merchant here who has had much experience in this trade says:

As to cheap Indian labor, I am afraid there is not much in this argument. Labor may be called cheap in India if the result of an Indian laborer's work bears a higher proportion to his wages than that of an American, but I do not think this is quite the case. Where the American laborer gets a dollar, the Indian hardly gets a few

cents, but, owing to the extensive scale on which agriculture is conducted in America and the scientific knowledge and appliances brought to bear on it, the result is rather in favor of America. Cotton and wheat show this beyond doubt. Of course, when comparing the prices of these staples, the quality should also be borne in mind. Not only will American cotton come to be imported more largely in future in

Japan, but also in China, and even in India.

If the American farmers are able for any length of time to produce cotton that can be sold in Liverpool under 3d. (6 cents) per pound, as it is likely to be this year, the time may not be distant when American cotton will prove a very serious rival to the Indian in its own home. Every effort is made in the United States to increase the average outturn per acre while lessening the cost, and the result has been so far satisfactory that one may well count on American being obtainable during coming years at from 3d. to 34d. On the other hand, present prices are all but ruinous to the Indian producer, so that the contingency I mention above is by no means an impossible one.

Raw cotton imported into Japan during the year 1897 amounted to 306,485,892 pounds, valued at \$21,810,107, of which 46,364,897 pounds came from the United States, with a value of \$3,636,611. British India supplied 180,285,020 pounds, valued at \$12,865,189. China supplied 68,427,611 pounds, valued at \$4,817,988.

In conclusion, I may say that among American firms here it is not believed that a large business can be done in Japan in our cotton tex-

tiles, aside from cotton duck and other coarse fabrics.

JOHN F. GOWEY, Consul-General.

YOKOHAMA, November 11, 1898.

#### POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH SERVICE OF JAPAN.

Consul-General Gowey writes from Yokohama, December 30, 1898: The inclosed clipping, giving certain statistics relative to the postal and telegraphic service of Japan during the year 1897, is taken from this morning's Japan Times, and contains, I believe, reliable information.

The value of the yen therein mentioned may be taken as 50 cents.

#### POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The department of communications has just published very useful compendiums of statistics relating to posts and telegraphs during the year 1897. First, with regard to the postal business, we find the following general summary:

#### General summary of postal business in Japan (Formosa excluded) in 1897.

Post-offices and branches       4, 288         Places for the sale of stamps and cards       36, 119         Post boxes       37, 156         Officials and employees       83, 857         Postal routes       59, 875         Postal package routes       26, 879         Mail matters carried       550, 906, 484
Officials and employees       83, 857         Postal routes       59, 875         Postal package routes       26, 879         Mail matters carried       550, 908, 484
Postal routes       59, 875         Postal package routes       26, 879         Mail matters carried       550, 908, 484
Postal routes       59, 875         Postal package routes       26, 879         Mail matters carried       550, 908, 484
Mail matters carried
Mail matters carried
Postal packages carried
Money orders issued (number)
Money orders issued (value)
Postal savings depositors
Postal savings deposits
Postal receipts
Postal expenditure
Net profits

4 Yen.

b Miles.

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We shall now present to study in detail some of the more important items in the above makes. Which regard to the classifications of matters carried, we may only make to the many important items in the many important items in the many important items in the many important items in the many important items in the many important items in the many important items in the many important items in the many in the many important items in the many in the m

Promoto	
Percentage of increase over provious year	TO A POST
16.1	
ì	16.1 9.2 5.1.7 10.8

The increase of most matter during the ten years ending the period under review > shows in the Britan wing table, negether with the rate of increase and per capits

Tex.	Mail matter.	over pre- vious year.	Averag per capita.
	Pieces. 164, 504, 650 152, 765, 963 234, 125, 531 269, 180, 154	Per cent.  17.1 16.3 11.2 11.5 15.5 22.3 13.7 12.7 9.4	

It was be seen a survey . By Sid per cent, the increase being specially noticed since the

And the property of the condition of postal communications between the many the property of the reproduce below the figures for the principal tour many the property of the pr

€ paraciá.	Mail matter Mail matter forwarded.	
	roceived	Total.
to the property of the Propert	611. 657 935, 312 387, 719 387, 587 191, 386 389, 967, 77, 328 128, 274 72, 328 151, 434 168, 459 151, 434 101, 005 58, 920 52, 522 53, 717	1, 892, 1 988, 1 675, 2 461, 3 252, 8 234, 7 187, 3

The important a position excepted by Keres in matters of postal communication, is The importance of the presence of a large and increasing Japanese population is by activity and increasing Japanese population the increasing presence of a large and increasing Japanese population is included within the increasing present control within the increasing present control and a second present control and the second present control and the following table:

## Pemeric mency-order service.

`				
You.	('tribers Money	Increase over pre- vises year.	Year.	Orders   Increase
	Fra. 12 50M 539 14 552 651 17, 135, 289 36, 171, 669 35, 672, 653	17.7	1895 1895 1895 1897	Fen. Per cant. 23, 560, 744 12, 6 24, 1013, 446 19, 1 45, 109, 461 15, 25, 259, 461 15, 25

It should be observed that the discrepancy between the figures for 1897 in the above table, and those for the same year as given in the general summary mentioned before, is explained by the fact that Formosa is excluded in the latter case, whereas it is included in the former. The same remark applies to a similar discrepancy in the case of the volume of mail matter already dealt with.

The depositors at the postal savings in 1897 are classified according to occupation,

as follows:

1	Per ce	ent.
Agriculturists		39
Merchants		16
Manufacturers		7
Miscellaneous business		6
Workingmen		5
Officials		5
Students		6
Fishermen and sailors		ĭ
Without occupation		î
Temples shrines and other corporate bodies		2
Temples, shrines, and other corporate bodies		12
Overpressed and many many many many many many many many		
Total		100

The postal savings service does not show any noteworthy growth during the ten years from 1888 to 1897, the figures for the respective years being 20,100,000 yen and 25,700 yen. The tardy development of this service is easily accounted for by the enormous increase in recent years of banking facilities, offering very tempting rates

for private depositors.

The comparative figures about the expenditure and receipts in connection with

the postal business during the ten years ending 1897, are as given below:

Year.	Receipts.	Expendi- tures.	Balance.
1888	Yen. 2, 502, 416 2, 954, 364 3, 102, 911 3, 669, 772 3, 778, 008 4, 425, 547 5, 186, 957 5, 820, 679 6, 772, 644 7, 689, 313	Ten. 1, 948, 977 2, 263, 990 2, 800, 666 3, 067, 019 3, 259, 568 3, 362, 215 3, 662, 939 4, 072, 779 5, 039, 654 5, 953, 850	Yen. 553, 439 680, 374 302, 245 602, 753 518, 440 1, 664, 332 1, 524, 018 1, 747, 900 1, 622, 990 1, 730, 463

Turning to the telegraph service, its condition in 1897 is summarized as follows:

Routes	14, 327
RoutesLines	46, 746
Offices	1, 259
Messages forwarded	14, 136, 012
Messages delivered	14, 379, 606
Ordinary receipts	b 4, 286, 299
Ordinary receipts	b 3, 173, 756
Profit	b 1, 112, 543

For sake of simplicity we may indicate the development of the telegraph service during the ten years ending 1897 by the average number of messages per 1,000 of population for the respective years:

388	70
389	87
390	102
391	111
92	127
93	151
394	
395	208
396	242
397	

Messages

The report on telegraphs includes also facts relating to telephones. It will be sufficient for our purpose to refer to the following general summary for 1897:

Routes	771
Lines	6, 732
Exchange offices	
Call offices	
Subscribers	
Communications (approximate number)	16. 342 368
Ordinary receipts	h 238 608
Ordinary avnenditures	h 179 612
Ordinary expenditures	7 210,012
TIVH9.444.444.444.444.444.444.444.444.444.4	0 00, 230

#### POPULATION OF JAPAN.

Consul-General Gowey sends from Yokohama, September 13, 1898, a clipping from the Japan Gazette, of even date, showing the population of the chief cities and towns of Japan on December 31, 1897, as follows:

TOKIO.		OSAKA—continued.	
Districts.	Population.	Cities.	Population.
Kojimachi	73, 208	Nagasaki	74, 206
Kanda	138, 951	Niigata	
Nihonbashi	138, 070	Mayebashi	
Kyobashi	128, 679	Mito	
Shiba	127, 737	Utsunomiya	
Azabu	53, 079	Tsu	30, 813
Akasaka	43, 365	Yokkaichi	24, 876
Yotsuya	40, 157	Nagoya	246, 821
Ushigome	51, 542	Shizuoka	39, 726
Koishikawa	<b>54</b> , 566	Kofu	35, 742
Hongo	78, 891	Gifu	
Shitaya	107, 404	Nagoya	
Asakusa	140, 723	Sendai	
Honjo	130, 086	Morioka	
Fukagawa	100, 470	Hirosaki	31, 638
m	4 400 000	Yamagata	
Total	1, 406, 928	Yonezawa	,
		Akita	26, 154
куото.		Fukui	43, 177
Kamikyo		Kanazawa	
Shimokyo	184, 337	Toyama   Takaoka	58, 537 30, 768
	000 000	Tottori	28, 347
Total	332, 833	Matsuye	
		Okayama	55, 481
OSAKA.		Hiroshima	
Nishiku	196, 835	Akamagaseki	
Minami	223, 985	Wakayama	57, 260
Higashiku	161, 849	Tokushima	
Kitaku	175, 716	Takamatsu	
Total	750 005	Matsuyama	
10031	758, 385	Kochi	35, 775
Cities.		Fukuoka	61, 335
Sakai	50, 162	Kurume	27, 732
Yokohama	188, 829	Saga	
Kobe	193, 499	Kumamoto	
Himeji	31, 454	Kagoshima	54, 694

a Miles.

b Yen.



#### OSAKA AND HIOGO.

The same rapid degree of commercial development as that which had previously existed at this port, may be noted during the last calendar year.

Included in this consular district are the two large cities of Osaka and Kobe (Hiogo), the large and increasing population of which repre-

sent their steady advance in commerce and industry.

The stimulus given by this growth has brought to labor of all kinds largely increased compensation. The population of Osaka has now reached to 758,385, and that of Kobe (Hiogo) to 202,912, the same being an increase of 56 per cent and 32 per cent, respectively, during the last five years. It should, however, be noted that about one-half of the five years' increase in Osaka is due to the recent extension of its municipal limits.

Importations and exportations take place at Kobe (Hiogo), while the city of Osaka ranks as the largest manufacturing center of Japan.

The following table is given, in order to show the declared values of several of the larger foreign imports and exports which passed through this port during the last year.

#### IMPORTS.

		•	
Raw cotton		Steam vessels	\$1,004,765
Rice	7, 479, 938	Various machinery	968, <b>6</b> 44
Sngar	3, 688, 203	Railroad iron	895, 675
Beans and pease	2, 326, 013	Bar and rod iron	<b>625,</b> 016
Spinning machinery and	,,	Railway materials	518, 080
parts of	<b>2</b> , 011, 932	Locomotives, and parts of	523, 324
Cotton yarns	1, 917, 472	Mousseline de laine	1, 387, 665
Kerosene oil	1, 679, 245	Gray shirtings	678, 362
Bean cakes	1, 100, 936	Cotton satins	659, 777
	EXP	ORTS.	
Cotton yarn	\$5, 950, 379	Camphor	\$649,558
			1, 222, 017
Matches	2, 754, 172	Cotton piece goods	
Rice	2, 136, 942	Porcelain and earthen ware	575, 565
Matting	1, 578, 905	Hemp and cotton rugs	473, 477
Copper ingots, slabs, and		Fans	434, 925
manufactures	1, 535, 623	Silk piece goods	277, 990
Tea	1, 292, 489	Silk waste	267, 640
Straw braid	987, 342		,

The total annual imports at this port for the year under review were \$57,317,854, and the total exports \$26,165,067, there having been an excess of importations valued at \$31,152,786. The excess of importations for the last year show an increase over the one immediately preceding, of more than \$7,000,000.

#### NEW HARBOR AT OSAKA.

During the last year, work has been slowly progressing upon the projected harbor at Osaka. It is contemplated that the entire cost of this great work when finished will amount to more than \$7,000,000, about one-third of which will be contributed by the Government during the eight years supposed to be necessary for its completion.

A very large proportion of the manufactured articles shipped from this port is made in Osaka, and it is thought by some that the new harbor when finished may detract from the importance of Kobe as a shipping point. Others, however, hold that the present shipping interests

of the latter city will hardly be interfered with to any serious extent, as there are such large vested interests at this point, and for the further reason that Kobe is reenforced by territory more fertile in material resources than that contiguous to Osaka. It is thought that there may be a division of some of the new shipping interests of the future, but that the present business now so firmly intrenched here will remain. In confirmation of this theory, it is pointed out that the Government has just completed an extensive pier in Kobe, called the American Hatoba, a camber, and several large custom-house godowns, with a view to largely increasing export business at that point.

#### INDUSTRIES IN OSAKA.

The industries of Osaka are becoming considerably diversified. Iron and machine works and cotton spinning mills are most numerous. The following is a detailed list of the factories and mills using steam power:

Spinning mills         15         Copper smelting works           Iron and machine works         19         Paper mills           Clock factories         3         Oil refineries           Wooden pipe works         5         Woolen mills           Dyeing establishments         5         Glass works           Cement works         3         Shipyards	3 4 2 4 3
Brush works 3 Miscellaneous 2	

Outside of the city of Osaka, in this consular district, there are 5,924 factories, employing 30,086 male and 28,709 female operatives. The average daily wage of the former is  $24\frac{1}{2}$  sen (12 cents), and of the latter  $14\frac{1}{6}$  sen (7 cents) per individual. The Japanese are a very imitative people, and can easily copy originals, which fact indicates that further progress will soon be made by them in manufacturing.

## GENERAL ADVANCE IN PRICES.

During the last year, everything has been greatly advancing in price. The cost of living has been materially enhanced, rents are much higher, merchandise of Japanese production is all held at higher figures, taxation and postal rates have increased, and labor of all kinds has been much better remunerated.

This condition of affairs commenced immediately after the conclusion of the war with China, which doubtless gave a great stimulus to business in Japan; but it is thought that this is a period of inflation, and that a reaction must necessarily soon follow.

#### THE KOBE WATERWORKS.

The need of a proper supply of pure and wholesome water has been

very severely felt in Kobe, ever since the opening of the port.

The increasing rate of the population led to the formation, about three years since, of a company for the building of an extensive waterworks plant, to furnish the city of Kobe (Hiogo) with a supply sufficient for a population of 250,000 inhabitants, the same to be conducted from a healthful source and stored in two large reservoirs with a capacity of 9,000,000 cubic feet.

This work was commenced in August of last year, and it is expected that it will be fully completed by January, 1899, at a total cost of \$1,638,420, to be provided for by a bonded indebtedness of \$1,110,540, together with a subsidy by the Japanese Government of \$458,160, and one by Kobe-shi of \$69,720. Iron tubes of twelvedimensions will be used, from 4 to 24 inches in diameter, the whole reaching a distance equal to

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104 miles in length. The supply will also be sufficient for fire and all other purposes. Considered apart from its general utility, the completion of this work will be hailed as a great sanitary measure, calculated to largely promote the health of the port.

#### BUSINESS METHODS.

Nothing serves better to illustrate the progressive spirit of the Japanese than their great anxiety for the introduction of foreign capital for business purposes. The efforts in this direction by the business classes are strongly supplemented by the vernacular press, and by the Japanese chambers of commerce in Kobe and elsewhere.

The foreign and Japanese chambers of commerce lately held an informal joint meeting in relation to this subject, at which time it was plainly pointed out by the foreign chamber that the capital sought, being necessarily timid, required to be properly safeguarded by a more liberal display upon the part of the Government, such as, for instance, the equalization of foreigners with Japanese in regard to the holding of

shares in stock companies and the ownership of land.

Japanese business people are slow, methodical, and cautious in their dealings, and it is characteristic of them to protect themselves at every point. Business must be done carefully with them, as well as with others. Their responsibility must be thoroughly investigated, and also their general business reputation. There are mercantile agencies in this country which furnish financial ratings, and some of the representative Japanese houses have branches in one or more of the leading American cities.

It may be noted that there has, of late, been considerable complaint that goods have not been promptly taken upon arrival, and this is said to be part of a scheme by some to finally obtain them at a lower rate. The only way to do business successfully with this class would be to require the deposit of a sum sufficient to reimburse the shipper in such cases. It has largely become the practice for even reputable Japanese merchants to not only put up margins upon orders, but to fully secure the payment of large invoices upon delivery of bill of lading.

There is a peculiarity about the Japanese that does not attach to any other people, and it is this: The average Japanese are very suspicious of small wares that are not backed up with fancy trade-marks. They buy goods much more readily that carry a device or an emblem, or that bear a seal, and many a good article would be in danger of rejection

because not put up fancifully.

They also attach importance to small, neat packages, not too many of a kind together; this is more in keeping with Japanese tastes. In America, small articles are put up and sold by the dozen; the Japanese want them separate, not only because things here are generally on a smaller scale, but for financial reasons. Their means are limited, and

they use everything sparingly.

It is probably true that the German exporter understands the native taste better than any other. The markets here are full of small wares from Germany, put up in attractive style and in small quantities to find ready sale. Another point in favor of German exporters is the fact that they do not confine themselves to the quick and ready methods of others, but stay upon the ground until they get the trade. It would be well for Americans to note a little more closely the fact that the markets of the East can not be obtained entirely by wide-awake methods, but that much patient and persistent effort is required.

The following exhibit gives the value of the foreign trade of Osaka

and Hiogo (Kobe) with the United States for the year 1897, in comparison with that of 1896:

	1897.	1896.
ImportsExports	\$6, 764, 450. 10 4, 218, 408. 58	\$4, 521, 629. 66 3, 942, 015. 51
Excess of imports	2, 546, 041. 52	579, 614. 15

The above table shows an increase of 49.6 per cent in imports from the United States, during the last year.

Principal imports from and exports to the United States for the year 1897, compared with those of 1896.

#### IMPORTS.

	Declare	d value.	_	
Article.	1897.	1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
Canvas		\$25, 692. 35	\$2, 660. 55	
Cigarettes		16, 406. 81	43, 857. 79	
Cotton, raw		1, 060, 930. 20		
Flour Iron :	. 72, 171. 48	56, 149. 18	16, 023. 30	····
Pig	. 22, 929, 27	1		<b></b>
Plate	622, 38			
Nails		29, 604. 91	213, 477. 33	
_ Screws		4, 209. 38	906, 66	
Kerosene oil	. 1, 383, 376. 88	1, 447, 425. 78		\$64, 048. 9
Locomotive engines	. 305, 831. 01 . 54, 384. 79	88, 266, 93 76, 851, 13	217, 564. 08	22, 466, 3
Leather, sole	. 54, 354. 19	70, 651. 13		22, 400. 3
Dynamos, electric	. 95, 751, 14	106, 616, 22	l	10, 865. 0
Paper making	15, 954. 00	5, 945. 01	10, 008, 99	l
Spinning	. 146. 11	1, 119. 01		972.9
Milk, condensed	. 24, 844. 95	16, 738. 84	8, 106, 11	
Paraffin wax	75, 911. 56	53, 258. 50	22, 653. 06	
Rails	372, 990. 21 51. 40	173, 762. 85 534. 76	199, 227. 36	483, 3
Railway materials	69. 238. 11	21, 509, 20	47, 738. 91	463. 3
Timber, wood, and planks	64, 261, 14	68, 390, 37		4, 129, 2
All other articles	644, 565. 45	1, 268, 128. 24		623, 562. 7
Total	6, 764, 450. 10	4, 521, 629. 66		
	EXPORTS.			
Bamboo ware		\$54, 578. 18		\$28, 938. 9
Camphor oil		7, 146. 97	\$37, 517. 18	
Camphor	216, 443. 29	409, 760. 39		193, 317. 10
Carpets, hemp and cotton		277, 295, 37 128, 327, 30	44, 143. 83	85, 422. 7
Matting	1, 317, 210, 91	1, 384, 370, 73	WE, 150.00	67, 159, 8
Paper, copying	18, 107, 62	2, 039, 59	16, 068, 08	01, 200. 0
Porcelain ware	171, 852. 85	215, 824. 41		43, 972. 0
Rags		39, 639. 89	23, 365. 65	
Rice	344, 449. 86	856, 862. 11		12, 412. 2
Straw braid	178, 527, 44	76, 008. 67	102, 518.77	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
TeaVegetable wax		894, 938, 82 12, 360, 52	189, 213. 57 14, 410. 91	
Other articles	418, 255, 66	82, 862, 55	835, 393, 11	
	-10, 200, 00		500, 500. 11	
Total	4, 223, 423. 55	3, 942, 015. 50		

#### SUPERIORITY OF AMERICAN GOODS.

The Japanese have no prejudice against American goods or manufactures; on the contrary, their superiority is freely admitted in many lines. As an illustration, there was recently made at Tokyo, by the authorities of the locomotive department, a critical test of English and American locomotives, and it resulted in favor of those made in America. The American locomotives were pronounced superior in all respects, and it was especially noted that they worked more economically. Tests

1896

have also been made of American machinery and many other manufactures from our country, and in regard to their quality, the results have proved most satisfactory. The chief difficulty in the way of the greater introduction here of American goods, lies in the fact that our merchants and manufacturers are not putting forth the same degree of effort for the Japanese markets as exporters from other foreign countries.

#### SENDING CIRCULARS AND PRICE LISTS.

Too much of this is done to the exclusion of personal effort. The hotel reading rooms and private offices are stocked with mail matter from all parts. In the United States, circulars and price lists alone may produce some result, but they will avail but little 9,000 or 10,000 miles away from home, unless followed up by salesmen. One firm might deluge the market with trade literature for years, and another could send an energetic man along and pick up all the business. It might be well to pave the way by advertising, but in order to insure sales, the man must be upon the ground; he must be intelligent and persistent, and his firm should bear in mind that this market is not worked any more easily than are the overworked markets at home.

#### CARE IN PACKING GOODS.

For the better protection of shippers' interests, it may be said that much more care should be taken by them in packing their goods for this market. Several well-founded complaints have recently been made in this respect concerning American goods, and while it is true that the same fault attaches to other foreign shippers, that fact is not of much value to American exporters. As one instance of many that have lately been brought to the attention of this consulate, it may be mentioned that one of our leading American houses here recently received from New York an invoice of seven metal fireplaces, for immediate delivery. They were fine specimens and just what would have suited, but when received, they were all found to be in a badly broken condition, caused simply by being improperly packed.

Such cases as these not only entail considerable loss upon shippers, but they destroy the prospect of future orders. In connection with this subject, attention should be called to several recent shipments of American cotton, claimed by the consignees to be not up to standard. Four cases of this kind have occurred at this port within the last four months. Upon application at the consulate, surveyors were appointed to inspect the cotton and to extract samples from each bale, in order that they might be forwarded under the consular seal to cotton experts in

America for examination as to value.

This not only entails loss to the shipper, but, in the estimation of some here, it tends to lower the high standard of American cotton, which export is by far the most valuable one from the United States to this port.

#### COMMERCE.

The volume of the foreign trade of Osaka and Hiogo (Kobe) for the year 1897 contrasts with that of 1896 as follows:

[Values in United States gold.]

	1897.	
nnorte	\$57 317 854 21	94
portaporta	26, 165, 067. 39	2

 sports
 \$57, 317, 854. 21
 \$45, 929, 709. 97

 xports
 26, 165, 067. 39
 21, 476, 911. 37

 Excess of imports
 31, 152, 786. 82
 24, 452, 798. 60

The excess of imports in 1897 over those of 1896 is \$6,699,988.

The trade of the year 1897 was distributed among foreign countries as follows:

Country.	Exports.	Imports.
Hongkong	\$7, 669, 713, 74	\$2, 571, 698. 95
China	7, 103, 673. 14	8, 871, 229, 57
British India	921, 484. 58	11, 666, 254, 98
Korea	1, 727, 697. 76	2, 875, 497, 13
Asiatic Russia	278, 702, 48	155, 335, 59
Philippine Islands	28, 679, 70	231, 956, 06
Siam	1. 927. 12	573, 053, 47
Cochin China		3, 540, 967, 45
Great Britain		13, 153, 592, 94
France	239, 467. 81	1, 410, 489. 38
Germany	141, 476. 22	3, 702, 826, 25
Italy		28, 931, 35
Belgium		636, 960, 41
Austria		20, 544, 60
Holland		13, 319, 31
		10, 496, 34
Spain		10, 400. 31 313. 54
Russia		
Sweden and Norway	203.94	18, 840. 52
Turkey		113.74
Denmark		469.96
United States		6, 764, 450. 10
Portugal	149.40	2, 165. 57
Dominion of Canada		23, 723. 23
Australia	719, 428. 68	161, 280. 79
Hawaii	103, 778. 83	29, 94
Switzerland		488, 057. 22
Other countries	463, 717. 02	395, 760. 80
Total	26, 165, 067, 39	57, 317, 854, 21

The trade of the year 1896 was distributed among foreign countries, as follows:

Country.	Exports.	Imports.
Hongkong	\$6, 463, 250, 06	\$1, 907, 026, 39
China	4, 345, 127, 76	7, 520, 076, 17
British India	727, 586, 94	9, 224, 774, 52
Korea	1, 246, 770, 27	1, 886, 693, 68
Asiatic Russia.	235, 056, 28	156, 585, 38
Philippine Islands	38, 525, 43	169, 594, 47
Siam	1, 013. 78	73, 325, 30
Cochin China	1, 814. 72	628, 907, 28
Great Britain	2, 224, 561. 42	12, 082, 989, 79
France	460, 214, 16	2, 061, 882, 23
Germany	422, 470, 26	8, 923, 133, 21
Italy	82, 367, 77	24, 809, 32
Belgium	11,000.35	638, 849, 09
Austris.	44, 359, 55	5, 834, 14
Holland	41, 212, 50	22, 979, 29
Spain	10, 293, 66	7, 469, 81
Russia	2, 350, 09	114.67
Sweden and Norway		12, 851, 75
Turkey	16, 031, 02	88, 72
Denmark		515.92
United States.	3, 937, 104, 56	4, 521, 629, 66
Dominion of Canada	348, 650, 97	13, 615, 00
Australia	636, 316, 84	196, 903, 15
Hawaii	132, 910, 59	31.96
Switzerland		489, 259, 56
Portugal		2, 145, 30
Peru		2, 767, 68
Other countries	97, 763, 92	354, 654, 60
~*****		
Total	21, 476, 911, 87	45, 929, 709, 97

It may be seen by the foregoing tables that outside of Hongkong and China, the United States is by far Japan's best customer. This fact is appreciated by Japanese producers. It may also be noted that the

United States sold here last year only 50 per cent more than she bought of Japan, while England, standing highest in that respect among European countries, shipped here seven times as much in value as she took away. There is no valid reason why this should be the case.

#### TRADE OF JAPAN WITH THE UNITED STATES.

In the year ending December 31 last, the United States exceeded all other countries in exports to and imports from Japan of the commodities named in the following tables. The declared values of the same are stated, together with those of the chief competitors for this foreign trade:

Exports from foreign countries to Japan.

Article.	United States.	Great Britain.	France.	Switzer- land.	Ger- many.
Butter	\$13, 318		812.072	ļ	
Carriages, and parts of	69, 130	\$24, 294	, , , , , , , , ,		
Cigarettes	285, 531	181, 530	- <i></i>		
Condensed milk	57, 917	19, 653	l	\$19, 475	
Cotton duck	57, 974	823			
Dynamo electric machinery	341, 154	92, 161			
Flour	573, 854				
Nails, iron	467, 810	1			\$210, 10 <b>0</b>
Kerosene oil	2, 993, 989				
Leather, sole	161, 406				
Locomotives	1, 191, 905	899, 129			
Mercury (quicksilver)		18, 308			
Machinery, paper-making		175, 032			
Paraffin wax	110, 552				
Timber	182, 791				
Tobacco	43, 914	2, 960		·	
Wheat	105, 359				
Article.	British America.	British India.	Russian Asia.	Korea.	China.
Flour		\$64, 669	<b>\$6</b> 65, 503		
Paraffin wax					
Timber		25, 555			
Wheat		1		885, 969	

## Imports into foreign countries from Japan.

Article.	United States.	Great Britain.	France.	British America.	Hong- kong.	British India.	Korea
Camphor oil	\$44, 639				842, 879		
Fans	180, 041	1	1	l	99, 908		
Matting	1, 343, 230			\$149, 753		42,502	
re, manganese	33, 057						
Paper (Gampishi)	48, 661	\$31,466					
Paper ware	69, 802	31,647					
Porcelain and earthen-	,	52,521				1	
Ware	308, 947	1			186, 153		
Rugs, hemp, jute, and	000,020			1	200,200		
cotton	192, 935	156, 703	l	İ			
Rags	a 63, 565	200, 100					
silk piece goods	63, 343	1					842, 5
Silk, raw	16, 066, 924		\$10,006,832				
lik handkerchiefs	699, 933	342, 563	<b>\$10,000,002</b>		1 -		
silk, Habutai	1, 762, 242	012,000	1, 326, 212				
traw ware	1, 426		1,020,212				
Sulphur	92, 252						
Геав	3, 263, 358				10,020		• • • • • • • •

a All other countries, \$30.

#### BAILWAY LOCOMOTIVES.

England started the railway system of Japan, and was thus given a natural precedence in the railway development of the country; but, as may be seen by the foregoing table, she has not maintained her lead. The United States has proved its ability during the last three years to compete with and outdistance its great rival. In 1895, England exported locomotives to Japan valued at \$380,935, against \$142,165 worth from the United States. This year, exportations of locomotives to this country stand thus: Great Britain, \$899,129; United States, \$1,191,905.

This is a field of industry which has been properly worked, and in which the superior merits of American locomotives have been recog-

nized, or no such results could have been obtained.

#### RAILROAD IRON.

The contest for supplying Japan lies between England and the United States, and it is likely that it will continue. In 1895, Great Britain furnished nearly all the railroad iron imported into this country, a very small quantity having been exported from Belgium and Germany; the United States supplied none. In 1896, the United States exported only a little more than one sixth as much of railroad iron to this country as England did, but in 1897, a very notable increase took place from the United States in such shipments, and exportations from the two countries stood thus: Great Britain, \$810,110; United States, \$615,018.

At this rate, another year will show the United States to have left its competitor in this export far behind.

#### IRON, BAR AND ROD, PLATE, SHEET, AND PIG.

During 1895-96, the United States exported none of the above-named manufactures to Japan. The following table, however, shows our country to have been one of the principal exporters in this line in 1897:

Country.	Iron, bar and rod.	Iron, plate and sheet.	Pig iron.
Great Britain United States Germany Belgium	66, 893 145, 278	\$493, 655 622 22, 884 68, 066	\$397, 155 29, 312 38, 383

#### IRON NAILS, BOLTS, AND SCREWS.

In 1895, the United States exported to Japan but \$33 worth of iron bolts and screws and \$2,521 worth of iron nails, against which we exported last year, iron bolts and screws valued at \$5,262, and iron nails valued at \$469,689. Germany was the largest shipper of nails to Japan in 1896, sending an amount equal to \$469,485, against \$116,160 worth from the United States; but last year, as shown by a preceding table, these two countries changed places, the United States having shipped a large amount, while Germany dropped to less than one-half her former export.

#### COTTON-SPINNING MACHINERY.

The United States does not materially help to supply the vast quantity of spinning machinery required in Japan. This field is one in which England seems to have always had a monopoly. Her exports here of such machinery during the last year amounted to \$2,632,509, against \$4,557 worth from the United States, and but little from any other country.

This state of affairs should be looked into carefully by enterprising American manufacturers of machinery, as cotton spinning in Japan is rapidly on the increase, involving a brisk demand for equipment.

Japanese agencies for the purchase of spinning machinery are established in New York. Osaka is the chief cotton spinning and weaving district, and manufactures immense quantities of cotton cloth, not only for home use, but for export to China, Korea, and Hongkong.

#### PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY.

The United States slightly leads in this export. Nearly all of it comes from there and England. In 1896, our country shipped paper-making machinery into Japan valued at \$65,466, against shipments of the same from England of \$24,796. During the year under review, exports stood: United States, \$197,000; England, \$175,032. These latter figures show a largely increased demand for this machinery, and it should be noted that the exports from the two countries named are now nearly balanced. Large paper mills are established in this consular district.

#### DYNAMO ELECTRIC MACHINERY.

The United States is well ahead in this export and should strive to maintain its lead, as there is no doubt that with the opening up of Japan consequent upon the operation of the new treaties in 1899, the demand for this machinery will be greatly stimulated, as will also be the case with many other foreign inventions and productions.

The following table names the principal countries exporting this machinery, and the value exported from each, during the last three years:

Country.	1895.	1896.	1897.
United States.	86, 854	\$148, 143	\$341, 154
Great Britain.		131, 306	92, 161
Germany		80, 643	82, 095

#### MINING MACHINERY.

This is used for the mining of coal, silver, copper, sulphur, and antimony. The imports were:

Country.	1896.	1897.
Great Britain United States Germany	12, 533	\$119, 231 31, 250 7, 860

#### FLOUR.

Flour is a growing import into this country, and the United States supplies most of it, a very small quantity being shipped from British America and China. The United States more than doubled its export of flour to Japan in 1896; but during the last year, the exports of this article gained only about 17 per cent, in consequence of its enhanced value at home, cheapness being an indispensable condition to ready sale in this country. When the price of flour in the United States again becomes normal, it will no doubt soon be much more extensively exported to this country.

#### RAW COTTON.

Since 1895, British India has gained largely in the exportation of raw cotton to Japan, having more than trebled its shipments in three

years, while China has fallen behind about 50 per cent.

The United States gained more than 80 per cent in 1896 over the preceding year, and more than 70 per cent in the year under review. In commenting on the increased import here of American cotton, the annual report of the foreign chamber of commerce at Kobé states that from October to December last, 120,000 bales were contracted for, and that, in consequence, spinners would, in the near future, be using 40 per cent of American cotton against 12 to 15 per cent in former years. It was also stated in the report that the working of American cotton both reduced the running expenses of the mills and increased their capacity to turn out the finished product.

#### SHIPPING.

The following tables show the shipping at Hiogo (Kobé) of the several countries named for the year 1897, in comparison with that of the year 1896:

Merchant vessels entered from and cleared for foreign countries during the year 1897.

<del></del> -	Ente	ered.	Cleared.	
Flag.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
STEAMERS.				
Japanese	122	181, 730	56	81, 277
Austrian	11	26, 195	10	25, 065
British	187	308, 587	85	165, 415
Chinese	8	3, 633	]	
Korean	. 2	680	1 1	414
Dutch	5	4, 105	2	1, 642
French	26	56, 119	26	56, 038
German	58	65, 029		
Norwegian		34, 105	32	15, 960
Swedish	2	1, 976	-	•••••
Total	457	682, 159	213	407, 993
SAILING VESSELS.				
Japanese			5	812
"Junk	1	47	9	345
British	17	34, 529	17	33, 195
Danish	1	1,650	] 1 ]	1, 650
German	5	10, 400	4	8, 321
United States	9	<b>12, 06</b> 8	14	20, 626
Total	33	58, 692	50	64, 949
Grand total	490	740, 851	263	472, 942

## Merchant vessels entered from and cleared for foreign countries during the year 1896.

_	Ent	ered.	Cleared.	
Flag.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
STEAMERS.				
Гаралеве	83	91, 223	36	34, 068
A üstrian	6	13, 681	8	19, 638
Britleh	202	351, 287	81	171, 890
Korèan	2	559	2	680
<u> Datch</u>		1, 986		
French	25 30	52, 293	26	54, 958
Jerman		31, 749 52, 799	43	70, 964
Norwegian Spanish	1 2	1, 339	63	30, 854
panisn		1, 000		
Total	418	596, 916	239	383, 058
SAILING VESSELS.				
Japanese (junk)	1 1	39	l	
British	10	19, 832	9	16, 520
Forman	1	1, 281	3	6, 804
Hawaiian			1	193
Russian			1 1	60
United States	17	24, 947	22	33, 549
Total	29	46, 099	36	57, 125
Grand total	447	643, 015	275	440, 178

## Merchant vessels entered and cleared coastwise during the year 1897.

	Ent	ered.	Clea	ared.
Flag.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
STEAMERS.				
Japanese	337	434, 894	381	516, 676
Austrian	3	8, 534	3	7, 231
British	398	945, 806	302	1, 094, 349
Chinese		•••••	3	3, 633
Dutch			2	1,642
French		56, 038	26	56, 119
Germany		112, 571	72	116, 589
Hawaiian		11, 903	5	11, 903
Korean		847	3 23	1, 083
Norwegian		9, 739	23	25, 226
SpanishSwedish	3	2, 064	2	2, 064 1, 976
United States	26	69, 467	26	60, 467
C MARCA DIMOND				
Total	859	1, 651, 862	1,051	1, 997, 958
Sailing Vessels.				
Јарареве	1	234	1	
British	3	5, 078	i	2, 462
United States	5	7, 296	i	871
Total	9	12, 608	2	2, 838
Grand total	868	1, 664, 471	1, 053	2, 000, 791

## Merchant ressels entered and cleared coastwise during the year 1896.

721	Ent	ered.	Clea	red.
Flag.	Number.	Tons	Number.	Tons.
STEAMERS.				
Japanese	237	307, 897	277	355, 393
Austrian	5	13, 262	3	7, 305
British	415	918, 060	531	1, 103, 094
Dutch	2	3, 072	3	4, 350
French	28	59, 704	27	57, 039
German	60	114, 588	46	<b>76</b> , 151
Korean			1 1	115
Norwegian		5, 238	35	28, 550
Spanish		2, 572	5	3, 403
United States	18	47, 652	18	<b>47, 652</b>
Total	775	1, 472, 045	946	1, 683, 052
SAILING VESSELS.				
British		1, 534	1	1, 996
German	ا ۋ ا	5, 522	1 1	1, 200
Hawaiian	l îl	192		
United States	4	7, 711		
Total	8	14, 959	1	1, 986
Grand total	783	1, 487, 004	947	1, 685, 038

## RECAPITULATION.

#### Merchant vessels entered from and cleared for foreign countries.

	1897.		1896.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
ENTERED.				
Steamers Sailing vessels	457 33	682, 159 58, 692	418 29	596, 916 46, 098
Total	490	740, 851	447	643, 015
CLEARED.				
Steamers	241 50	407, 993 64, 949	239 36	383, 053 57, 125
Total	291	472, 942	275	440, 179

#### Merchant vessels entered from and cleared coastwise.

	1897.		1896.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
ENTERED.				
Steamers Sailing vessels	859 9	1, 651, 863 12, 608	775 8	1, 472, 045 14, 959
Total	868	1, 664, 471	783	1, 487, 004
CLEARED.				
Steamers Sailing vessels	1, 051 2	1, 997, 958 2, 833	946 1	1, 683, 05 <b>3</b> 1, 986
Total	1, 053	2, 000, 791	947	1, 685, 038

#### EXPORT OF MATTING AND RUGS.

There was a large falling off in the exportation of mattings from this port to the United States during the last half of the year, consequent upon the operation of the duty on that article.

As is always the rule in such cases, exdortations were greatly stimu-

lated immediately previous to the date when the duty took effect, and

greatly diminished immediately thereafter.

During the six months ending December 31, 1896, there were exported from here to the United States 199,400 rolls, against 90,499 rolls during the corresponding time in 1897, there being a deficiency of 108,901 rolls during the six months immediately following the operation of the tariff.

During the first six months of 1897 a large portion of the matting exported was of the better and best grades; but on account of the rate of 4 cents per yard and 25 per cent ad valorem additional upon grades above 10 cents per yard, shipments since the imposition of duty have been confined principally to the grades not exceeding 10 cents per yard.

The exportation of rugs has been affected in the same manner. During the six months ending December 31, 1896, when the duty on Japanese rugs was but 20 per cent, 3,894 bales were exported to the United States from this port, against 1,335 bales during the corresponding period of 1897, during which time the duty was 50 per cent.

As to the difference in the quantity of matting exported during corresponding periods in 1896-97, a small portion of it may be attributed to extraordinary shipments in anticipation of duty, but there is

no doubt that the shrinkage is mainly due to the duty imposed.

It should, however, be stated that the lessened exportation of rugs is probably caused as much by deterioration of quality as by the increased duty. An examination of the customs returns shows that the decreased export of rugs to the United States has been counterbalanced by their increased export to Great Britain.

#### GENERAL.

The tables and general remarks contained in this report applying to the whole of Japan, have been submitted in consequence of this being the great central port of the Empire, through which a large proportion of the imports thus tabled must necessarily pass.

Attention is especially called to the fact that there are a great many lesser imports from the United States not officially tabulated by the customs authorities, and it is fair to assume that they comprise initial shipments of various articles of merchandise which, if followed up by proper effort, may be found profitable to the exporters.

In conclusion, I would add that commercial conditions at this port should attract the careful attention of American producers whose lines

correspond with the trade wants of Japan.

SAMUEL S. LYON, Consul.

H10G0, July 6, 1898.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

An examination of commercial conditions at this port during the six months ended June 30, 1898, shows an increased import and export business, compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year.

The half year under review shows, however, that this port has gained but little in exportations, the increased aggregate of foreign trade being due to excessive importations, these having been 57 per cent larger than during the first six months of last year.

It should be stated that the heavier importations have been too large for the demands of trade, as in certain lines of merchandise, it became necessary to store large quantities in warehouses, the Japanese purchasers being unable to take delivery in consequence of the stringency

of the money market. It should also be noted that among the excessive importations held back for payment, are large quantities of

American pig iron and raw cotton.

The stagnation in monetary affairs has probably been augmented by the recent change from a silver to a gold basis, but it is generally anticipated that the beneficial results arising from a stable currency will tend to soon bring about a period of greater prosperity in this country than has yet been known.

The following are official tables of imports and exports at and from this port during the first half of this year, compared with those for the

first half of last year, showing the increase referred to, viz:

	1	898.	1	897.	Increase.		
	Yen.	United States equivalent.	Yen.	United States equivalent.	Yen.	United States equivalent.	
Imports Exports	82, 896, 476 27, 385, 012	\$41, 282, 445 13, 637, 751	52, 750, 693 26, 661, 032	\$26, 269, 845 13, 277, 194	30, 145, 782 724, 010	\$15, 012, 600 360, 557	
Excess of imports.	55, 511, 433	27, 644, 694	26, 089, 660	12, 992, 651	29, 421, 772	14, 652, 042	
Aggregate foreign trade	110, 281, 518	54, 920, 196	79, 411, 725	39, 547, 039	30, 869, 793	15, 373, 157	

The foregoing table also shows the excess of imports during the first six months of 1898 to be more than double the excess of the corre-

sponding period of 1897.

The following is a table showing the value and increase of certain exports from the United States to this port, in which it either leads all other countries or exports largely; also, its principal competitors in such exports, the same being shown for the first six months each of 1897–98:

	1897.	1898.	Increase.
Raw cotton:		1	
United States	a\$1, 708, 000	83, 210, 000	\$1,502,000
China		588, 000	4-,00-,000
East India		5, 400, 000	679,000
Annam and French India		85,000	0.0,000
Egypt		88,000	
Kerosene oil:	1	20,000	
United States	627, 000	727, 000	100,000
Russia		96,000	29,000
Dutch India		65,000	20,000
Other countries		, 00,000	
Rails and railway materials:	2, 500		
United States	821, 000	212,000	
		293, 000	
Great Britain	412,000	283,000	
Locomotives:	05 000	144 000	
United States		144, 000	49,000
Great Britain		105, 000	45,000
Germany		81,000	
Sweden	.ļ	2,000	
Tobacco:			
United States		131,000	68,000
_ China	1,800	230,000	212,000
Iron nails:			1
United States		71,900	39,000
Germany	115, 000	8, 500	
Sole leather:			İ
United States	9,900	64, 400	54, 500
Rast India	1,600	18, 000	11,400
Flour:	1	-	· ·
United States (none now exported here from any other			ĺ
country)	44,000	59, 000	15,000
Pig iron:		•	,
United States	4, 600	46, 700	42, 100
Great Britain	105,000	204, 000	99,000
Germany	1	36, 630	
Iron screws:		34, 353	
United States	4, 500	7, 000	2,500
Great Britain.	11,000	12,000	1.000
V1000 D410011	11,000		1,000

The principal exports to the United States during the first six months of 1897-98 are represented by the following table; also their value and increase or decrease, during the corresponding periods stated:

Article.	1897.	1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
Matting	. \$444,000	\$404,000		\$40,000
Tea		261,000	\$158,000	
Rice		93,000	1	59,000
Rugs and carpets	78,000	39,000		84,000
Porcelain ware		43,000		6,000
Straw braid		27,000	5,000	, ,,,,,,,
Fans		13,000	0,000	13, 000
Camphor		46,000	28, 000	10,000
Dambas wars	7,000	3,000	20,000	4,000
Bamboo wareBamboos	6,000	7,000	1,000	2,000
Screens		20,000	12,100	
Camphor oil		20,000	12,100	8, 300
				8, 800
Paper ware		5,700	1,000	
Bronze ware		1,000		2, 500
Other metal ware	1, 100	400		700
Vegetable wax		2,600		400
Papers		5, 400	8,000	
Copper ware		200		400
Matches		600		1,600
Lanterns, paper	. 2, 200	1,000		
Wooden ware	1,800	1, 100		700
Lacquered ware		300		400
Rags, cotton		24,000		
Allother		96, 000		

The principal imports from the United States during the first six months of 1897-98 are represented by the following tables; also their value and increase or decrease during the corresponding periods stated:

Article.	1897.	1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
Cotton, raw	\$850,000	\$1,640,000	\$790,000	
Kerosene oil		862, 000	50,000	[
Rails and railway materials		105,000		\$55,000
Tobacco	29,000	65, 000	36,000	
Leather:				1
Sole	4, 800	82,000	27, 200	
Other		2,900		1,000
Pig iron		23,000	21,700	
Iron nails		83,000	17,000	
Canvas		10,000	7, 200	
Clocks, and parts of	10,000	3,600	1,200	7, 400
Machinery:	10,000	3,000		7, 200
	90.000	1 000		10.000
Electro dynamo	20,000	1,000		19,000
Paper making		800		5, 300
_ Other		35,000		
Locomotives		71,000	24,000	
Watches		10,000	5, 200	
Condensed milk		12,000		
Bone, animal		7,000	2,600	
Paraffin wax		19,000		1,000
Iron screws, bolts, nuts, etc	1,700	3,500	1.800	
Cigarettes	14,000	21,000	7,000	l
Wood, planks, etc		5,000		19, 000
Flour		29,000		
Biovoles		3,000	1,000	
All other	363,000	1, 261, 000	_, 000	

The United States during the first half of 1898, as compared with all other countries, stood second at this port in exports and third in imports. During the corresponding period last year, its exports, compared with all other countries, ranked third and its imports third.

In consideration of the fact that until lately, comparatively few American producers have seriously contested for Japanese markets, it is very gratifying to note the present remarkable increase of exports from the United States.

It is no doubt due to a variety of causes other than the increased

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activity of our exporters, among which may be mentioned the recognition by the Japanese people of the superior merits of American products and manufactures, coupled with their friendly commercial spirit toward our country. Due credit should also be given to mercantile associations in the United States formed for the purpose of pioneering American trade in the East.

During the last year, both the Philadelphia Commercial Museum and the American Exporters' Association have sent to Japan active and

able representatives to help open the way for our commerce.

Mr. C. A. Green, who represented the Philadelphia Museum, was most warmly received by both the native and foreign chambers of commerce at this port, before which bodies, upon invitation, he delivered addresses which attracted the close attention of native and foreign merchants. Newspaper interviews were printed in both English and Japanese journals explaining the object of the museum and scope of its work, and it may be said that general interest in American commercial matters was awakened by the visit of the representatives.

The organized efforts put forth by these associations and by others of like character can not fail in their object, if properly utilized by our

exporters.

Another and an important cause for the increased importation of American goods has been the higher duties about to be imposed; but it is fair to presume that the imports from all other countries have also been stimulated by them. Therefore, the ratio of each country's export is a correct one, as shown by the accompanying tables.

The value of United States trade with this port during the first half of 1897 and of 1898 is stated in the tables below, which show an increase this year of a little over 50 per cent in imports and a decrease of about

1 per cent in exports.

Imports from a	nd exports t	o the	United !	States of	America.

			18	98.	. 189		97.	97. Incre		*********	ease.		Decrease.						
		Yei	1.		n i Sta equ ale	tes iv-		Yes	n.		Ste	ted ites iv- nt.	,	Z em	•	8	nited States equiv- elent.	Yen.	United States equiv- alent.
Imports	15, 4,	140 <b>32</b> 5	970 747	\$7, 2,	540 154	, 208 , 222	7,	873 666	, 451 , 853	\$3, 2,	920 824	, 979 , 093	7, 2	267,	519	<b>\$</b> 3,	619, 224	341, 106	<b>\$169,</b> 87
Aggregate of trade Excess of imports.	19, 10,	4 <b>6</b> 6 81 <b>5</b>	, 717 , <b>22</b> 3	9, 5,	694 385	, 425 , <b>9</b> 81	12,	540 206	, 304 i, 558	6,	245 596	, 072 , 886	6, 9	926,	413	8,	449, 353		

#### RAW COTTON.

The statistics of this largest and most rapidly growing export of the United States to this port for the first half of the last two years are shown in the tables below, together with the exports of the commodity from other cotton-producing countries during the same periods, and the increase or decrease in value of their shipments.

Country.	1897.	1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
India United States China Other countries	Pounds. 76, 027, 056 21, 216, 091 20, 150, 457 1, 663, 267	Pounds. 82, 630, 850 73, 007, 884 7, 149, 276 2, 029, 673	Pounds. 6, 603, 794 51, 191, 293	Pounds. 13, 001, 181
Total	119, 656, 871	164, 817, 183	58, 161, 498	18, 001, 181

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The foregoing table shows that in even figures, 45,000,000 pounds more of raw cotton came to this port during the first half of 1898 than during the corresponding period of 1897. Exportations of this commodity from China are shown to have fallen off 13,000,000 pounds, and India, the only real competitor of our country at present, is shown to have gained but 6,500,000 pounds, while the phenomenal gain of 51,000,000 pounds has been made by the United States.

The great falling off in importation from China is largely caused by the recent establishment of factories in that country, which use their own product, and an explanation of the lack of greater increase from India is found in the fact that there is a growing demand in Japan for

the better grades of goods, which require American cotton.

#### AMERICAN DRY GOODS.

I think it would be well for some of our American manufacturers of calico prints to make a trial of their goods in this market. I have been here about one year, and so far, have not seen a yard of American

calico offered for sale in this port.

The Japanese manufacture an imitation of our prints, but a very poor one, said to be not durable in color, and, as to texture, not nearly so strong, while the cost of manufacture is somewhat higher. The Japanese women generally wear kimonos made from a rather heavier material than printed calico, but during the summer months, a lighter weight would be preferable, because not so warm. Dark blue is the favorite color of both sexes. The indigo blue calicoes made in the United States, if introduced in Japan, would no doubt find a market, as would also the various shades of silver grays so much worn here. Plain colors would perhaps be most sought, but it is likely that a demand could soon be created, also, for printed calicoes in both dark and light colors. Cheapness is the great desideratum in this country, and there does not seem to be anything here which in price or quality could prevent the introduction of American calicoes. There is not much doubt that cheap grades of fast-colored American lawns and challies could also be introduced at this port.

American manufacturers of ordinary mosquito nettings should also look into this market. There are mills in Paterson, N. J., manufacturing a certain low-priced grade which no doubt could quickly displace the so-called mosquito nettings manufactured in this country. Those made here closely resemble what in America is termed cheese cloth or thin bunting. They are narrow, and consequently it is necessary to sew the breadths together. Besides, they cost more than twice as

much per yard.

Mosquito nettings made in our country exclude the mosquito and admit the air, while Japanese nettings exclude both air and mosquito. That insect is far more numerous here than in most localities in the United States, and its bite is more poisonous; hence, there is an almost universal demand for netting. It may be said that during about four months of the year, everybody in this portion of the Empire is compelled to sleep under mosquito netting.

#### INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

As to the industrial interests of this district, it may be said they are in their usual condition, which is one of moderate advance. In manufacturing towns and cities, there is a steady demand for improved machinery and for many modern manufactures, and there is also an increased adaptation to improved methods generally.

The Japanese are continually having more wants to supply, and in many lines are themselves becoming more able to supply them, but there is a large field here in which to introduce many of the superior

productions of our country.

Consuls in Japan frequently have applications made to them for information looking to the introduction of farming implements. Japanese farmers are very much behind in regard to farming tools, only those of primitive origin being used. The farmers are wide-awake enough in cultivating the land; there are no vacant lots or stretches of pasture land up to the very edge of the city. Although they use no labor-saving machinery, the soil is well tilled, but tilled by the hardest, all hand work. Large hoes are used for shovels, men's shoulders for wheelbarrows, and a cow is utilized in place of a horse, hitched to a wooden instead of an iron plow.

The greatest obstacle to the introduction of labor-saving machinery in Japan for farming purposes is the low price paid for farm labor. Greatly improved methods in tilling the soil will not be introduced until wages materially advance, and perhaps not even then, unless labor-saving

machinery is shown on Japanese farms by foreigners.

The Japanese farmers live in villages, and their land lies around the villages. In traveling by rail, one passes through large cultivated tracts looking like well-kept gardens, without a house in sight, when suddenly a little cluster of neat farmhouses will appear in view. There is no class of the population more industrious and thrifty than the Japanese farmers.

## TEA TRADE.

There was much concern in Japan when, in June last, the United States Government placed a war tax of 10 cents per pound upon the importation of teas. That feeling was manifested by the tea interests to such an extent, that the Kobe and Yokohama native chambers of commerce forwarded to our Government a protest against the imposition of the duty, with a view to at least secure its modification. This apprehension was a very natural one, as nearly all Japanese teas had previously gone to the United States, and it was feared that the tax, together with the effects of the war then existing in our country, might exclude a large percentage of the tea crop. Whatever the cause, since the tariff went into operation, the statistics of shipment show a remarkably large decrease.

The commercial bureau in the foreign office instituted an inquiry among the Yokohama Tea Guild, after four months' operation of the American tariff on teas, as to the effect it had in Japan. The reply of the guild was that during that time the export of teas from the port of Yokohama and Kobe had shown a decrease of 3,000,000 kin (4,000,000).

pounds).

Shipments of tea were very greatly stimulated immediately before the imposition of the duty, as evidenced by the fact that in the first six months of 1898, during the last one of which the duty took effect, fully 70 per cent more in value of teas were sent to the United States than during the corresponding period of 1897. The brisk demand engendered before the duty went into effect, together with the rise in values of other principal commodities, forced prices up to from 2 yen (99 cents) to 3 yen (\$1.49) per picul, and they have been well maintained even since the operation of the duty.

The tea crop was not as closely picked this year as formerly, in consequence of growers anticipating a much lessened demand, for the rea-

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son stated. When teas advanced, prices went relatively higher on the lower grades, they being most in demand, as the duty, added to the value of the higher priced teas, placed them beyond popular use.

As to this year's quality, it may be considered barely an average one. The inferior teas exported this year have been shipped to Canada and Korea, in consequence of their rejection by the United States standard. The best qualities of Japan teas are grown in Yamashiro, near Kioto.

#### MATTINGS UNDER UNITED STATES TARIFF.

The American tariff upon mattings, which went into effect last year, does not seem to have greatly diminished the gross value of that export to our country. There would probably have been as much in value exported during the first half of 1898 as during the first half of 1897, were it not that exports were stimulated throughout the first six months of 1897 by the anticipated tariff. As regards the quality of matting sent to our country, there is no doubt that the duty, being partly specific, has the effect of largely excluding the finer grades, upon which the tariff is relatively higher.

Since January 1 last, there has been a steady demand for all kinds of matting costing not more than 10 cents per yard, as the duty on this class of matting is less in proportion. The better grades have not been

much in request.

In regard to the present assessment of duty upon mattings, it is applied in such manner that the difference in quality of even 1 cent per yard, while hardly perceptible, carries an enhanced specific duty of 4 cents per yard, besides an ad valorem one of 25 per cent. It is therefore apparent that, in order to obtain the difference in quality of but 1 cent per yard above the 10-cent grade, the duty is increased 63 cents per yard—that is to say, a matting costing 10 cents with duty added is increased to but 13 cents, while one costing 11 cents with duty added is increased to 203 cents.

It is claimed by Japanese producers of matting that the present combination of a specific and an ad valorem duty upon their product discriminates against them, and in favor of mattings made in China; that the great bulk of Chinese mattings are of the lower grades, which escape the higher proportioned duty, and that China is not prepared to make the finer qualities which Japan is capable of producing but can not dispose of to our country under the present arrangements.

Considering the disproportioned tariff, it is probably true, as claimed by the manufacturers, that in order to encourage the production of the better grades of matting for export to the United States, it will be necessary to change the present specific duty on low qualities and the combination duty upon better ones, to an ad valorem rate upon all.

The following named countries and dependencies are the principal ones importing matting from this port; they purchased here during the first half of 1898, the values shown in the following table:

Country.	Yen.	United States equivalent.
United States. Great Britain. Hongkong. British India Australia	80, 144 16, 237	\$808, 884 15, 012 8, 086 6, 832 5, 732

#### CAMPHOR AND CAMPHOR TREES.

A considerable quantity of camphor in its refined state is exported from this port. The value shipped during the first half of 1898 nearly trebled the shipments during the first half of 1897. There are several refineries in Kobe, operated almost exclusively by foreigners. The value of camphor shipped from this port during the first six months of 1897 was \$34,033. During the six months ended June 30, 1898, the value exported was \$93,656.

I have gathered, from an official source, certain facts in connection with the propagation of the camphor tree in Japan and in Formosa,

which I submit in the following synopsis:

Camphor forests have been replanted by the Japanese Government during the last five years in the prefectures of Oita, Kagoshima, Miyasaki, and Kochi. Trees producing the best quality of camphor are grown in the prefectures named above. Camphor forests grow spontaneously in level ground and on the sides of mountains facing south. In planting camphor trees, the slow slope of a mountain not high above the sea level is selected.

In Formosa, where the climate is a warmer one, camphor trees grow best on mountains facing north, as the temperature of the southern slopes is too high, camphor trees requiring a certain kind of climate. The trees thrive best on mountains at an altitude of 3,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level, and produce the largest percentage of camphor at 5,000 feet.

Dry soil is best for camphor trees; they will not grow in moist

ground. Trees of four to six years' growth are the best.

During the reign of the feudal lords, camphor trees grew spontaneously in many of the warmer localities in Japan, and the cutting of them was prohibited by edict. Since the restoration, however, the forests have been greatly decimated and but gradually replanted. The largest export of camphor from Japan, during the last twelve years, was in 1890, the amount exported that year being valued at nearly \$10,000,000. The amount exported during the last year was \$649,558. This port by far exceeds all others in Japan, in its exportations of camphor.

#### NEW TARIFF RATES.

The new Japanese conventional and statutory tariffs¹ will be enforced from the 1st day of January, 1899. This is a matter of considerable importance to importers here, as it will necessarily rearrange many lines of merchandise. The present duties have existed so long and are so light that the full effect of the new tariff rates, materially advancing the cost of numerous articles in Japan, will be watched with interest.

In shipping goods to the Japanese markets, exporters should take into consideration not only the fact that large stocks are stored in godowns, on account of the Japanese merchants' inability to take delivery, but that in addition, heavy importations have taken place in anticipation of the new tariff rates.

The duty upon certain of the principal imports from the United States will be changed, on January 1, 1899, from the existing rates to higher

ones, both of which are tabled below.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>See Consular Reports, No. 204, September, 1897, and Advance Sheets, No. 360, Feb. 27, 1899.



# Abstract of Japanese tariff.

		New tariff.			
Article.	Present tariff.	Statutory.	British conventional.		
Sole leather :	0. 63 yen (\$0. 313) per picul (1331 pounds).	7.441 yen (\$3.705) per 100 catties.	5. 69 yen (\$2.833) per 100 catties.		
Pig iron	0. 047 yen(\$0.023) per picul (1331 pounds).	5 per cent	0.083 yen (\$0.041) per 100 catties.		
Canvas	0. 078 yen(\$0. 038) per 10 yards.	0.071 yen (\$0.035) per square yard.			
Iron nails	0.094 yen(\$0.046) per picul (1331 pounds).	10 per cent	0.573 yen (\$0 285) per 100 catties.		
Iron screws	0.094 yen(\$0.046) per picul (1331 pounds).	10 per cent	10 per cent.		
Tobacco	5 per cent	0.444 yen (\$0.221) per catty.a			
Watches: Gold and platinum		30 per cent.			
Mechanism of watches or parts of	5 per cent	15 per cent. 10 per cent.			
Printing machinery Loconotives Condensed milk	5 per cent		0.123 yen (\$0.063)		
Animal bones.	-	(\$0.184) per dosen weight.	per dozen 1- pound tins.		
Rails and railway materials	5 per cent	5 per cent	0.129 yen (\$0.064) per 100 catties.		
Paraffin wax	5 per cent	(0,016 yen	0.544 yen (\$0.27) per 100 catties.		
Kerosene oil	5 per cent	(\$0.079) per gallon in tin. 0.016 yen (\$0.079) per			
Cigarettes	5 per cent	gallon in cask. 1,153 yen per 1000.			
Wood, planks, etc	5 per cent	5 per cent. 7.628 yen (\$0.574) per			
Flour	Free	100 cubic feet. 0.465 yen (\$0.231) per			
Raw cotton	Free	100 catties. Free.			

a The catty mentioned in this tariff is the Japanese weight. It is equal to 600 grams of the metric system of weight, or 1.32277 pounds English avoirdupois weight. The square yard is the English Imperial surfac emeasure.

# SUGAR REFINING IN OSAKA.

Among the many manufactories in Osaka is the recently added sugar refinery, operated by the Japan Sugar Refining Company, Limited. The main buildings and plant are very heavily constructed, in order to protect the latter from seismic disturbances. The raw material for refining is brought principally from Formosa, Manila, and Java.

Nine centrifugal machines are used, driven at 9,000 periphery feet per minute. The boiler equipment is said to be the largest in Japan, there being eight boilers, each 8 feet in diameter and 30 feet in length, with two economizers working in conjunction. The works were constructed by an English firm, and are capable of turning out 70 tons of refined sugar per day. There is but one other sugar refinery in Japan, and that is situated in Tokyo.

The new Japanese tariff will be in the line of protection to home industries, and favorable to sugar refining in this country, there being an advanced duty of but 26 sen (13 cents) per picul on raw sugar, while there is an increase of 64 sen (32 cents) per picul on the refined product.

#### NEW HARBOR REGULATIONS.

Although this port has been open during the last thirty years, and the bay has so long been filled with shipping of all kinds, it has never

been governed by specific harbor regulations.

A foreigner had been employed as harbor master, but as he had no rules to ask the consuls' enforcement of, he was generally compelled to arrange any difficulties which might arise between himself and masters of vessels in such way as could be mutually agreed upon.

Japanese harbor regulations have now, however, been promulgated for the various open ports of the Empire, and they will take effect at

this port on the 1st of November, 1898.

The regulations which will then come into operation are similar in character to those enforced at equally important points elsewhere, and until the coming into effect of the new treaties, the consuls of the several countries will be expected to cooperate in their enforcement.

#### IBON NAILS.

United States exporters last year gained the nail market of this port from Germany, and during the six months ended June 30, 1898, have reduced the shipments of that country to a minimum.

The following table shows the export here from each country, during

the first six months of 1897-98:

	18	97.	18	98.	Increa	se, 18 <b>9</b> 8.	Decrease, 1898.	
Country.	Yen.	United States equiva- lent.	Yen.	United States equiva- lent.	Yen.	United States equiva- lent.	Yen.	United States equiva- lent.
Germany United States	230, 208 65, 853	\$114, 644 82, 795	17, 207 143, 927	\$8, 569 71, 676	78, 074	<b>\$38, 881</b>	218, 001	\$106, 073

It may be seen from the above tables, however, that the combined exports of nails from both countries, during the period stated in 1898, are 45 per cent less than in the corresponding time in 1897.

#### RAILS AND RAILWAY MATERIAL.

In 1896, the United States sent to Japan only one-sixth as much in value of rails and railway materials as came from England. In 1897, we shipped three-fourths as much, and during the period under review of this year, we have sent to this port four-fifths as much of those products as came from England.

It will be observed that the combined value of such exports from the two countries named, during the first half of this year, fall 31 per cent below the combined value of the corresponding period of last year. This falling off may be wholly attributed to the financial stringency

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>See Advance Sheets No. 197, August 19, 1899, Consular Reports No. 217, October, 1898.

now prevailing in Japan. There are more railways projected here, awaiting a better financial condition of the country, than ever before. When conditions are favorable, these projects will be as fully carried out as is possible with such resources as this country can command, and should foreign capitalists become satisfied with the operation of the new treaties coming into effect next July, it is probable that the enterprise of railroad building will be given a greatly added impetus by the influx of foreign capital.

#### LOCOMOTIVES.

The United States, having such vast railroad systems, necessitating the most perfect equipment, is the country naturally looked to for locomotives of the highest standard. American locomotives have been critically tested by Japanese Government experts, and their superiority has been well acknowledged by the large purchases of them by this country during the last calendar year, and by the lead they have maintained at this port and probably at the other open ports of the Empire during the six months under review. During the last calendar year, the United States sent locomotives to Japan valued at \$1,191,905, against \$899,129 worth from England. During the last calendar year, such exportation from the United States to this port only, amounted to \$305,831.

Importations of locomotives at this port from the United States in the first six months of 1896 were \$14,453; in 1897, \$95,109; and in 1898, \$144,293.

#### PIG IRON.

Although Great Britain is the chief country in the exportation of pig iron to this port, and has nearly doubled her shipments of that article here during the first six months of 1898, as compared with the corresponding period of 1897, it may be said that the United States has also become a considerable shipper here of that product, and that it has gained rapidly during the time specified, having increased such shipments to more than ten times their former value.

The export here of pig iron from our country is light in comparison with that of Great Britain, but it may be considered large, taken in connection with the fact that our exporters did not enter this field with

that article until last year.

It has been stated in this report that a considerable quantity of pig iron is now being held in warehouses at this port awaiting delivery, but, as noted, that is only in consequence of the temporary stringency of the money market, which it is probable will soon pass away.

This country is in but a semiexpanded state, and it will continue to largely import crude materials for its further growth in manufactures.

The table below gives the value and increase of pig iron shipped

from the countries named:

	18	97.	18	98.	Increase.		
Country.	Yen.	United States equiva- ient.	Yen.	United States equiva- lent.	Yen.	United States equiva- lent.	
Great Britain United States Germany	211, 808 9, 310	\$105, 480 4, 686	409, 214 93, 410 36, 630	\$203, 789 46, 518 18, 242	197, 408 84, 100	\$98, 309 41, 882	

## SOLE LEATHER.

Attention is particularly called to the remarkably large increase at this port, during the first six months of this year, in the exportation by the United States of sole leather, the value of such export having been more than six times greater than during the corresponding period of last year. Our country does not meet with much competition here in this article. The only competitors classified in the customs returns for the first six months of last year were East India and France; they each shipped, during the time, about \$1,600 worth. The first six months of this year show France to have sent none, while East India has increased her export of that article to \$13,000.

Each year, the Japanese people wear more shoes and are having more uses for leather of all kinds. The close attention of leather producers in the United States is called to this fact, and to the additional one that the supply must come from abroad, as, on account of the scarcity of cattle in this country, the Japanese people can not supply themselves.

The following table shows the exportation of sole leather from the United States to this port during the years 1896 and 1897, and for the first six months each of 1897 and 1898:

Year.	Yen.	United States equivalent.
1896	153, 702 108, 768 19, 872 128, 838	\$76, 544 54, 166 9, 896 64, 161

## SHIPPING.

The following tables show the shipping interests at Hiogo (Kobe) of the several countries named for the period of 1898, under review, as compared with the corresponding period of last year:

Merchant vessels entered from and cleared for foreign countries January 1 to June 30, 1898.

	Ente	ered.	Cleared.		
Flag.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	
STRAMERS.					
Japanese	104	143, 863	37	50, 025	
British	104	169,778	54	106,000	
Chinese	7	7, 307	15	26, 522	
French	2	4, 165	2	4, 246	
German	28	32, 411	22	32, 229	
Hawaiian	1	2, 298	[]-	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
Norwegian		27, 019	18	10, 844	
Austrian	2	4, 985	3	8, 585	
Dutch	2	1, 642	8	2, 463	
Total	277	393, 468	149	240, 914	
Sailing Vessels.					
British	انما	8, 492	8	15, 212	
German	1 7	8, 562	8	10, 641	
United States	ī	3, 490	5	9, 878	
Total	9	20, 544	18	25, 731	

# Merchant ressels entered and cleared coastwise January 1 to June 30, 1898.

Flag.	Ente	ered.	Cleared.		
» ing.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	
stramers.					
Japanese	147	228, 481	206	310, 469	
British	230	538, 830	276	591, 942	
Chinese	5	11,552	4	3, 913	
French	24	52, 096	24	52, 015	
German		64, 378	37	67, 203	
Norwegian		7, 611	22	26, 606	
United States.	13	11, 898	13	14, 196	
Austrian		24, 048 11, 278	13	84, 043 7, 415	
Dutch	i	821	i	821	
Total	464	950, 983	592	1, 108, 623	
SAILING VESSELS.					
British	2	3, 464			
United States		8, 030			
Japanese			1	297	
Total	6	11, 494	1	297	

# Merchant vessels entered from and cleared for foreign countries January 1 to June 30, 1897.

	Ente	ered.	Cleared.		
Flag.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	
STEAMERS.					
Јарадеве	84	99, 892	47	47, 275	
British	97	166, 803	38	78, 582	
Austrian	5	10, 248	6	14, 839	
French	13	28, 155	18	28, 280	
German	27	88, 858	17	25, 315	
Norwegian	11	8, 289	7	5, 245	
Korean	1 1	236 821			
Dutch	i	988			
Total	240	848, 740	128	199, 536	
SAILING VESSELS.					
Japanese			1 41	8, 085	
United States	7 1	8, 301	1 8	9, 089	
British		11, 138	1 6	12, 540	
German	1 il	2, 302	l		
Norwegian			1	2, 802	
Total	13	21,741	19	27, 022	

# Merchant vessels entered and cleared coastwise January 1 to June 30, 1897.

_	Ent	ered.	Cleared.		
Flag.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	
STRAMERS.	,				
Japanese	. 169	194, 449	197	235, 056	
British		399, 164	196	433, 537	
French		23, 536	11	27, 128	
German	. 21	42, 682	28	44, 002	
United States		81, 768	12	81, 768	
Norwegian	.  8	5, 074	7	8, 363	
Korean Austrian		5, 331	1	236 2, 740	
Total	. 373	702, 004	453	782, 830	
SAILING VESCELS.		<del></del>			
Japanese	. 1	234	l		
British		3, 628			
United States		847	1	871	
Total	. 5	4, 709	1	371	

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#### RECAPITULATION.

#### Merchant vessels entered from and cleared for foreign countries.

	1898.		1897.		In	crease.	Decrease.		
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	
ENTERED. Steamers	277 9	393, 468 20, 544	240 13	348, 740 21, 741	37	44, 728	4	1, 197	
CLEARED. Steamers Sailing vessels	149 18	240, 914 25, 781	128 19	199, 536 27, 022	21	41, 378	i	1, 281	

#### Merchant vessels entered from and cleared coastwise.

	1898.		1897.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
ENTERED. Steamers	464 6	950, 983 11, 494	378 5	702, 004 4, 709	91	248, 979 6, 785		
CLEARED. Steamers	592 1	1, 108, <b>623</b> 297	453 1	782, 830 871	139	<b>825, 793</b>		74

The figures in the following paragraph are taken from consular records:

For the first six months of this year, there entered this port 13 American steamers with a tonnage of 34,051, and 5 American sailing vessels with a tonnage of 11,325, aggregating 18 vessels with a tonnage of 45,376, as against 13 American steamers with a tonnage of 34,905, and 10 American sailing vessels with a tonnage of 11,325, aggregating 23 vessels with a tonnage of 46,230, for the corresponding period of last year. From this, it will be seen that there has been a slight decrease in the tonnage of the entering steamers, while the tonnage of sailing vessels remains the same.

For the same period, there cleared from this port 13 American steamers with a tonnage of 34,051, and 5 American sailing vessels with a tonnage of 9,833, aggregating 18 vessels with a tonnage of 43,884, as against 13 American steamers with a tonnage of 34,905, and 9 American sailing vessels with a tonnage of 9,642, aggregating 22 vessels with a tonnage of 44,367 in 1897. From this it will be seen that there has been a slight decrease in the tonnage of steamers cleared and a slight increase in the tonnage of sailing vessels cleared during the first six months of this year.

There were 70 merchant vessels that cleared from this port with general cargoes, for ports in the United States, during the first six months of this year, viz, 41 British, 12 American, 8 Japanese, 4 German, 3 Norwegian, and 2 Hawaiian. For the corresponding period of last year, there were 59 vessels, viz, 42 British, 11 American, and 6 Japanese.

From the figures for the period of 1898, under review, it is seen that the cargo shipped from this port to the United States was carried in the bottoms of 59 per cent British, 17 per cent American, 11 per cent Japanese, 6 per cent German, 4 per cent Norwegian, and 3 per cent Hawaiian vessels.

#### TRANSPORTATION.

The following table gives the number and tonnage of vessels plying between this port and the United States:

		1897.									
Company.	San Fran- cisco.		New York.		Seattle.		Tacoma.		Portland.		
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	
Northern Pacific Steamship Co Pacific Mail and Occidental and Oriental Steamship Co	21	66, 189	6	10, 800			16	29, 068	6	14, 672	
Nippon Yusen Kaisha Shewan Tomes & Co Corues & Co.			1	1, 648 8, 000	6	11,019					
Total	21	66, 189	8	15, 448	6	11, 019	16	29, 068	6	14, 672	
						1898.					
Company.	San Fran- ciaco.				Seattle.		Tacoma.		Portland.		
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	
Northern Pacific Steamship Co Pacific Mail and Occidental and Oriental Steamship Co		51, 623	6	10, 245			9	17, 088	6	14, 672	
Nippon Yusen Kaisha			2	2, 662	8	20, 621					
Total	19	51, 623	8	12, 907	8	20, 621	9	17, 088	6	14, 672	

The largely increased balance of trade in favor of the United States at Hiogo for the last half year will doubtless prove a most satisfactory exhibit to our exporters, and encourage them to still greater effort in expanding American trade at this port.

SAMUEL S. LYON, Consul.

H10G0, October 31, 1898.

## NEW TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

A new trans Pacific line of steamers, to be operated by the recently formed "California and Oriental Steamship Company," will be put into operation in December next.

These steamers will run in connection with the Atchison, Topeka,

and Santa Fe Railroad system in the United States.

The terminal points will be Hongkong, China, and San Diego, Cal. The new line of steamers will ply at regular intervals, and call at intermediate ports, including Yokohama, Hiogo, and Honolulu.

Three steamers have been chartered for this line for three years.

They are the Belgian King, 3,379 tons; the Carlisle City, 3,002 tons,

and the Carmarthenshire, 2,929 tons.

The commerce of the United States with the far East is expanding rapidly, as shown by the continually increasing facilities for transportation from the Pacific coast.

JAMES S. LYON, Consul.

H10Go, November 17, 1898.

#### NAGASAKI.1

The total imports into this consular district (exclusive of Formosa) of all foreign goods for the period under consideration, were valued at 10,273,635 yen (\$5,116,270), an increase of 41½ per cent over the same period in 1897. The principal articles were sugar, raw cotton, tobacco, kerosene oil, iron (both pig and manufactured), fertilizers, and flour. The value of imports from the United States was 1,565,106 yen (\$779,423), and the principal articles were locomotive engines (and parts thereof), raw cotton, pig and manufactured iron, kerosene oil, salted meats, wheat flour, and lubricating oil.

The total exports from this consular district (exclusive of Formosa) during the same period, amounted to 2,712,946 yen (\$1,351,047), an increase of less than 4 per cent over the same months of 1897. The principal articles were rice, coal, and coke. Rice to the value of 289,019 yen and a small amount of matting, curios, and household effects

went to the United States.

Special paragraphs, hereinafter submitted, will give fairly exact information as to the increase or decrease in the more important lines of exports and imports, especially such as enter into the trade of the United States.

The advantages and labor-saving qualities of American machines and apparatus of all kinds, and the greater durability of certain lines of goods, are admitted to a certain extent in this district, but attention is

asked to the comments submitted upon special details.

Whenever an article of American manufacture has secured the favor of Japanese tradesmen, there is no reason for its not continuing to monopolize the market (for the sentiment of the people is strongly in our behalf), provided the standard of quality be fully maintained, and an equal amount of care and attention be paid to the appearance of the packages and to the methods of shipping that are given to such matters by European manufacturers. There is a preference on the part of most foreigners and of many Japanese for glass jars for all fruits, vegetables, etc., rather than tin cans, when the former are practicable. Whatever is put upon the glass in the nature of label or advertisement should be so heavily varnished or shellacked or prepared in some other way as to permit of its being washed without marring the beauty or clearness of the label; while cans should be provided with labels other than those of thin paper, which do not allow the can to be washed and have its appearance restored when it becomes fly specked or shopworn. The methods adopted by most of the French purveyors are In the matter of packing, it is very desirable that the recommended. initial jar or tin be as small as practicable—for example, butter in halfpound cans, fruit and vegetables in half-pound cans or pint jars; while cases of such size as can be carried conveniently by a porter along rough mountain roads, will find a much readier sale with the Japanese than the large cases containing two dozen 2-pound cans. In the one item of biscuits (crackers), it is believed that the American bakers are gradually supplanting the European, and there is no apparent reason why our merchants should not secure a monopoly of this business, provided the standard be fully maintained. The present size of the tin boxes used rather checks the sale to the Japanese, and it is probable that tins of half the size would sell much more readily. Besides the matter of cost, there is an additional reason for the preference for small tins, in that the biscuits soon lose their crispness in this moist climate.

In textiles, machinery, implements, and all other articles, it is equally important that the standard of excellence originally established when first soliciting orders be rigidly maintained, and also that the requirements of the Japanese dealers and consumers be carefully ascertained and fully complied with. These may at times seem to be somewhat whimsical, in that they differ so widely from established custom in the United States (for example, as to the width of a piece of cloth, the length of the bolt, the number of pieces in a bale, the dimensions of a package, or the size of a case of machinery); but it will always be found that there is good reason for these requirements, either in the meagerness of the demand or the inadequate transportation facilities. Our competitors carefully study these peculiarities.

There is no complaint that European or English houses give longer credit than American houses. The importing and jobbing firms here buy for cash. It is, I believe, admitted by our American houses in Japan that they labor under some disadvantage from there being no American bankers with ample capital in the far East. It would seem that there were an opening in Japan for a purely American bank, since the volume of trade between the United States and this country is of dimensions sufficient to keep a large amount of bank capital actively

and profitably employed.

#### CHANGES IN CURRENCY VALUES.

Since Japan adopted the gold standard, October 1, 1897, there have been very slight changes, the United States value of the Japanese yen being from 49 to 50 cents. Rates of exchange no longer fluctuate as they did when Japan was a silver country. Formerly, it was not uncommon to see rates rise or fall 1 or 2 per cent in a single day, and even much more, during panics. To-day, the rate of exchange varies by perhaps one-eighth of 1 per cent, often remaining constant for weeks together at some fraction between 48\frac{3}{4} and 49\frac{1}{4}, the lowest and highest rates for bank demand drafts on the United States from January 1 to June 30, 1898. In lessening uncertainty as to the cost here of an imported article, this establishment of a permanent rate of exchange has had a most salutary effect upon trade.

#### CHANGES IN TARIFF RATES AND CUSTOMS RULES.

Important changes in existing import rates will go into effect January 1, 1899, when the present tariff, with a maximum rate of 5 per cent ad valorem, is replaced by one ranging from duty free to 40 per cent, averaging nearly 15 per cent. The highest duty is levied upon alcohol, wines, spirits, and tobacco.¹ There is, besides this ad valorem schedule, a long list of articles upon which specfic duties will be levied.

#### PORT REGULATIONS.

Amended harbor regulations<sup>2</sup> go into effect at this port from the 1st of November, when for the first time in Nagasaki since antetreaty days, there will be a harbor master and assistants. With the rapidly increasing number of steamers coming here for passengers, cargo, or coal, this will be a useful precaution, tending to mitigate the danger of

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>See Consular Reports, No. 204, September, 1897, p. 91.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>See Advance Sheets, No. 197, August 19; Consular Reports, No. 217, October, 1898. See also Supplementary Report for Nagasaki.

overcrowding the long, narrow harbor. Beyond this innovation, there are no radical changes in the regulations for shipping.

#### HARBOR FACILITIES.

Work is being slowly prosecuted upon the improvements in Nagasaki harbor, but it will probably take several years to finish them as projected. The plan is quite extensive, contemplating the reclamation of a considerable area, the construction of piers for steamers, and the deepening of the upper part of the harbor.

#### TELEGRAPH AND CABLE SERVICE.

Excepting the development of the internal system of the imperial Japanese post and telegraph department, there has been no extension of this service. A cable south from Formosa, giving an alternate route to Hongkong, and possibly a direct cable from Formosa to the Philippines are contemplated; the latter will certainly be laid as soon as the trans-Pacific cable is in operation.

#### TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Internal transportation is by railway, cargo boats, porters, and pack animals; coastwise, by junks and steamers; foreign, by numerous lines of ocean steamers. Existing facilities are ample. The new arrangement of mail steamers from Hongkong to San Francisco, stopping from twelve to twenty-four hours at Nagasaki, goes into full effect the middle of December. It is a joint schedule of the Pacific mail (American), Occi dental and Oriental (British), and Oriental (Japanese) steamship companies. The Japanese vessels are new, built in Great Britain expressly for this line. The time from here to San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama, and Honolulu, is twenty-two to twenty-three days. By connection with steamers to Kobe, there are lines to Tacoma (Northern Pacific) in twenty-two days, and to Seattle (Japan Mail Steamship Company) in the same time.

By the 1st of November, it is expected that the Kyushu Railway will be completed to Moji on the Strait of Shimonoseki, at the western entrance to the Inland Sea of Japan, enabling passengers and freight to go through from Nagasaki without change. Connection is made with a branch line to Kumamoto, and this branch will eventually be carried through to Kagoshima, the capital of the province of Satsuma, in the southern part of the island of Kyushu. This development will materially benefit the trade of Nagasaki; but for traveling will probably not be patronized largely by foreigners. At the Strait of Shimonoseki it is proposed to equip a ferry for transporting an entire train. The width of the strait is half a mile, and at Bakan, on the north side, connection will be made with the Sanyo Railway, by which passengers may go through to Kobe, Yokohama, and Tokyo, and at different points connect with the extensive system of the main island. It is the present intention to build a bridge across the Strait of Shimonoseki, which will be one of the wonders of the railway world.

#### LICENSES, ETC.

Commercial transactions between foreigners and Japanese, by the terms of existing treaties, must be conducted on the foreign concession at one of the treaty (open) ports, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki,

Hakodate, and Niigata; Tokyo being tacitly included in the list of open ports. It is true that the strict letter of the treaties is sometimes evaded, but this is dangerous. There are no inducements for houses in the United States to send representatives to Japan to solicit the trade of retail dealers throughout this country. There are several large American firms in this consular district that stand ready to invest in any American manufactures and to push their sale among the Japanese, if they can see any profit in it. It might be advisable for commercial travelers from the United States to visit these firms, which are The China and Japan Trading Company, Limited; R. H. Powers & Co.; and Edward Lake.

There are no regulations affecting commercial travelers, nor is any license fee exacted from them or from the resident firms. Commercial travelers are free to come and go at the open ports, where they may solicit trade as they please, and to travel in the interior with passports (which are readily procurable through their consuls) for "scientific research" or in the "pursuit of health," but not for purposes of trade. After July 17, 1899, when the revised treaties become operative, the restrictions upon trade, travel, and residence will be removed, and the entire country will be open to citizens and to subjects of treaty powers.

#### MERCHANT MARINE.

A gradual improvement continues in the Japanese service, in which small native built and manned steamers are taking the place of coasting junks. The Japanese are extending their foreign lines, and now have, in addition to the long established lines to Asiatic ports, regular lines to India, Europe, Australia, and Seattle. In December, a Japanese company unites with the Pacific Mail and Occidental and Oriental companies in maintaining the regular service between Hongkong and San Francisco via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, and Honolulu, at ten days' intervals. The facilities afforded by other lines of mail and of cargo steamers, under various foreign flags, remain unchanged and are ample.

Two steamers have been launched at the Nagasaki Dockyard and Engine Works—one a freight vessel, the other a 6,000-ton passenger and cargo steamer—fully equipped with all modern improvements, for the European line above mentioned. The materials for these two steamers are said to have been imported from England. These works have since launched a 3,000-ton steamer and have several others under construction, including a duplicate of the 6,000 ton vessel mentioned above, also intended for the Japan Mail Steamship Company's European line.

During the six months ending June 30, 1898, there were entered at the port of Nagasaki from foreign countries 73 Japanese steamers, 93,220 tons; 274 foreign steamers, 509,452 tons; 19 Japanese sailing vessels (including junks), 417 tons; 20 foreign sailing vessels, 12,552 tons. Total, 347 steamers, 602,672 tons; 39 sailing vessels, 12,969 tons. Cleared for foreign countries, 70 Japanese steamers, 81,917 tons; 204 foreign steamers, 333,699 tons; 6 Japanese sailing vessels (including junks), 213 tons; 21 foreign sailing vessels, 13,822 tons. Total, 274 steamers, 415,616 tons; 27 sailing vessels, 14,035 tons.

The Japanese Government is very liberal in granting subsidies, especially to Japanese foreign-going lines. No foreign flag is permitted to engage in a strictly coastwise trade; foreign steamers may carry passengers and cargo between intermediate Japanese ports, provided the destination is a foreign port. Foreign bottoms may, under special

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arrangements, be chartered by Japanese to go coastwise and to load or to discharge cargo at certain nontreaty or quasi-open ports. It is probable that, under the revised treaties, to become operative July 17, 1899, further restrictions, tending to protect the Japanese merchant marine, will be adopted.

#### QUARANTINE.

There has been no change in the regulations at this port, but the existing ones are rigidly enforced. All vessels coming from ports where the plague or other infectious or contagious disease is prevalent, are thoroughly inspected and communication with the shore is forbidden until needful precautions are taken.

# GENERAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

There are no laws or regulations of a discriminating character which affect American vessels. There are no taxes or excises in addition to customs tariff. The only changes in patent, copyright, and trade-mark laws are in the direction of greater liberality in registering and protecting foreign trade-marks. Patent rights on foreign articles are not yet satisfactorily adjusted, as Japan has not joined the international union.

Existing postal rates are 2 sen (1 cent, United States) per quarter ounce (about) for domestic first-class matter. For foreign mails, the rules of the International Postal Union obtain, 10 sen (5 cents, United States) per 15 grams per one-half ounce for first-class matter. Japan has very satisfactory arrangements for "parcels post" with several countries of Europe and with the Dominion of Canada. A similar arrangement with the United States would be a great convenience to American merchants trading with Japan.

I am not aware of the existence of any law requiring goods to be marked to show the country of origin or manufacture; but, as a matter of fact, the custom has become so nearly universal and seems to be so very desirable, that most of the goods imported into this district are so marked as to indicate plainly the country of origin; and on all really first-class goods, the name of the manufacturer, either firm or mill, is given.

# ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

Of the principal articles which enter into the trade of Nagasaki, it seems sufficient to make particular mention of the following:

Furniture.—Excepting some special pieces of more or less elegance imported by foreigners for their own use, the limited demand for wooden furniture is well supplied by Japanese and China cabinetmakers; but for iron, iron and brass bedsteads, and woven-wire springs, there is a growing demand, which ought to be supplied entirely by our manufacturers. It is not worth while, however, for the manufacturers to send a special agent here to solicit trade.

Watches.—The Japanese market was formerly supplied in large part by American makers, but the buyers of watches and parts thereof are now sending to Europe. Careful attention to the needs of this market and judicious catering to its demands ought, it would seem, to bring

this business back to the United States.

Iron, manufactured.—During the six months ending June 30, 1898, 18,960,103 catties were imported into Nagasaki, including nails, screws, bolts and nuts, rails, plates and sheets, bars and rods, pipes and tubes

etc. A very small proportion of the total came from the United States; the most important items were, rails, 837,712 cattles (1,117,049 pounds), and nails, 402,800 cattles (537,066 pounds), the latter being nearly four-fifths of the whole of this item. There seems to be a very good opportunity for our iron manufacturers to secure a much larger share of

Japan's business.

Pig iron.—Of a total of 9,323,703 catties (12,214,051 pounds) of pig iron, 5,544,000 catties (7,262,640 pounds) came from the United States, and in this article there is a future. The low cost of production in the United States will much more than offset the advantage which European furnaces have in the matter of freight. A specific duty, ranging from 0.297 yen (\$0.147) for rails to 3.086 yen (\$1.536) for plate and sheet per picul, will be levied on manufactured iron after January 1, 1899; on pig, the duty will be 0.083 yen (\$0.041) per picul (133.3 pounds).

Tobacco.—The importation of cigarettes has very nearly ceased. During the six months ending June 30, 1898, only 584,000, valued at 1,557 yen (\$775), were imported into Nagasaki, and of these, many were Egyptian, Turkish, Russian, and others demanded by foreigners.

Of leaf and cut tobacco, the importation into Nagasaki during the same period was 3,132,477 catties (4,103,545 pounds) and 2,831 catties (3,709 pounds), respectively, and as the Japanese have become partial to American tobacco in cigarettes, which they manufacture in large quantities by machinery at a trifling cost, it is probable that the importation of leaf tobacco from the United States will steadily increase. A very good cigarette, alleged to be all-imported tobacco, is retailed in boxes containing ten cigarettes for three sen (1½ cents, gold) per box. The duty on leaf tobacco after January 1, 1899, will be 35 per cent ad valorem; on cut tobacco, 0.333 yen (\$0.165) per pound; on cigarettes,

1.153 yen (\$0.574) per thousand.

Locomotive engines to the value of 283,110 yen (\$130,989) were imported into Nagasaki from the United States during the six months ending June 30, 1898. It is alleged by our European competitors that the contract price for our locomotives recently received in Japan was too low to admit of the delivery of first-class engines. This, I think, is due to jealousy, for European manufacturers have looked upon Japan as their monopoly. If these engines prove satisfactory, there is a splendid market here for our manufacturers, as the plans for railway development laid out by the Government and by private companies will require a vast amount of materials for many years, all of which must come from abroad. The duty, after January 1, 1899, will be 10 per

cent ad valorem. Condensed milk.—There is no doubt that our dealers can sell a large quantity of this article, and perhaps it is not too much to say that they can control this entire market, if care be taken in the preparation and in so labeling the tins that when soiled or shop-worn they can be washed and restored to freshness; and, further, if the manufacturers will put it up in cases containing half a dozen of small tins. This will facilitate the sale to the increasing number of petty traders, whose limited capital forbids their carrying large stocks of anything; will better supply the demands of the poorer consumers, and will permit transportation throughout the interior, where the condition of the roads compels the packing of supplies in the most primitive fashion. Above all, it is imperatively necessary that the original standard of quality be rigidly maintained. The duty after January 1, 1899, will be for one dozen 1-pound tins 0.123 yen, (\$0.61), and in proportion for tins of other weights.

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Butter.—The same remarks as to the care in preparation in marking tins and in putting up this article in smaller tins apply to butter. The shelves of the importing houses contain many cans of American butter which have become shop-worn and fly-specked; they can not be restored to an appearance of freshness without destroying the labels. Too much emphasis can not be laid upon the necessity of establishing a superior standard of quality and of adhering strictly to that standard, for the competition on the part of European and Canadian makers will be keen. The demand for butter is increasing as rapidly as can be expected, in the face of the religious prejudice which exists in all countries where Buddhism prevails.

The considerable importation of butter in firkins and large packages is exclusively to supply the demand from foreign residents, hotels, etc. The importation at Nagasaki for the six months ending June 30, 1898, amounted to 9,364 pounds, being a decrease of 8,653 pounds as compared with the preceding six months; of this, only 1,657 pounds came from the United States. The duty on this article has been 5 per cent ad valorem; on and after January 1, 1899, it will be 0.0645 yen (\$0.032)

per pound, specific.

Breadstuffs.—The importation at Nagasaki during the six months ending June 30, 1898, was 1,463,768 pounds, an increase over the preceding six months of 685,427 pounds. While some allowance must be made for the fact that during the period under consideration, the scarcity of native rice and its abnormally high price materially affected the demand for foreign breadstuffs, there can be no doubt that the Japanese, as a people, are becoming accustomed to the use of wheat flour, and that there will be a yearly increase in its importation. At present, the demand is principally for the cheaper grades, but the taste of the people is being educated to the use of table delicacies that require better flour. For other flour than wheat—e. g., corn, rye, graham, etc.—there is no demand, except a very small one from foreigners. After January 1, 1899, the duty on wheat flour will be yen 0.0062 (\$0.003) per pound, specific; on all other kinds, it will be 10 per cent ad valorem.

Canned goods.—The demand for fruits, vegetables, and meats in tine is confined almost exclusively to the foreign residents. The duty on all kinds of canned comestibles will be, after January 1, 1899, 15 per

cent ad valorem.

Agricultural implements.—On account of the small size of the fields in this consular district and the fact that they are often terraced on the hillsides, and therefore unsuitable for larger agricultural implements, there will probably be no demand for these for a long time. For garden tools of the patterns made in the United States, but with certain modifications to adapt them to local requirements, there may be in time a small demand, if proper measures to introduce them are adopted. These measures can readily be ascertained by following the customary methods in developing trade. The duty on all kinds of farming and agricultural implements will be, from January 1, 1899, 5 per cent ad valorem.

Leather.—There is already a considerable importation into this consular district of leather, both sole and upper, all of which is used for making boots and shoes: of this, the bulk comes from the United States, and there is no reason why our tanners should not have a practical monopoly of this business and largely increase their export of raw leather to Japan. There is little reason to expect a demand for harness leather, or for boots and shoes; there is no industry in this consular district which uses the former, and the Japanese are making the latter. The duty on leather of all kinds has been 0.0048 yen per

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pound; after January 1, 1899, it will be 0.0558 yen (2.77 cents) per pound specific for sole and 10 per cent ad valorem for other kinds.

pound specific for sole and 10 per cent ad valorem for other kinds. Coal—Both Nagasaki and Moji (a nontreaty port in this consular district) are important coaling stations for the steamers of the regular foreign-going lines, cargo vessels, and coastwise craft, as well as for the men-of-war of the nations maintaining fleets in these waters.

Cotton goods.—In response to the last paragraph of the circular, which calls for certain detailed information as to cotton textiles, I have prepared a table of "cotton textiles imported into the whole of Japan during the six months ending June 30, 1898, and the countries whence imported," to which I have appended a list of the various textiles included in the table. The importation of cotton textiles at this port consists almost wholly of European goods, and exact technical information as to variance from the established standards in "the number of picks to the inch, yards to the pound," etc., is not readily procurable. I do not know of any American cotton goods imported into Nagasaki for Japanese use, except possibly a few pieces of drills.

The information I am able to obtain shows conclusively that there is a market for cotton textiles in Japan, especially in this section, which it will be worth while for our American manufacturers to cultivate. The most satisfactory method of learning how this can be done is for manufacturers to send a practical, experienced man to investigate thoroughly and to see just what the demands are and how they may be

supplied.

Japan is manufacturing large quantities of cotton crepes and coarser materials in narrow widths (about 15 inches). The former is very popular with foreigners for shirts, gowns, etc., and is exported; the latter

is used by the Japanese for dress materials.

The material called gray shirting, made at Manchester, England, in pieces of 38 inches wide, 39 yards long, weighing 10 to  $10\frac{1}{16}$  pounds per piece, and packed in bales of 50 pieces, is very popular in the far East, and it seems that our American mills might secure a part, if not the whole, of this trade, provided they quote satisfactory prices. The specific duty on gray shirting after January 1, 1899, is to be 0.006 yen (\$0.0029) per square yard.

Raw cotton.—Of the 1,512,312 piculs (201,641,600 pounds) imported into all Japan during the six months ending June 30, 1898, 659,716 piculs (87,962,133.3 pounds) came from the United States, 720,238 piculs (96,031,733.3 pounds) from British and French India, and 125,920 piculs (16,789,333.3 pounds) from China. Nagasaki imported from the United States 104,343 piculs (13,912,400 pounds). All of the cotton brought

to this port is ginned.

For most purposes, the short staple of India and China, at the cheaper prices, is well suited to the local demand. The importation of raw cotton at Nagasaki is steadily increasing, and there is an opportunity for even greater expansion. The consumption of cotton textiles can hardly decrease, and since the experiments of the Japanese Government and people to increase the crop and to improve the quality of the native cotton have not been successful, the spinners must look abroad for their raw material, and earnest effort on our part should bring them to the United States for a large portion of their supply. Raw cotton is, and will be, exempt from import duty.

# ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES.

It is worthy of note that the Western Light and Power Construction Company, of San Francisco, supplied to the recently opened Nagasaki

Hotel (one of the finest hostelries in the Far East, representing an investment of some 300,000 yen, \$1,494,000) its entire outfit of electrical apparatus, including engines, in competition with several other bidders. The same company has also secured another profitable contract.

CHARLES B. HARRIS, Consul.

NAGASAKI, October 21, 1898.

Cotton textiles imported into Japan during the six months ending June 30, 1898, and the countries whence imported.

Country.		and cotton its.
		Declared value.
British India France Germany Great Britain Holland Russis Switzerland United States Total	432 52, 268 327, 785 38, 909, 739 27, 600 44, 879 324, 885 33, 858 39, 720, 946	\$23 \$,415 16,963 1,506,931 1,033 3,349 14,462 1,931
	Cotton satins and cotton velvets.	
· Country.	Yards.	Declared value.
France. Germany Great Britain	359 39, 393 5, 826, 813	\$73 5, 129 603, 218
Total	5, 866, 565	6, 608, 420

Note.—The first table includes chintz or printed cottons, drills, ducts, ginghams, shirtings (gray, white, figured, twilled, dyed), taffachelass, T cloths, turkey reds, lawns, handkerchiefs, and underwear. The second table includes damaek, satins, and velvets.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

As supplemental to my report on "Commerce and industries" of the 21st instant, I transmit herewith a copy of the Rules for Nagasaki Harbor, this day received from the harbor master. These rules take effect to morrow.

CHARLES B. HARRIS, Consul,

NAGASAKI, October 31, 1898.

#### RULES FOR NAGASAKI HARBOR.

SEC. 1. The harbor is divided into three districts for the anchorage of men of war,

steamers, sailing vessels, and other craft.

SEC. 2. The first district comprises all water to the northward of a line drawn from the mark post at Dejima W. ‡ N., through Yokose, to the mark post at Senowaki, on the opposite shore. The second district comprises all water between the boundary line of the first district and two lines forming an obtuse angle, one drawn from the mark post at the entrance of Kosuge shipbuilding yard NW. by N. to Tategami buoy, and the other drawn from that buoy W. 4 S. to the mark post at Tombana. The third district comprises all water from harbor limits northward to the boundary line of the second district.

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SEC. 3. District 1 is the anchorage for all vessels of less than 300 register tons and

other craft

The middle part of district 2 is the anchorage for all vessels of more than 300 register tons, and to the eastward—that is, all water comprised between the shore and a line drawn from the mark post at Dejima SW. by S. to the mark post at Kosuge shipbullding yard—is the anchorage for small sailing vessels and other craft; and to the westward—that is, Akunoura and the vicinity of Tategami shipbuilding yard is the anchorage for such vessels as are under repair.

The anchorage for men of war is to be defined as to the westward of a line drawn from Tategami buoy, in district 3, SW. 1 S. to the boundary of harbor limits. All water to the eastward of district 3, comprised between the shore and a line drawn from Megamibana northeast to Kosugebana (viz. Tomachioki), is the anchorage for

small sailing vessels and other craft.

SEC. 4. The fairway of the harbor lies to the eastward of a line drawn from Tategami buoy SW. 1 S. to the boundary of harbor limits, not including Tomachioki.

SEC. 5. In case of necessity, the harbor master will assign anchorage for men of

war in district 2, notwithstanding paragraph 3, section 3.

SEC. 6. Steamers under weigh in harbor limits must keep only sufficient speed for steerage way. Sailing vessels must be under easy sail or be towed, but must not beat up against a headwind.

SEC. 7. Vessels must not interfere with the navigation or with the anchoring of

others.

SEC. 8. In harbor limits, vessels must not attempt to cross each other's bows or to overtake other vessels.

SEC. 9. All vessels on arrival must moor in the berths indicated by the harbor

SEC. 10. Vessels arriving between sunset and sunrise must anchor outside the harbor limits, but not at the entrance of fairway. Mail steamers and other vessels having appointed berths may enter at any time, weather and other circumstances permitting.

SEC. 11. In bad weather, the harbor master will indicate the anchorage for vessels

on arrival by signal from the watch station at Megami.

SEC. 12. No vessels at anchor, except men of war, may use swinging booms.

SEC. 13. No string of cargo boats, boats, or lighters may lie astern of any vessel.

SEC. 14. Warps for shifting purposes shall not be kept fast to mooring buoys or piers any longer than is actually necessary.

SEC. 15. Steam towboats in harbor limits must comply with the following rules, excepting by permission of the harbor office: First. Not more than three boats or lighters, or two cargo or water boats may be towed at a time. Second. Only one seagoing vessel may be towed at a time.

SEC. 16. Storm warning signals will be hoisted at Nagasaki prefecture.

SEC. 17. In case of heavy weather, vessels lying at buoys must veer sufficient chain before dropping an anchor.

SEC. 18. With regard to anchorage or navigation in the harbor, the "Regulations for preventing collision at sea" must be strictly adhered to, excepting anything to the contrary in these rules.

## COMMERCE OF NAGASAKI, 1897.

I inclose a statistical report of the imports and exports and of the navigation in the Nagasaki, Japan, consular district, for the year ending December 31, 1897.

Imports and exports of Nagasaki consular district from the United States for the year ending December 31, 1897.

#### IMPORTS.

Article.	Quantity.	Value in United States currency.a
Scales		\$1, 100.00
Carriages, and parts of		370.00 170.00
Fowling piece and fittings of Farmers' implements		20.00
Carpenters' implements	.	580.00

# Imports and exports of Nagaski consular district, etc.—Contined.

# IMPORTS-Continued.

Article.	Quantity.	Value in United States currency
Photographical instruments		\$60.
Photographical instruments		64, 700.
ocomotive engines, and parts of opping machines.  Oynamo-electric machines.  ewing machines, and parts of fachinery, all other  Tumps, parts of o		280.
hynome alectric machines		150.
Jylianio-electric machines		1, 150.
ewing macumos, and parts of		13,340.
laciningry, mit other		110.
umps, pares of the control of the co	62	560.
T BUCKER	1 02	50.
Vaccin Ittings	374	30. 7.
Justine III Cakos, pags, ow	18, 230	1, 900.
Theesedodo	13, 603	1, 400.
incose	3,679	700.
United the state of the state o	282	340.
one do. ondensed milk dozens onfectioneries and preserves pounds	202	990,
onlocaonorios and proservos	2, 251, 687	280. 46, 000.
ther flourdodo	6,705	240.
Ener hour	6,700	
ruits, fresh iam and bacon pounds. i lineral water pounds.	9, 951	400.
ian and paconpounds	9, 901	1, 210.
linoral waver		5. 570.
alt	972	
alted fish pounds	111 808	320. 5, 280.
Alved meat in cask	111,606	
All other	82, 365	1, 500.
ther provisions.  ooks.  number.  aper ther stationery		12, 400
ooksnumoer	2, 359	880.
aper		87.
ther stationery		330.
oots and shoes pairs dozens dozens.	161	80.
ollars	2	.2
ats	2	13
oks and atockings	2	3.
aterproof coat	1 1	7
il other clothing		330
opspounds	294	18
ollars	879	-4
ledicines and chemicals	218	270
aint in oilpounds	218	16
Arnish		50
arnises and panencials aint in oil pounds arnish ll other dyes and paints cooking glass cases are pounds arley pounds do do do ll other grain cases do nother grain cases and cases are pounds cases do nother grain cases and cases are pounds cases and cases do nother grain cases are pounds and cases are pounds are pounds and cases are pounds		290 50
ooking-gass.		340
Merc	477	16
Bries	19 700	270
dellado	215	13
###	12 498 015	105, 000
Hose was in	20, 200, 010	200,000
ni other grain eather	42	66
do	3, 986, 678	31, v00
allo	0,000,010	6, 800
		۷, ۵۷۷
Nailspounds	440,836	7,700
Pines and tubes		1, 200
Rorawa		1, 200
SMOWB.		900
ny seles nieses		170
have immers as	· •	3, 180
and who was	89	10.
man with topo pounds	ا 🕶 ا	19.
oneviles for hottles		6
nives forks and snooms		86.
ther metals and manufactures thereof		5 <b>9</b> 0.
andles normale	1.060	120.
ard and tallowdo	2 225	130.
Nails		
Kerosene gallons . Olive pounds .	6, 683, 590	368, 000.
Olive nounds		6.
Otherdozen	1	1.
Onve pounds Other dozen All other (except for medicinal use) pirit of turpentine gallons igar, loaf pounds.	<u>.</u>	4, 270.
pirit of turpentine	1,490	406.
ngar, loaf. nonnda	2, 035 1, 117, 736 8, 696	120.
aw cottondo	1, 117, 736	87, 000.
aw ootton	8.006	1,000.
nirings, graydo. lankets	70, 278	3, 700.
	34	12.
lanketapounds	34 1	144

# Imports and exports of Nagaski consular district, etc.—Continued.

#### IMPORTS-Continued.

Article.	Quantity.	Value in United States currency.
Cut tobacco	191	\$90,00
All otherdo		60.00
Beerdozens.	2, 858	1, 700, 00
Brandydo	. 2	8.00
Gindo	14	80.00
Othergallons.		18.00
Liquordosens.		60.00
Vermuthdo		50.00
Whiskydo		1, 500. 00
Othergallons.		640.00
Winedozens.	. 5	10.00
Othergallons.		1, 200. 00
All other liquorsdozens.		9.00
Dogallons.	29	19.00
India-rubber sheetspounds.	442	410.00
Oakum doPortland coment do		880. 00 80. 00
Tar and pitch		100.00
Timber, wood, and planks		28, 000, 00
All other.		28, 000. 00 12, 00
Brinhes		230.00
Furniture		430.00
India-rubber ware		2, 170, 00
Lamps and parts of		160.00
Perfumerydozens.	19	50.00
Porcelain and earthenware	1	24.00
Shoe blacking		2.00
Washing soappounds.	399	50.00
All other articles subject to duty		3, 500. 00
Total		823, 600
EXPORTS.		
Provisions		\$180.00
Provisionspounds.		\$180.00 550.00
Provisions pounds Tea, green pounds Fans pieces	22	\$180.00 550.00 5.00
Provisions pounds Tea, green pounds Fans pieces Floor matting	22	\$180.00 550.00 5,00 25,000.00
Provisions	22	\$180.00 550.00 5.00 25,000.5
Provisions         pounds           Tea green         pieces           Fans         pieces           Floor matting         pieces           Paper lanterns         pieces           Screens         do	22	\$180.00 550.00 5,000.00 25,000.00 160.00
Provisions	22	\$180.00 550.00 5,00 25,000.00 160.00
Provisions pounds. Tea green pounds. Fans pieces. Floor matting. Paper lanterns pieces. Screens do Lacquered ware Porcelain and earthen ware	22	\$180.00 550.00 5.00 25,000.00 160.00 12.00
Provisions	22	\$180.00 550.00 5,00 25,000.00 160.00

NOTE.—The total imports from the United States into Nagasaki for the same period in 1896 were \$526,500, showing an increase in favor of 1897 of \$247,000. The principal imports from the United States last year were locomotives, provisions, wheat, iron rails, nails, pipe, and ironware, kerosene oil, raw cotton, cotton goods, lumber, wines, and liquors.

The total exports from Nagasaki to the United States during the same period in 1896 were \$36,000. The decrease, \$10,000, is almost wholly in matting.

Imports into the consular district of Nagasaki, Japan, for the year ending December 31, 1897.

Article.	Quantity.	Declared value in United States cur- rency.
Arms, clocks, watches, machinery, instruments, etc:  Balance and scales		\$1,100
Sharts and wheels for rickshas.  Clockspieces  Cutlerv	100	1,400 210 1,900
Tools for mechanics.  Musical instruments Photograph instruments. Surgical instruments		5, 600 1, 600 970

# Imports into the consular district of Nagasaki, Japan, etc.—Continued.

A wiele	clared value of the cur- rency.
s, machinery, instruments, etc.—Continued.	
ments nstruments nstruments nstruments machines machines	\$65 20
nes, and parts of	68, 90
machines	62
machines	7, 70
Achines	85, 00 96, 00
09	2, 70
ory	1,00
	1,00
binery	172, 00 94
of, of.	188, 60
of	95,00
d engines	102, 90
number 1 do. 182	140, 000 750
CLA	1, 200
pounds. 34, 289	6, 50
do	1, 70 8, 10
dozens 1,672	1,70
nd preserves	2, 50
pounds  2, 259, 964	46, 00
do 10, 252	1, 20 1, 80
nounda 69.760	1, 30
do169, 896	7.80
t	31, 40 52, 40
On.	52, 40
: number 8.021	3, 40
	10
APT	4, 80
:	
pairspairs	25 8, 40
chemicals:	0, 1
	•
do 12,500	4,0
do307, 115	4, 50
do 936, 972	12.0
	7, 0
pounds 85, 518	3, 20
	4. 2
do 520, 464	4, 9 94, 70 12, 9
8, 860	12, 9
pounds 614	2, 30
	25, 40
	•
:	6, 30
	2, 60
	50
pulse	87, 00
do 85, 507, 069	453, 00 3, 70
nonnde   19 500 036	106, 10
20,000	31
s, etc	100, 00
tures of:	
pounds 6, 919, 167	37,00
	4, 30 88, 90
do d. 50K 115 i	88, 90
ndsdo 79.722	1, 20
	80 1, 10
907 (1988ed and galvanised do 7, 301, 108 et do 128, 547 heet do 184, 340 set do 999, 881	86, 80
heckered platedo 126, 547	1, 50
heetdo 164, 240	4, 60 13, 90
doi 999,881	

# Imports into the consular district of Nagasaki, Japan, etc.—Continued.

Article,	Quantity.	Declared value in United States cur- rency.
Metals and manufactures of—Continued.		
Iron—Continued. Pipes and tubes		\$134, 200
Screws, bolts, and nuts		23, 200
Wire rope	8, 726 1, 815, 457	260 18, 600
Raila	24, 297, 065	219, 000
Materials of railway	4, 197	91, 900 10, 400
Tin plates		11,500
Iron safes	11	670 1,500
Other ironware		80, 100
Steelpounds	561, 013	21, 600 4, 800
Brass—		· ·
Screws		720 1,300
Ware		4, 100
Copper— Rodpounds		3, 700
Sheet		880 640
Tubes		15,000
Gold and silver ware		210 2,500
Leadpounds	67, 981	1,600
Sheetdo Tubes	49, 740	1, 400 1, 500
Yellow metal—	10.010	
Sheathingpounds Roddo	19, 916 20, 827	2, 000 3, 100
Zinc, sheet	64, 669	2, 200 233, 500
Oil and wax:		
Candles pounds Lard and tallow do do	13,963	2, 300 1, 300
01	1	
Castor, for lubricatingdo	39, 654 6, 912, 648	1, 700 418, 300
Kerosene gallons All other, except medicinal use gallons	0, 512, 020	5, 800
Spirits of turpentinegallons	1, 578	500 450
Sugar:		
Brown pounds. White do.	10, 469, 189 27, 705, 544	193, 000 839, 300
Toof lump eta	73, 800	8,400
Molasses and sirup gal. Textile fabrics, yarns, threads, and raw material thereof:	87, 710	1,700
Raw cotton do	15, 157, 180	1, 123, 800 2, 000
Cotton—	28, 909	·
Drills	36, 476 9, 354	2, 000 1, 100
Satinsdo	6, 869	740
Shirtings— Graydodo	156, 284	6, 500
Whitedo	81,559	2, 100
Twilled		240
Turkey redsdoAll other cotton fabricsdo	2, 875	100 5,400
Woolpounds		600
Blankets	690 6, 250	800 500
Flannelsdo	. 8,989	- 1,800
Italian cloths	1.665	800 500
Woolen clothsdodododo	.] 13, 048	10, 200
All other woolen goods		800
Crapes pieces. Pongee do Satins do	8,071	14,700
Satins	4, 112 5, 829	14, 700 8, 000 68, 000
Other silk piece goods	2,800	11,400
Silk and cotton mixtures doRaw silk, cocoons, floss silk, etcpounds.	. 1, 333	740
All other silks	.	. 1,500

# Imports into the consular district of Nagasaki, Japan, etc.—Continued.

Article.	Quantity.	Declared value in United tates ou rency.
Cextile fabrics, yarns, threads, and raw material thereof—Continued.		
Canvas vards	31, 342	<b>85,</b> 2
Linendo	7, 164	1, 2
Linen and cotton mixturedo		1
Carpets		1, 9
Oil or leather cloths	1, 110	
Oil or wax clothsdodo	978 634	1 5
Tableclothsdo	00-2	ì
Threads.		1. 5
All other textile fabrics.		4.9
'obacco	7,711	4,7
Mogratica.		9
ther tobaccopoundsdt tobaccododo	136, 841	4, 8
ut tobaccododo	10,912	3, 9
Vine and liquor:	1	
Beer and aledozen bottles	5, 603	4, 0
Dogallons.	226	
Brandydozen bottles	960 121	3, 0
Champagna dagan battles	1, 149	8,3
Chinese lignor	1, 120	8, 2
Do gallons Champagne dozen bottles Chinese liquor Gin dozen bottles  Do gallons gallons	417	9, 0
Do	389	- '3
THE URL TOM	1	•
Liqueurdozen bottles	563	2,9
Porter and stoutdo	967	9,
Rumgallons	7,565	2,
Sharer dogen hottles	R1	- ;
Do gallons  Vermuth dozen bottles	1, 145	1,
Vermuth	63	
Whiskydo	1, 353	4,1
Do. gallons. Wine dosen bottles.	945	1,
W 1D6	1,414	5,
Do. gallons All other liquors dozen bottles	17, 424 13, 097	7. 2.
Dogallons.	18,040	4,
oaltons.	32, 310	126,
lokenounds	1 500 047	3,
ory sardines, for manuredodododo	3, 282, 358	28,
akumdo	21, 033	1,
dododo	65, 556, 858	497,
ld cotton dolumbago, or black lead do	848, 064	6,
lumbago, or black lead	41,000	1,
ortland cementdodo	6, 048, 498 23, 244	21,
uttydo	23, 244	
ar and pitchdodo	266, 730	1,
imber, wood, and planks		39,
Silliards and fittings		1,
rushes		1,
ordage for rigging	227, 990	15,
Tahing onto samula	5, 780	9,
urniturepounus	0,100	10.
unny bagsnumber	82, 450	10, 5,
lemp ropepounds.	5, 084	٠,
ndia-rubber ware		8,
amps, and parts of		3,
oappounds .	41, 938	1,
Toilet		12.
	1 1	
mports at—Continued.	•	***
Nagasaki	••••••	\$137.
Shimonseki         1, 081, 500         Shishimi           Karatsu         4, 200         Sasuna		22, 12,
Hakata 14,000	*************	12,
Kuchinotsu 223, 000 Total		8, 350, (

The imports into Nagasaki consular district during the same period in 1896 were \$5,650,000, showing an increase in favor of 1897 of \$2,698,000.

Exports from the consular district of Nagasaki, Japan, for the year ending December 31, 1897.

Article.	Quantity.	Declared value in United States cur- rency.
Hoshinori	1, 980, 202	\$1,400 10,200
Seaweedsdo	98, 610	I 600
Selt         pounds           Seaweeds         do           Sharke' fins         do	132,800	19, 400
Shellfiah do	254, 257	46, 00
Hamaguri do Mussel do Kainobashira do	2, 080 19, 743 4, 856	1, 100
Other shellfish.	1,000	63, 70 23, 10
Shrimps pounds.	97, 054	6,90
Sauce, Japanesedo	126,906	1 6.90
Caute   Japanese   Co.	195, 084	4, 10
W Deat	21, 980 61, 847	2,50 8,60
All other provisions		78, 70
Gold and aliver were		50
Iron ware. Other metals and ware.		10,00
Oil and wax:	i	1,80
Lard and tallowpounds	94, 424	8, 30
Fish do. Rape seed do. Other (except medical use)	20, 097 44, 661	50 1, 50
Wax—	1, 178	1,00
Vegetable	214, 550	13, 50
Leather, skins, horns, and bonesdo	6, 769	77
Vegetable do. Leather, skins, horns, and bones do. Muscles, animal do. Shells, awabi do.	2,054	38
Other shells	265, 502	23, 80 25
Tea: Green (nan-fire)	70, 249	2, 90
Green (pan-fire)	1 563	8
Blackdo	15, 605	1, 20
Bancha	559, 130	11,50
Dust do  Textile fabries, clothing and raw materials thereof:	17, 597 31, 172	53 56
Carpets, hemp and cottonnumber	2, 304	1, 10
Cotton— Rew pounds.	500 550	00.00
Raw pounds. Yarn do	786, 570 581 280	82, 00 65, 00
Flannels or mound misses	561, 260 183	28
Tennoguii do. Piece goods, Chijimi do. Other Tennojuiji do. Undershirts and drawers dosen	16	
Piece goods, Chijimido	97	10
Other Tennojuiido	43, 808	20, 40
Glovesdodo	76 100	18 6
Hate and cane do	312	47
Hate and capedo Hemppounds Mattressesnumber	409	4
Mattressesnumber	43	6
Shoes and bootspairs	762	60
Shoes and boots. pairs Silk piece goods, Chirimen (allk crapes). pieces Other allk piece goods. do. Silk and cotton mixtures	42 3, 278	17 10, 20
Silk and oction mixtures	129	10, 20
	82	- 8
Other silk manufactures	<b> </b>	30
Nocksdosen	. 856	40
Other silk manufactures Sooks dosen All other clothing and apparel Tobacco, and manufactures of:		12, 20 79
Cigarettes Tobacco Lef	422	2
Leaf pounds. Cut, or other prepared do	29, 764	7, 00
Charcoaldo	14, 000, 000	41,00
Coal tone	130, 583	844,00
Shipe' use	266, 266	711, 90
Cokenonnds	1, 880 5, 73 <b>2</b> , 838	4, 00 18, 70 75
Plants and trees Timber, wood and planks	•••••	75
Limber, wood and planks	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	64, 00 2, 50
Furniture gross gross	2, 105	2,50
Kate		28, 40

# Exports from the consular district of Nagasaki, Japan-Continued.

Article.	Quantity.	Declared value in United States cur rency.
Paper lanternsnumber 3creens	5, 692	\$11 95
Soap:	l i	_
Toilet	16 060	14
Washingpounds	17, 350	1
Umbrellas, European		54
Ware:		
Bamboo		2
Glass		2, 70 54
Lacquered		3.00
Leather		2
Paper		-
Porcelain and earthen		24, 0
Shipoki		1
Tortoise-shell		18, 50 41
W 000		95
Junut 108,		_
Foreign goods.		
instruments, musical and scientific	i i	1,0
fachinery, electric, sewing, and other		2,6
Biscuitspounds	36, 050	7 9
Butter and cheesedo	38, 321	7
Zondensed milkdozen	176	2
Plourpounds	797, 916	6, 5
Ham and bacondo:do:dodododododododododododododododododo	1,216	1, 9
Геа	29, 300 1, 300	1, 8
Ginseng	8,000	83. 7
Paint and oildodo	24, 374	1.4
Seans, pease, and pulse	16, 128	. 2
Rice	2, 207, 552	33,
♥ heat	7, 317, 100	54, 8
Pig irondo	265, 200	1,9
Bar and rod iron	17, 704 11, 540	
Cailsdodo	7, 950	5
ron:	1,500	
Nails	69, 826	1.5
Pipes		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
iteelpounds	175, 991	4, 5
il: Kerosenegallons	51,930	5. (
Othergsilons	51,360	1, 8
ugar:		1, 0
Brownpounds	92,093	2
Whitedo	190,833	5, 9
Raw cottondodo	124, 028	10, 0
Woolen clothsyards	983	
Wines and liquors		8, 4
	<u>'</u>	
Exports to—   Exports to—		
Nagasaki \$2,771,000 Shishimi		
Shimonoseki 1,726,000 Sasuna Sasuna		
Karatsu 156, 000 Moji		2, 254, 0
Hakata 1,000   Kuchinoteu 1,121,000   Total		0.000

The exports from Nagasaki consular district during the year 1896 were \$6,593,000, showing an increase in favor of 1897 of \$1,501,000.

# Total value of commodities exported to and imported from foreign countries in the trade of Nagasaki, 1897.

	Imports.	Exports.
reat Britain	\$4, 355, 848 2, 870, 931	\$28, 700 818, 900
ongkongnited States	1, 703, 395 1, 647, 304	453, 000
ritish India	1, 100, 739	26,00 3,10
nam and other French Indiaorea	678, 578 348, 578	229, 000
hilippine Islandsermany	249, 269 192, 268	3, 744 56, 50
elgium	139, 387	
ussia (Asia)	131, 628 85, 225	425, 00 30
ussisam	33, 412 9, 652	12, 00
ustrisenmark	7, 371	59
pain	8, 612 8, <b>2</b> 39	
alyolland	2, 297 1, 810	
witserlandanada and other British America	1, 475 808	30
ortugal	471	
ther countries	27, 724	260
uantity and value of specie and bullion imported into and exported	from Naga	saki, 1897

			Yen.
DEPORTED.			
Gold bullion			70, 900
Silver coin			55, 600
Subsidiary			22, 200
Mexican dollars.			10
Silver bullion			150
Paper money			413, 600
Total			562, 460
EXPORTED.			
Gold coin		ŀ	16, 500
American	dollar	240	230
British	nonnde	80	140
French		1,710	320
Gold bullion		2, 100, 58	48, 500
Silver coin (1 yen)		2, 100.00	213, 200
Subsidiary			500
Russian		500	180
Mexican dollars			14, 600
Silver bullion		95. 88	50
Paper money		30.00	194, 100
Russian	roubles	4, 325	2, 800
Total			486, 000

Importa	Duties collected at the customs, December 31, 1897.	Yen. 180 000
Exports		16, 000 18, 900
Total		215, 000

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Navigation a the port of Nagasaki, for the year ending December 31, 1897.

Flag.	Entered.						Cleared.					
	Ste	amers.	Sailing ves- sels. Total.		Cotal.	Ste	amers.	Sailing ves- sels.		Total.		
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Japanese	137	171, 342	17		154	171, 935	134	163, 254	20	654	154	163, 906
Korean	210 5	490. 519 1, 861	29	30, 179	239	520, 698 1, 861	98	208, 027 1, 776	26	23, 701	124	231, 728 1, 776
Danish Dutch	1	258 821			1	258 821	1	258 821			1	258 821
German Hawaiian	90 2	82, 086 4, 800	2	2,098	92	4, 800	103 3	106, 838 7, 103	2	2,098	105 3	106, 936 7, 103
Norwegian Russian Spanish	58 75	42, 750 144, 005	5	848 550	60 80	43, 598 144, 555	55 75	37, 260 144, 981 688	5	848 550	57 80	38, 108 145, 531
United States	13	<b>35, 16</b> 0	7	10, 160	20	45, 320	13	34, 307	6	9, 518	19	688 43, 825
Total	592	978, 602	62	44, 428	654	1, 018, 030	488	705, 313	61	37, 369	549	742, 682

Navigation from other ports than Nagasaki in the Nagasaki consular district for the year ending December 31, 1897.

		Ente	ered.		Cleared.				
Port.	St	Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	
Shimonoseki	236 361	469, 526 534, 198	544 1	20, 120 480	286 370	501. 912 545, 962	545 1	21 262 480	
Hakata Karateu Idzuhara	46 38	44, 832 16, 423	30 13 95	347 586 1.105	47 40	46, 043 17, 283	11 41 70	150 1,370 647	
Shishimi Sasuna	2	285	186 115	1,557 1,408	i	186	254 116	1 991 1, 253	
Kuchinotsu	136 819	221, 346 1, 286, 610	985	26, 751	141 885	229, 824 1, 341, 210	1, 038	27, 155	

Included in the number of sailing vessels as entered and cleared from and to foreign ports were: Japanese junks, 947 entered and 1,000 cleared.

CHAS. B. HARRIS, Consul.

NAGASAKI, June 3, 1898.

# DECLARED EXPORTS, JAPAN.

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consular offices in Japan during the year ended June 30, 1898.

		Quarter ending—							
Article.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.				
nagasari.									
Curios			•••••		\$405. 20				
Gold			\$1, 461. 48 605. 78	\$1, 580, 14	1, 461. 48 2, 135, 92				
Straw			662, 78 2, 005, 02	965. 13	1, <b>62</b> 7. 91 <b>2, 00</b> 5. 05				
Porcelain	<b>  </b>		418. 37		418. 37				
RiceRugs			258, 561. 01 95. 52	84, 598. 56	288, 159. 57 95. 52				
Total		405. 20	258, 809. 96	37, 093, 83	296, 308. 99				

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Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consular offices in Japan during the year ended June 30, 1898—Continued.

Article.		Quarter	ending—		
Arucio.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total,
OBARA AND KIOGO.					
Antimony			\$1, 880, 19	<b>\$6</b> , 272, 80	87, 652, 9
Bamboo and bamboo ware	88, 450, 27	\$9, 663, 69	9, 143, 83	11, 887, 69	39, 145, 4
Brush <b>es</b>	17, 565, 57	28, 702, 97	30, 030, 52	29, 147, 77	105, 446, 8
Camphor	148, 181, 24	78, 756, 85	69, 502, 08	62, 614, 42	359, 054, 5
Camphor oil	262. 48	646. 82	1, 942, 46		2, 851. 7
Carpets and rugs	15, 466, 68	27, 279, 41	87, 195, 24	47, 616, 05	127, 557, 3
Chillies, dried		5, 160, 06	1, 229, 08	21,020,00	6, 389. 1
Cotton goods	2, 150, 33	8, 068, 06	3, 152. 67	3, 041, 95	11, 413, 0
Cotton rags		24, 014, 44	34, 577, 33	33, 797, 35	148, 373, 8
Curios		13, 753, 57	26, 517, 54	27, 906, 11	95, 622. 4
Hessian cloth	0.,020.20	953.94	20,011.02	21,000.11	953. 9
Manganese ore		12, 243, 78	3, 093, 18	251.87	17, 892, 6
Matches, safety		955. 99	239.04	696.09	2, 274, 3
Matting		328, 171, 40	427, 236, 54	433, 008, 56	1, 256, 212. 6
Mineral water		020, 212. 20	22., 200.02	100,000.00	655. 5
Orange water		9, 711, 60	431.09		10, 142, 6
Paper and paper wares		106, 694, 25	41, 298, 74	18, 339, 58	211, 447, 7
Peppermint crystals	1, 364, 16	100,002,20	11, 200. 19	10,000.00	1. 364. 1
Plants	1,002.10		1, 431, 67	661, 27	2, 092, 9
Porcelain and earthenware	38, 133, 64	29, 499, 92	31, 995, 21	54, 612, 60	154, 241, 3
Rice	27, 234, 61	61, 741. 57	124, 496, 86	98, 035, 27	311, 508, 3
Silk goods		8, 653, 03	1, 420, 95	8, 239, 20	9, 529, 8
Straw braid	21, 420. 67	99, 217, 55	47, 910, 65	8, 096, 25	176, 645, 1
Sundry merchandise	4, 762. 13	4, 808, 31	6, 088, 79	8, 170, 97	18, 830, 2
rea	722, 729. 14	175, 398. 83	84, 796, 87	743, 474. 84	1, 676, 399, 1
Foothpicks	1, 409. 74	110,000.00	OE, 180.01	120, 219.02	1, 409. 7
Vegetable wax		16, 089. 95	1, 765. 68	9, 531. 88	43, 685. 7
Total	1, 226, 329. 45	1, 040, 185. 99	936, 875, 71	1, 595, 402. 47	4, 798, 793. 6

#### FORMOSA.

Consul Frankenthal sends from Berne, under date of November 15, 1898, the following summary of information furnished by the Swiss consul-general in Yokohama:

Formosa, which was ceded by China to Japan in the year 1895 through the treaty of Shimonoseki, has been considered a grievous acquisition. The treasury of Japan is burdened with a charge of about \$7,500,000 on its account. It was supposed that emigration from Japan, which is enormously increasing, would wend its way to this new territory, but this hope was not realized, as the emigrants prefer Hawaii, South America, and Australia. Business is in the hands of foreigners, and there are only a few of these.

Formosa has opened to the world a dozen or more ports, of which Tamsui and Anping are the only ones of importance. The latter port led under Chinese rule, but since Japan has controlled them, Tamsui has taken the front rank.

The following firms, which do a large import and export business, are established in those ports:

In Tamsui: Jardine, Matheson & Co., branch of the Yokohama firm, and Smith, Baker & Co., also a branch of the Yokohama firm; Boyd & Co., A. Buttler & Co.; Lapraik, Gass & Co.; Malkampo & Co.

In Anping: Bain & Co.; Brown & Co.; Malkampo & Co.; J. Man-

nich & Co.; Wright & Co.

In glancing over the first Japanese statistics published respecting the trade in the aggregate between the island and other countries (business intercourse with Japan excepted), we find the amount to be \$10,000,000 for 1896, and \$12,500,000 for 1897. These are weighty figures when we consider that Formosa has no roads or railroads, and that its inhabitants are continually in a state of insurrection and rebellion, not hav-

ing had time to recuperate from the late war. The unsettled conditions are greatly aggravated by the fact that the officials are men who, being newly appointed, are not acquainted with their duties or surroundings. The figures show a tendency toward extended and healthy trade conditions in time of peace.

We need not go far to find a parallel. Thirty years ago, the commerce of the Japanese Empire stood at exactly the point at which Formosa stands to-day, the amount of \$13,000,000; in 1878, it was \$28,000,000, and in another decade, 1888, it had reached \$65,000,000,

while in 1898 it will be over \$200,000,000.

My purpose in citing the above is only to impress upon our merchants interested the importance of not losing sight of the possibilities of future commerce, when the island, through the facilities afforded by the roads and railroads, will present an extended field.

IMPORTS.
Imports into Formosa during the years 1896 and 1897.

Article.	1897.	1896.
Drugs, medicines, and chemicals	\$1,033,398	\$792, 899
Watches, machines, instruments	67, 924	36, 278
Wines and liquors	171, 266	107, 033
Clothing, ready-made	77, 757	49, 938
Paints and colors	27, 202	23, 882
Condensed milk	20, 181	17, 923
Cotton prints	6, 280	11, 244
Cotton threads	10, 082	9, 234
White shirtings.	171, 488	129, 085
Gray shirtings	86, 769	110, 458
Dved shirtings	5, 492	6, 464
Tcloth		6, 406
Cotton sateen.	15, 328	8.004
Blankets	21, 455	10, 072
Woolen yarns	5, 018	5, 967
Camlets	47, 480	32, 860
Wool shawis	29, 447	23, 171
Wool edgings	7, 562	8, 475
Twines	36, 695	23, 417
Tobacco (three-fourths from China, one-fourth from England)	394, 321	205, 475
Beer, in bottles	94, 218	69, 280
Lamps	14, 834	9, 629
Candies and sweet stuffs	19, 784	6, 300
White sugar	135, 023	44, 594
Brown sugar	8, 733	570
Sugar candy	17, 173	7. 963
Clocks	9, 629	
		10, 941
Glassware	4, 498 6, 502	7, 021
Iron nails		7, 661
Iron small wares	12, 268	20, 217
Articles made of copper	8, 940	8, 453
Petroleum	361, 837	185, 386

Drugs, medicines, and chemicals to the value of \$1,000,000 are worth looking after, and there should be enough ready-made clothing to spare in the United States to supply the \$75,000 worth used. In condensed milk, the United States made a fair showing in 1896, but since then, England and Holland have forged ahead. Here are the figures and countries from which the condensed milk is imported:

Country.	1897.	1896.
England	\$12,641 2,876	\$8, 800 2, 980 144
United States. Switzerland. Sweden and Norway.	782 744	2, 311 1, 389

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Another item worthy of notice is candy and sweets. A beginning has been made by the United States, and if the percentage of increase is kept up, it will be possible to export a respectable amount of our candy, of which the people of Formosa seem to be fond. The supply came from the following countries.

Country.	1897.	1896.
China		\$4, 263 903
HongkongGermany	1,746 1,318	58 58
United Štates	134 16	44

The import of bottled beer into Formosa was 90,147 dozens in 1897,

against 70,475 dozens in 1896.

The clock import, which at present seems to be controlled by Germany, presents interesting details. How many American clocks found their way into the island credited to other countries can not be ascertained. Here are the figures:

	1897.		1896.	
Country.	Number. Valu	Value.	Number.	Value.
Germany England United States	769 29	\$7, 743 1, 310 47 174	2, 861 599 290 2, 325	\$3,762 1,033 489
Hongkong	6	16	33	3, 758 56
Other countries	153	267	1, 195	1,846

Regarding the import of petroleum, detailed statistics are lacking.

#### EXPORTS.

Tea (black).—China is the best customer for this tea, which is exported through firms domiciled in Amoy. Direct shipments have begun to be made to the United States. The total export in 1896 amounted to \$2,927,000, and in 1897, to \$3,453,000.

Rice.—Export, 1897, \$899,000; 1896, \$455,000.

Camphor.—Camphor is the next important article, and is in the hands of German and Chinese firms. The export in 1897 amounted to \$664,500, against \$1,123,000 in 1896. The Japanese have successfully stopped the indiscriminate felling of camphor trees.

Sesame.—Out of the straw-colored kernels, an oil equal to olive oil is pressed. The export of these kernels amounted to \$76,800 in 1897 and

\$17,900 in 1896.

Saffron.—Export, 1897, \$26,400; 1896, \$14,700.

#### RAILROADS.

Three years ago, a concession was granted to a Japanese company for the building of a railroad to traverse the island. Since then, five extensions of time have been given, but owing to the company's inability to raise the necessary funds, the project has been abandoned. At the next sitting of the Japanese Parliament, a bill will be introduced to provide for the building of a railroad to be paid for by the State. It is estimated that the cost will be about \$15,000,000. Digitized by Google

## KOREA.

#### TRADE IN FIRST HALF OF 1898.

There is very little that I can add to my exhaustive report on the trade of Korea published in Consular Reports, No. 215, August, 1898.1 The customs statistics are not fully made up, and while, by the courtesy of the chief commissioner, I have had access to these statistics, quantities only are mentioned in the preliminary reports, and as my full report dealt more particularly with values, the facts now at hand will be of little use for comparison.

I append a table giving the quantities of the principal articles of import and export, by ports, for the first half of this year. This table is chiefly valuable in showing the growing importance of the two new

ports opened to trade last autumn-Chenampo and Mokpo.

In my report published in Advance Sheets of Consular Reports, No. 172, July 21,2 I called attention to the proposed opening of four new ports in Korea. The preliminaries for the opening of these ports are

now about completed.

A concession for a railroad to connect Seoul and Fusan has been granted to the Japanese Government for a syndicate of Japanese capitalists. The road will have to be broad gauge, to conform with a Korean decree compelling this gauge. The distance is given roughly at 400 miles, and the road is estimated to cost 25,000,000 yen (\$12,-500,000, gold), though it is thought this will have to be doubled.

The concession is for a period of fifteen years, after which the Korean Government may buy it on appraisement. The right of way is furnished by the Government. Work must be begun within three years from the date of signature of the concession, and must be completed within ten years from the date of commencement. Korean mails will be carried free. I am told that much of the equipment will be purchased in the United States.

The first and most important railroad in Korea, one of 25 miles in length, connecting Seoul, the capital, with its port, Chemulpo, is now being built by Americans, upon a concession granted to an American.3 This road has been hypothecated to a Japanese syndicate, who will secure it upon completion. Materials for this road are admitted into Korea free of duty, and do not appear in the customs statistics submitted to me. I understand from the company, however, that it imported materials during the first half of this year to the amount of 300,000 yen (\$150,000 gold).

The American constructor of the Seoul-Chemulpo railway is also building (for a Korean company) an overhead trolley electric railroad for the city of Seoul.3 The road is to be but 6 miles in length for the present. So far, nothing but the rails have been imported. The equipment is due to arrive shortly. The importation of rails for this road

amounted to 22,000 yen (\$11,000, gold).

Americans are operating the principal gold mines of Korea,5 much material for which was imported during the first half of this year. Statistics are not available in the short time I am allowed for preparing this report. I hear from the company, however, that their importation for the first half of this year will exceed \$100,000, gold.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Also in Advance Sheets, No. 142, June 16, 1898.

Also in Consular Reports, No. 216, September, 1898.
 See Advance Sheets, No. 142, June 16; Consular Reports, No. 215, August, 1896.
 See Advance Sheets, No. 24, January 29; Consular Reports, No. 210, March, 1898.

A German syndicate also has a mining concession, and has started to its location to begin work. It will develop only the placers for the present, I understand.

The consumption of American kerosene is steadily increasing, and

with better means of communication, must greatly develop.

The value of this import for 1897 was \$232,386, gold, against \$165,004 for 1896. It is thought that this year will show a further increase.

There is a steady influx of Chinese and Japanese merchants into Korea. The Korean traders are being gradually crowded out, and as the newcomers are much better business men than the Koreans, and as they go into the interior, they form an important factor in the introduction of foreign goods into Korea. As to the matter of the introduction of labor saving machinery, textiles, tools, shoes, etc., there is no present demand for machinery, and I doubt if cottons (the only cloth in demand) can make greater headway against the cheap product of Japan than they are now making. There should be a small demand for our cheap grades of shoes, as the Korean soldiers now wear Japanese and native made leather shoes instead of sandals.

The banks of Korea are Japanese, and the rates of exchange of Japan hold here, with a slight difference for local exchange. As Japan has adopted the gold standard, Korea is practically on the same footing. The council of state recently passed a resolution to adopt the gold standard, as the result of the visit to Korea of one of Japan's chief bankers. Nothing has as yet been done in the matter. It is hardly necessary, so long as Japanese banks and Japanese money prevail here.

Private telephone lines are now maintained in Seoul, chiefly for Government use.

As to cottons, I can only find that standard weights are imported. The Koreans are slow to change their ideas as to goods in use.

The general trade for the first half of this year is not up to the usual standard, because of a very poor rice crop last year. The prospects for harvest are excellent, and trade for the last quarter of this year and

HORACE N. ALLEN, Consul-General.

SEOUL, September 20, 1898.

for the first half of next year will improve.

Principal articles of import and export for Korean ports first half of year 1898.

[Picul equals 133; pounds.]

Article.	Chemulpo.	Che- nampo. a	Fusan.	Gensan.	Mokpo. a	Total.
IMPORTS.						
Shirtingspieces	92, 024	7,427	63, 425	35, 866	5, 471	204, 213
Lawnsdo		4, 540	69,734	9,799	8,750	170, 125
Japanese piece goodsdo	81,565	14, 820	60, 141	97,688	2,914	257, 128
Grass clothdodo	214, 879					214, 879
Silkdo						60, 849
American kerosenegallons	311, 980	15, 610	258, 030	93, 600	7,970	687, 190
Milletpiculs	215, 282		1			215, 282
Ricedo	111, 576					111, 576
EXPORTS.						
Cotton piece goodspleces			53, 285		38, 856	92, 141
Ricepiculs	232, 944	128, 668	254, 470		40,029	656, 111
Beansdo		2, 295	120, 638	4, 840	3, 330	135, 428
Fishdo		l	33, 452	58, 198	l	91,650
Millet		12, 257				12, 257
Ginsengdo						43, 514

a Mokpo and Chenampo were only opened to trade in autumn of 1897. No population present prior to opening.

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## PERSIA.

The trade of Persia varies but little from year to year, and any disturbance of the ordinary equilibrium has, for some years past, generally had the effect of decreasing the volume, especially of imports, as the foreign demand appeared less subject to disquieting fluctuations than the home consumption. Some Persian productions have within the last fifteen years met with considerable encouragement in western markets, apparently supplying a want which fashion or the necessity of the times has created. It may be hoped that these natural and artificial objects of commerce will receive a still greater stimulus, so as to reduce the inequality of the financial exchange.

Every department of this Government and administration, both judicial and executive, is more or less a paradox, and the revenue in its relation to the extent of trade and industry and the economical

condition of the people is no exception to this rule.

For the last two years, while trade has been dull and declining, the customs returns, without any addition to the duties, have increased more than 25 per cent. Although money for the last twenty-five years has never been so scarce, enterprise so helpless, and the labor market so paralyzed, yet in spite of the most favorable of seasons, a harvest above the average and a decreasing population, many of the necessaries of life are more than 300 per cent above the normal price. How a large proportion of the population of the principal cities of Persia lives is one of the insolvable mysteries of existence. Yet with all this, and in spite of all this, the revenue of the Government is larger than it was three years ago. This is due to the competitive farming of the taxes by private individuals. The system is self-condemned, but it shows to what an extent, under a corrupt form of collection, on the one hand the Government may be defrauded and on the other the people If in times of depression like the present the may be oppressed. revenue can be increased, it is clear to what an extent it must have been tampered with in prosperous years. Nevertheless, the Persian Government still concludes and declares that it obtains more by this method than if it took the collection into its own hands.

In reporting on the state of trade and industrial enterprise in Persia, one receives no assistance whatever from the usual sources of Government information. No statistics are published, and on appeal to the newspaper press, one is told that every town and province throughout the country is in a most flourishing condition, when it is known that the very opposite state of things prevails almost everywhere.

It is to the tax farmer's interest to suppress as much information as possible, and to make his returns so low that his advances and remit-

tances may leave him a substantial margin.

Merchants' accounts cover but a small portion of the actual commercial area. Their operations are limited to certain districts or towns, and nothing reliable can be obtained from the native traders. It is to the interests of the more important foreign merchants, like the tax farmers, to withold statistical information, so as not to tempt others to enter into competition. Any theory based on tax farmers' or merchants' accounts would be very far removed from actual facts.

The United States having no consular officers or agents outside of Teheran, all statistical information from the ports of entry and trade centers is obtained through the courtesy of the English or Russian consular officers at these places. Even this information is incomplete, as it does not include places of minor importance, of which there are

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several on the Caspian and on the arbitrary land frontiers, which extend

long distances, and where no consulates exist.

Owing to the high transit duties of Russia on goods coming via the Batoum Baku-Resht route, the only routes open to American competition are the long caravan roads via Trebizond and Tabriz, Bagdad, and Bushire, on the Persian Gulf. These routes have been fully described in Mr. Tyler's consular report of June 24, 1894, but it may be here stated that the average time of overland transit to Teheran from Trebizond is about ninety days; from Bagdad forty days, and from Bushire about sixty days. It should be observed, however, that these represent the minimum periods, and are made between September and May. The caravans travel more slowly in the summer than in the winter, consequently, winter is the best time for transport.

Of the total foreign trade of Persia, estimated on the basis of returns from the following places, about 27 per cent of the imports come via Bushire, 18 per cent via Lingah (on the Persian Gulf), 15 per cent via Bender Abbas, 4½ per cent via Mohammerah, 1½ per cent via Meshed,

9 per cent from Tabriz, and 18 per cent from Resht.

In other words, of the total value of exports and imports, about twothirds is by way of the Persian Gulf and one-third through the northern cities of Meshed, Tabriz, and Resht. The foreign trade of Resht is almost exclusively Russian, and, with the exception of some local commerce with Merv, Bokhara, and Afghanistan, this is also true of Meshed. A considerable part of the foreign trade of Tabriz is also with Russia, rather than with Europe via Turkey, so that, exclusive of the Russian trade, a small interchange of commodities with Merv, Bokhara, and Afghanistan, and the European goods arriving via Trebizond, the great bulk of foreign commerce is via the Persian Gulf.

#### TARIFF AND FREIGHT.

Uniform import and export duties of 5 per cent ad valorem are levied on all merchandise. The overland transport charges per ton to Teheran are at present from Bushire about 25 cents per mile; from Bagdad, about 20 cents per mile; from Trebizond and Tabriz, about 20 cents per mile, and from Resht, 15 cents per mile. These charges vary considerably and have steadily increased of late years. From the above facts it is seen that on the whole the best route for American imports is that via Bushire, not only for the southern and central cities of Bushire, Shiraz, Ispahan, but also for Teheran. Transport over all these routes is by mule, donkey, and camel, and the few cases of American goods which reach Teheran invariably show inferior packing. It is useless to send merchandise, which is to be conveyed on the backs of animals for several months, and is to be loaded and unloaded daily by not overcareful muleteers, without special and careful packing. contrast between American packing and that of England and Germany is marked, and the arrival of even superior goods in an inferior condition is a poor trade advertisement, and has a depressing effect on the efforts to introduce American wares into the Persian market.

### HOW TO EXTEND TRADE.

This consulate is in constant receipt of letters relative to the introduction of American products, inclosing circulars descriptive of goods, and asking to be put into communication with engineers, architects,

contractors, etc., and with business houses dealing in articles whose introduction is desired. As a rule, circulars are absolutely worthless. The Persian merchant is not accustomed to this way of doing business. and both merchant and consumer must see with their own eyes before purchasing. A single agent on the spot, with samples, would accomplish more than all the circulars ever sent to Persia. English, Belgian, German, Austrian, and Russian firms show far more enterprise in this respect than Americans. It must also be borne in mind that no such persons or business houses as those to which American exporters seek introductions are known in Persia. There are no native organized companies for either trade or manufacturing purposes; very little capital is invested in business enterprises. The native merchant conducts his business on altogether too insignificant a scale to be of any use to the American exporters. Competing European houses are, of course, not available, and reliable native consignees do not exist. American enterprise desirous of competing in this market must have personal representation on the spot. The Persian buyer, not the American seller, determines the kind of goods wanted, and the manner of labeling and the appearance generally, and neither catalogues nor circulars can compete with the English, Russian, and German merchant with his goods on the spot. This is especially true of a market to which American goods are practically as yet unknown. It is not probable that the sending of representatives on the part of individual exporters in any one line of goods would pay at present, but it is almost certain that the establishment of a general agency on the part of a number of manufacturers would prove successful. Several shops have been opened in Teheran for the sale of European goods, and the local manufacture of sugar, glass, etc., has been attempted by foreign capital. None of these ventures has proved very successful. Their failure is due to expensive organization, the difficulty of obtaining a uniform supply of the crude materials, and, in the case of shops for general stores, to the laying in of large stocks unsuited to native use, or specially adapted to the foreign or better class of Persian buyers, of which there are not sufficient to support such enterprises. For, while the people are poor and unaccustomed to business, it is on the middle and lower classes that the foreign merchant must rely for support.

The expenses of such a general agent, as has been suggested, would be small. There are one or two persons resident here who could act in that capacity, and some personal knowledge of eastern life, manners, and the language is indispensable. Such an enterprise should begin with samples of such articles as would probably find a sale. The market should be tested and orders given only for such products as are

found to meet an assured demand.

Petroleum heaters.—Winters in the north of Persia are severe, and good Russian petroleum cheap and abundant. The better houses have fireplaces for coal, which, however, is too expensive for general use. Wood is very scarce, the chief reliance for heating purposes being a pan of charcoal placed under a wooden frame covered with a cloth, around which the occupants of the room sit or recline. Cheap but good petroleum heaters would doubtless meet with a large sale. There are none of native or Russian manufacture, and so far, this field is unexploited. It is not so certain that petroleum stoves for cooking purposes would find a ready sale, for a few years ago, an English merchant imported a considerable number and he was in the end obliged to sell them at a loss. They meet a want felt sometimes among the foreign community, but they are not well adapted for the preparation of Persian dishes, which consist to a great extent of rice, in the cooking of which the

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Persians are very skillful. In this connection, it may be stated that the Persian is very conservative in his tastes and is wedded to usage and slow to change his habits, and for these reasons, inferior goods will find a smaller market here than elsewhere. He must be tempted by a really superior commodity at a reasonable price, and in this case is usually quick to perceive its advantages.

Ornamental coal stoves for heating purposes, if the cost were not too heavy, would meet with a considerable demand. Such as have been brought here have been greatly admired, and no difficulty has been

found in obtaining purchasers.

Sewing machines, generally of an inferior make, are quite common in cities and towns, and are sometimes found even in villages. These machines, with cotton specially prepared for them, would find a steady demand.

Knitting machines for men's socks have only recently been introduced, but it appears that they are now in considerable request, and

when put on the market, are bought at a handsome profit.

Shoes.—A low, open shoe or slipper, unlaced, but with elastic web let in at the sides, so that it can be easily removed on entering the house, would most likely find a profitable market.

Canned goods, such as salmon, lobster, beef, bacon, ham, cheese, cornstarch, oatmeal, arrowroot, tapioca, sago, pease, asparagus, maple sirup, jams, preserves, candies, etc., are imported generally by foreigners.

Leather for carriage and harness work, for boots and shoes, and for

ordinary tackle is always in demand.

Phonographs.—This diverting instrument is a source of great amusement and much surprise to the Persians, and many inquiries are made concerning its price and possible importation. If it could be imported

at a low figure, it would find a ready sale.

Drugs.—The drug market is supplied to a great extent from England, Germany, and India, but considerable quantities are imported from the United States for the use of mission hospitals, dispensaries, etc., and there is no reason why this branch of the Persian trade should not be developed.

Clocks and watches.—Clocks in fancy styles, with accessories to match, such as equestrian figures in bronze or imitation, knights in armor, or vases, are favorite ornaments with the Persians, and, if they are put on the market at a reasonable price, find ready buyers. Watches to suit

all customers are usually in demand.

Safes made for convenient transport, with intricate but strong locks, have a considerable sale. The Russian article is very indifferent and

affords but little protection to the contents.

Harness, with a good sprinkling of silver, electroplate, or good brass mountings, made in durable leather, in double or single sets, is always salable.

Wall paper, cheap, with bright, taking patterns, with some of a

higher class to suit more ambitious tastes, can be easily sold.

Stationery.—The English, French, German, and Russian manufactures at present divide the markets; but there is still much room for improvement, both in quality and price, and anyone who could enter the market at a lower figure would doubtless secure the trade.

Cotton goods.—Nearly all the cotton goods consumed in Persia are supplied by England and Russia, and though of an inferior quality and the price rather high, it is doubtful whether American merchants could

compete successfully with their European rivals.

Locks, bolts, door and window fasteners of American make are generally appreciated; but the supply hitherto has had no appreciable effect

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upon the market, and they are always sold under the name of some

other nationality.

Air-motor pumps.—Within the last six months, two pumps have been erected in this city, exciting a good deal of curiosity and interest. His Majesty the Shah has expressed his intention of having five or six erected in his various palaces, and people in positions of influence and wealth are talking of giving them a trial. Considering the long drought of summer, which tries the crops and all kinds of vegetation, they should meet a much-felt want and create a considerable demand.

Carriages.—Light, serviceable carriages of the phaeton pattern and make—not road wagons or buggies—if capable of standing the heat and dryness of summer, and if they could be supplied at reasonably low

prices, would obtain a ready market.

In trading with Persia, much prudence and discrimination are necessary in order to meet the necessities of the people and avoid trespassing on their prejudices and sensibilities. Many promising and hopeful enterprises have been totally wrecked, simply because those who were appointed to the management refused to accommodate themselves and

their wares to the habits and tastes of the people.

As for cotton goods, the class measuring  $3\frac{1}{2}$  yards to the pound, averaging 64 by 70 to the square inch, sells at retail at  $9\frac{1}{2}$  cents per Persian zar, or 41 inches. The variety measuring 4 yards to the pound, 58 by 85 to the square inch, sells at 7 cents per zar; that averaging 69 by 69 to the square inch and 3 yards to the pound sells at  $8\frac{1}{2}$  cents per zar, and that averaging 54 by 60 to the square inch and 5 yards to the pound sells at  $6\frac{1}{2}$  cents per zar. The white goods in use are heavily starched, and the grays consist of very flimsy texture.

They are, notwithstanding these defects, such as suit the taste and

means of the people, and with which they are apparently content.

Whether the Persian market offers sufficient inducement to the American manufacturer and merchant to participate in its trade, is a question which can only be proved by experience, and it is evident that this can not be put to the test but by some speculative enterprise involving risk and possible loss. The articles enumerated in this report present fair openings for commercial rivalry, and with such improved methods of manufacture as we now possess, I do not think our competitors need fear the result.

I have delayed this report for some time, in the hope that I might have the advantage of consulting the English consular reports for Persia for the year ending April 1, 1898, which the English minister has courteously promised to place at my disposal. They have not, however, yet been received at his legation, and it being uncertain when they may arrive, I feel that this can not well be kept back any longer.

ARTHUR S. HARDY, Consul-General.

TEHERAN, October 7, 1898.

#### DECLARED EXPORTS, MASCAT.

Value of exports declared for the United States at Mascat during the four quarters of the year ended June 30, 1898.

		Total for the			
Article.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	year.
Dates forwarded in cases and boxes	\$11, 064. 68	\$15, 330. 83	Na	Ns1	<b>\$26, 396.</b> 51
	'		Digitiz	zed by <b>GO</b>	<del>ogle -</del>

## PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Value of exports declared for the United States at Manila during the year ended June 30, 1898.

		Quarter	ending		Total for the	
Article.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 81.	June 30.	year.	
Hemp	\$424, 689. 38 28, 234, 01	\$1, 325, 876. 10	<b>\$7</b> 07, 5 <b>59</b> . 90	<b>\$862, 258.</b> 18	\$3, 820, 883. 56 28, 284, 0	
Sugar	4, 579. 64 8, 326. 95	34, 525. 88	15, 879. 53 2, 892, 34	4, 684. 73	59, 669. 78 6, 219. 26	
Ihlang-ihlang	1, 935. 05 1, 312. 31	1, 317. 60	2,002.02	1, 251. 27	4, 503. 92 1, 812. 8	
Cigars	1, 163. 86 546. 80	690. 62 481. 38	361. 90 905, 18	43. 32	2, 216. 30 1, 988. 30 43. 32	
Total	465, 788. 00	1, 362, 891. 58	727, 598. 85	868, 287. 50	3, 424, 515. 9	

#### STAM.

Value of exports declared at Bangkok for the United States during the year ended June 30, 1898.

		Total for the			
Article.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	year.
Pepper, white Paddy, garden Rice, white Teak wood	\$1, 832. 26 3, 267. 78	\$2, 999. 26 3, 536. 72 688. 50	<b>\$</b> 5, 549. 15	\$2,410.13 7,620.93 7,776.33	\$2, 410. 12 16, 150. 34 13, 145. 31 3, 956. 26
Total					85, 662. 0

## STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

In compliance with the instructions contained in the Department's circular of August 5 last, I transmit copies of a comparative statement of the values of articles exported from this colony to the United States and of articles imported from the latter to these Settlements during the years 1896-97, with a memorandum showing an increase for the latter period, in the value of the gross trade between this district and the United States, of \$4,492,942, or 27.36 per cent.

Similar statements giving comparison of the same trade for the first six months of 1898 with that for the similar period of the previous year, as well as the further matter referred to in above instructions, are now being made out and will go forward by next mail.

Comparative statement of the gross trade of the Straits Settlements with the United States during the years 1896-97.

Exports to the United States, 1897	1 <b>\$18, 541, 023</b> <b>2, 370, 350</b>	
Exports to the United States, 1896	14, 438, 275	, ,
Not increase (97.96 per cent)		4 492 942

¹The values in these tables, which compare the trade for 1896 and 1897, are given in Mexican currency. As the value of the Mexican dollar averaged 53.5 cents in 1896 and 48.3 cents in 1897, no attempt has been made to give the equivalents in United States currency, as in many cases the increase in certain lines, expressed in Mexican dollars, would be a decrease if expressed in United States money. The gold values of the trade are given in the supplementary report.

## Values of articles exported from the Straits Settlements to the United States during the years 1896-97.

#### [Mexican currency.]

Article.	1896.	1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
Arms	\$100			810
Beer and ale				21
Cabinet ware				
Cassis		\$30,000	829, 950	4
Coffee	586, 481	1, 796, 035	1, 209, 554	
Cubebs				
	2, 013	6,006	3, 993	
Cloves		12, 260	11, 560	
Qutch	6, 255			6, 25
Canes and sticks	5,028	1, 176		3, 85
Carriages and carriage materials		810	810	
Dragon's blood	1, 160			1,16
Fancy goods	. 100			10
Fruits, preserved	4, 860	10, 534	5, 674	1
Jutta-percha		116,098	44, 585	
Jutta other sorts.	12,000	48, 826	48, 826	
Gambier	1,601,539	2,001,604	400, 065	
Gamboge	2,745	6, 815	4, 070	
Jum copal		429, 860		
7um copa	296, 353		183, 507	
Jum dammar	30,623	80, 409	•••••	ļ <b>2</b> 1
				l
Raw		19, 146		17, 17
_ Tanned		216	216	
Kapok (tree cotton)		1,519	1, 519	
Musical instruments				40
Mace	46, 608	35,770		10,83
Nutmegs	811, 144	835, 459	24, 315	
)il:		1,		
Caleput	l <b>.</b>	6,600	6, 600	
Resential	10,910			10, 91
Lubricating	10,010	1,020	1, 020	10,01
Pepper:		1,020	1, 020	
White	79, 308	29, 993		40.00
Black			260, 458	49, 31
Tana	489, 606	700, 064	200, 506	
Long	4,726	1,659		3,06
Putchuk leaf	2,970	1, 630		1,34
Battans	1, 145, 411	834, 729		320,68
Rubber	167, 471	102, 419		65,05
Bam	60			6
Bago	140, 841	115, 182		25, 70
hells:		'	-	
Green snail.	5,066	863		4.20
Tortoise	8, 330	6,000	2, 670	<b></b>
Mother-of-pearl	3,555	1,417	1.417	
Other sorts	4, 557	6,545	1,988	
undries.	. 2,501	495	495	
	847, 223	362,502		
Capioca	0 000 000		15, 279	
Nn		11, 502, 857	2, 420, 637	
Vild animals	200	<u></u> -	····· <u>··</u>	20
<u> </u>		55	55	
Whisky	69			•
=				
Total	14, 438, 275	18, 541, 028	4, 623, 713	520, 96
Net increase			4, 102, 748	
NGL 111.CT08.50		[	4, 102, 748	

## Values of articles imported into the Straits Settlements from the United States during the years 1896-97.

Artiole.	1896.	1897.	Increase.	Decrease.
Arms and ammunition	<b>\$675</b>	\$700	<b>\$790</b>	<b>\$675</b>
Muskets, rifles, etc	560	2, 140 295	1,580 295	
Beer and ale	12, 765	290 17, 862	290 5, 097	
Clocks and watches. Cards, playing	5, 346 70	8, 020 50		2, 33 20
Coal	2, 250 4, 500		••••••	2, 250 4, 500
Cabinet ware Copper ware	150	50 2, 050	2, 050	100
Drugs and chemicals Fruits, preserved	1, 130 9, 612	11, 010 5, 512	9, 880	4,100

Value of articles imported into the Straits Settlements from the United States during the years 1896-97—Continued.

Article.	1896.	1897.	Increase.	Increase.
Flour. wheat	\$1, 523, 388	\$1, 797, 554	\$274, 166	
Fancy goods and toys	257	360	108	
Place and glassware		350	320	
JIASS and glassware	30		820	·····
as and electric lighting material		1,912	•••••	\$7, 29
Hardware and cutlery		11,980	8, 830	
ronware	1, 131	484	<i></i>	, 64
「ewelry		720	720	l
Lamps and lamp ware	1. 340	8, 145	1, 805	
Leather ware		1		19
Musical instruments	100	800	200	
	3,000	1, 200	200	1, 88
Medicines			1. 520	1,00
	1.530	3, 050		
Machinery	<b>32, 943</b>	137, 095	104, 152	
Nails, iron	1,000			1,00
Dilman's stores Dil:	5 700	12, 755	7, 055	<b>-</b>
Lubricating		99, 619	22, 944	
Petroleum	258, 995	225, 752		33, 24
Wood		1,040	1,040	l <i>.</i>
Painta	578	650	72	
Perfumery		1, 800	1, 300	
Provisions		8, 430	8, 430	
		20	20	
Paper and paper ware		20	20	
Plate ware				40
Pitch	805			80
Stationery	262	1,045	783	
Spirits, whisky		520	520	
Soap and soda	200			20
Scrap iron				4,00
Saddlerv	_,,,,,,	35	85	
Pobacco	2, 735	4, 873	1.638	
Felegraph and telephone material	2, 100		8, 300	
reiegraph and telephone material		8,300	0,000	
Cools, implements, etc		8, 955		4, 22
rar	2,400			2, 40
Fextiles:		Í	1	l
Apparel		960	966	
Cotton goods, dyed		400	400	
Silk piece goods	800		l	80
Wine:	500			_
	50	8, 751	3, 701	l
	1 50			
Still of sorts		386	386	·····
Wick and waste	1,980			1 96
Wooden ware	1, 993	930		1,06
Total	1, 980, 156	2, 370, 350	464, 292	74, 09
Net increase			390, 194	

#### TRADE IN 1898.

I give below, comparative statements of values of articles exported from this colony to the United States and of articles imported from the latter to these settlements during the first six months of 1897 and 1898. The totals for the two periods were as follows:

Year.	Exports.	Imports.
1898	* \$9, 793, 820 7, 730, 229	\$1, 423, 984 1, 298, 738
Difference	2, 063, 591	125, 196

<sup>\*</sup> Mexican.

from which it will be seen that in exports there has been an increase of \$2,063,591, Mexican currency, and in imports an increase of \$125,196.

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Values of articles exported from the Stratts Settlements to the United States during the first six months of 1897 and 1898.

#### [Mexican currency.]

Article.	1897.	1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
Coffee	8727, 699	\$396, 053		8331, 646
Cassis	15, 600	8,500		7, 100
Cloves		8, 480		8, 670
Cubebs		12, 787	\$11, 887	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Canes and sticks		827	461	
Dragon's blood		1,578	1,578	
Fruits, preserved	790	9.710	8, 920	
Gutta-percha		188, 387	138, 676	
Gambier		969, 283		49, 969
Gamboge		7, 619	7, 619	
Gum copal		285, 859	59, 436	
Gum dammar	. 27, 855	21, 415		6, 440
Gin		100	100	
Hides:			1	
Raw	7,484	19, 123	11,639	1
Tanned		10,120	,	216
Kapok (tree cotton)		400		519
Mace	17, 594	22, 848	5, 249	311
Nutmegs	101, 752	159, 103	57, 851	
011:				
Cajeput	. 5, 100	7, 622	2, 522	
Essential		12,440	12, 440	
Putch leaf	.	550	550	
Pepper:	1		1	f
Black	536, 574	221, 487	<b> </b>	815, 087
White	15, 124	44,016	31, 892	
Long	1,659	4, 389	2, 730	
Rattans		386, 896		35, 018
Rubher	49, 005	136, 866	87.861	00,010
	10,000	100,000	60	
Rice	110 610	40, 263	•	70 040
Sago Shells :	112, 512			72, 249
Green snails		2,933	2, 554	
Mother-of-pearl		1,400		17
Other sorts	3,470	6.885	2, 865	
Tortoise		6,900	6, 900	
Tapioca	118, 252	172, 804	54, 552	
I'in		6, 841, 752	2, 382, 542	
Wine, claret		38	38	•••••
Total	7, 780, 229	9, 793, 820	2, 964, 945	901, 354
Net increase	1	l	2, 063, 591	

# Values of articles imported into the Straits Settlements from the United States during the first six months of 1897 and 1898.

Article.	1897.	1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
Cartridges		\$1,025 3,265	\$135 2, 085	
Beer and aleBooks and maps	290	66	66	\$39
Brassware Cabinet ware	50	475 20	350	34
Carriages and carriage material	1,770	14, 276 120 60	7, 936	1, 65
Fruits, preserved	3,588	3, 290		4, 89 24 1
Flour, wheat. Gas and electric lighting materials	862, 424	954, 237 500	91, 813 100	
Glass and glassware	350 2, 500	8, 022	522	35
Ironware	720	8, 998	3, 988	72
Liqueurs	2.000	5, 050	48 3,050	***********
Medicines	124, 405	21, 490 4, 000	4,000	102, 91
Milk, condensed Oilman's stores	1, 400 6, 285	8, 310 2, 407	1, 910	3, 87

Value of articles imported into the Straits Settlements, etc.—Continued.

Article.	1897.	1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
Oil:				
Petroleum		<b>\$826</b> , 000	\$145, 248	
Lubricating		51, 312		<b>\$36,</b> 856
Plated ware		250	250	
Provisions		653	608	
<u>Paper</u>		82	12	
Painte		1, 352	1,852	
Perfumery	400			400
Saddlery		84	84	
Stationery	508	64	l	4.89
Tobacco	1, 703	6, 926	5, 223	
Cigars		400	400	
Tools, implements, etc		4,752	3, 132	
Telegraph and telephone materials	8, 300			3, 300
Textiles:	, ,,,,,,			-,
Cotton goods-	i	l .	Į.	ļ
Plain	t	5, 215	5, 215	ł
Dved		450	50	
Yarn, dyed.		950	950	
Annanal basisme ata	925	2,960	2,065	
Apparel, hosiery, etc	720	4, 500	2,000	
	2004		l .	۰
Claret	304			304
Still				860
Wooden ware		1,620	1,070	
Wick and waste		235	235	
Total	1, 298, 738	1, 423, 934	281, 832	156, 696
Net increase.	-, -50, 100	_,,	125, 196	1 200,000

E. SPENCER PRATT, Consul-General.

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SINGAPORE, October 20, 1898.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

The Straits Settlements, constituting together a single British Crown colony, are situated on the islands immediately adjacent to the Malay Peninsula, at the southern extremity of which lies Singapore, the capital and principal port, the other ports Penang and Malacca. The area of the colony is 1,526 square miles. It comprises the island of Singapore, the town and province of Malacca, the territory of the island of Dingings, the town and island of Penang, Province Wellesley, and their dependencies. The Cocos or Keeling Islands and Christmas Island, situated in the Indian Ocean, were placed under the government of the Straits Settlements in 1886 and 1889, respectively. The governor of the Straits Settlements is also High Commissioner for the Federated Malay States and High Commissioner for the territories of the British North Borneo Company, Brunei and Sarawak.

#### COMMERCE.

In 1896 and 1897, the value of the gross trade of this colony, deducting treasure, was—

	1897.			1896.		
	Mexican.	Sterling.	United States currency.	Mexican.	Sterling.	United States currency.
Imports	\$198, 349, 233 172, 661, 634	£19, 661, 317 17, 079, 781	\$95, 681, 799 83, 118, 754	\$186, 196, 932 161, 777, 519	£29, 218, 851 17, 565, 784	\$98, <b>895</b> , 038 85, 483, 888
Total	371, 010, 867	86, 741, 098	178, 800, 553	347, 974, 451	37, 784, 635	183, 878, 926

This represents an increase in value of imports of \$12,152,301 (Mexican) and of exports of \$10,884,115 (Mexican), but shows a decrease in sterling of £557,534, or \$2,713,239 United States currency, for imports, and £485,803, or \$2,365,134 United States currency, for exports.

The principal articles of export from the Straits Settlements are gambier, gutta-percha, coffee, hides, rattans, sago flour, pepper, tin, tapioca, copra, nutmegs, canes, gum benjamin, gum copal, gum dammar

gamboge, stick-lac, mother of pearl shells, etc.

The principal articles of import into the Straits Settlements are cotton goods, specie, provisions, coal, rice, hardware and cutlery, twist (colored and plain), handkerchiefs, paper, malt liquor, spirits, tobacco, wheat flour, petroleum, and European and American manufactures.

The total value of the gross trade for the six months ending June

30, 1897 and 1898, was—

	Mexican.	Sterling.	United States currency.
First six months: 1898	\$195, 998, 781 176, 374, 292	£18, 579, 042 18, 096, 786	\$90, 414, 908 68, 067, 766
Increase	19, 624, 439	482, 306	2, 347, 142

The value of imports during the first half of 1898 was \$103,658,637 (Mexican), or £9,825,974, or \$47,818,302 United States currency, showing an increase of \$6,214,184 (Mexican), but a decrease in sterling of £172,232, or \$828,867 United States currency, as compared with that for the same period of 1897.

The value of exports was \$92,340,094 (Mexican), or £8,753,068, or \$42,596,805 United States currency, showing an increase of \$13,410,255 (Mexican), or £654,538 sterling, or \$3,155,309 United States currency,

as compared with the figures for the first half of 1897.

#### SHIPPING.

The tonnage of ocean-going vessels, including warships, which arrived at and cleared from the ports of the Settlements of the colony during 1897 was 14,369,830; during 1896, 13,052,630, an increase of 1,317,200 tons.

During the first six months of the present year, the aggregate tonnage of arrivals and departures in Singapore alone was 4,097,142, a decrease of 613,206 tons compared with the same period of the previous year, due in great measure to the war conditions existing since April last.

#### FINANCIAL.

Currency.—The silver dollar (British, Mexican, Hongkong, and Japanese) of 100 cents, with the following silver and copper coins representing fractional parts of a dollar:

Silver: Fifty-cent (half-dollar) piece, 20-cent piece, 10-cent piece, 5-cent piece. Copper: One-cent piece, one-half-cent piece, one-fourth-cent piece.

Bank-note circulation, \$6,734,049 (Mexican).

The note issue is in the hands of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. The first-named bank is bound by its charter of incorporation

and the other by ordinance, to maintain specie to the extent of one-

third the amount of the issue of notes.

Exchange.—During the year 1897, the average rate with London was: Bank bills sterling, on demand, 1s.  $11\frac{1}{16}$ d.; four months sight, 1s.  $11\frac{6}{16}$ d., the highest and lowest quotation being for demand 2s.  $1\frac{1}{16}$ d. and 1s.  $9\frac{1}{16}$ d. and for four months 2s.  $1\frac{1}{16}$ d. and 1s.  $9\frac{1}{16}$ d., respectively. The average of exchange on New York is obtained by converting the above demand rate on London into United States currency at 4s. 2d. to the dollar.

The banking institutions doing business in the colony are the following:

Revenue.—The revenue of the colony for 1897 was \$4,320,207. This was in excess of the estimate by \$311,472, and in excess of the revenue of 1896 by \$54,143.

The expenditure for the year had been estimated at \$4,524,775. In

the actual result, \$95,081 less than that sum was expended.

#### TRANSPORTATION.

Ocean.—The great ocean lines connecting Singapore with the ports of Europe and the far East and by transshipment with those of the

Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States, are:

(1) The Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes (French); (2) The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company (British); (3) The Norddeutscher Lloyd (German); (4) The Austrian Lloyds Steam Navigation Company (Austrian); (5) The Compagnia Transatlantica (Spanish); (6) The Deutsche Dampfschiffs Rhederei (German); (7) The Ocean Steamship Company (British); (8) The Glen Line of steam packets (British); (9) The Navigazione Generale Italiane (Italian); (10) The Ben Line (British); (11) The China Mutual Steam Navigation Company, Limited (British); (12) The Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japanese).

The chartered steamers (freight only) of Messrs. Barber & Co., of New York, leave that port about twice a month for this place and ports of China and Japan; but these, though direct, are not regular and

carry only freight.

Lines to adjacent states and colonies.—The British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited (British), Singapore, Calcutta, and intermediate ports; the Koninklyke Paketvaart Maatschappy (Dutch), Singapore and Batavia; the Messageries Maritimes (French), branch line, Singapore and Java ports, Singapore and Saigon; the Ocean Steamship Company (British), Singapore to Bangkok, Singapore to Saigon, Singapore to Netherlands Indies, Singapore to British North Borneo; Apcar and Jardine Lines (British), Hongkong to Calcutta, calling at Singapore; Sarawak and Singapore Steamship Company (Sarawak Government), Singapore and Kuching (Sarawak).

Coastwise and river lines.—There are numerous vessels engaged in the coasting trade of the Malay peninsula between Singapore and Penang, which call at the intermediate ports of Malacca, the Dingdings, Port Dickson, and Port Weld, and also proceed up the Klang and Perak

rivers as far as navigable.

The Straits Steamship Company is the principal line in the trade, and the one which carries the regular mail.

Roads, railways, and canals.—There is a complete system of macadamized roads throughout the colony of the Straits Settlements, but since these are not commercial routes, they will not be considered in the present report. There are no navigable canals in the colony proper, no railways, and only about 10 miles of tramway, at Penang.

For particulars in regard to this whole subject of transportation, I would refer to my contribution to the Department's Special Consular

Reports of 1895, entitled Highways of Commerce.

## COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND SINGAPORE.

(1) From San Francisco, via Yokohama and Shanghai, to Hongkong, and thence by transshipment to Singapore via Saigon. (2) From New York to Europe and thence by transshipment, via Suez Canal and Colombo, to Singapore. (3) From New York to Singapore direct via Suez Canal and Colombo.

The first of these routes is the most expeditious to the Pacific coast, the second to the Atlantic coast. The third, though direct, consumes more time, from the fact of the steamers being slower, besides having as yet no fixed dates of departure.

#### FREIGHT.

Freight to London in 1897 ranged from 12s. 6d. to 37s. 6d. (\$3.03 to \$9.11) per ton, Singapore scale. This year it ranged from 27s. 6d. to 52s. 6d. (\$6.68 to \$12.75).

To the United States (New York), 1897, it ruled from 15s. to 22s. 6d. (\$3.64 to \$5.46) per ton, Singapore scale; present rates are from 20s.

to 25s. (\$4.86 to \$6.07) per ton, Singapore scale.

To San Francisco via Hongkong: To Hongkong, \$3 per ton without any deviation since last year; to San Francisco as per schedule; to Calcutta as per schedule.

#### INDUSTRIES.

The following are the principal local industries: The tin smelting works, said to be the largest in the world—the yearly consumption is stated to be 64,933,333 pounds of ore, and the yearly output 45,333,333 pounds of metal; the aerated waterworks, which are estimated to turn out about 12,500 gallons per month; the ice works manufactory, with an average production of 70 tons (British) of ice per day; the canning works, producing some 125,000 cases of preserved pineapples per season.

Besides the above, there are a number of sawmills, small rice-clean-

ing mills and distilleries, and the shipbuilding yards.

#### TELEGRAPHS.

Through the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company's system and connections, this colony is in telegraphic communication with all parts of the world.

#### GENERAL.

There are no duties on foreign imports entering the Straits Settlements, no restrictions imposed upon commercial travelers, and no laws or regulations of a discriminating character which affect American shipping. Goods are not required to be marked so as to show the country of origin or manufacture.

#### TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The general trade between the United States and this colony has greatly improved during the past year, its total value being \$20,911,373 (Mexican) (\$10,183,839, gold), of which exports to the United States represented \$18,541,023 (\$9,029,478, gold), and imports from the United

States \$2,370,350 (\$1,154,360, gold).

An examination of the comparative statements recently forwarded will show that, in exports, the greatest increases have been in tin, coffee, gambier, and in lesser degree, gum copal, gutta-percha, gutta of other sorts, cassia, black pepper, nutmegs, tapioca, cloves, etc. Of the decreases, the more important were in rattans, rubber, white pepper, sago, rawhides, cutch, essential oil, mace, green snail shells, long pep-

per, etc.

As regards the imports, the following accounted for the greater part of the increased value: Wheat flour, machinery, lubricating oil, drugs and chemicals, hardware and cutlery, provisions, oilman's stores, carriages and carriage materials, telegraph and telephone materials, copper ware, lamps and lampware, muskets, rifles, etc. Petroleum, gas and electric-lighting materials, coal, scrap iron, tools and implements, clocks and watches, canvas, tar, medicines, wick and waste, wooden ware, etc., make up the list of decreases.

During the six months ending June 30 of the present year, the trade has shown, in comparison with that of the six months of 1897, a large increase, the total value being \$11,217,754 (Mexican) (\$4,509,537, gold), of which \$9,793,820 (\$3,937,116, gold) was in exports, and \$1,423,934

(\$572,421, gold) was in imports.

The principal increases in exports were in tin (again the largest), gutta-percha, rubber, gum copal, nutmegs, tapioca, white pepper, essential oil, cubebs, rawhides, preserved fruits, gamboge, tortoise shell, mace, etc.

The decreases were in coffee, black pepper, gambier, sago, rattans

and cloves, cassia, gum dammar, etc.

In imports, the following articles gave the largest increases: Petroleum, wheat flour, carriage and carriage materials, tobacco, cotton goods, medicines, ironware, lamps and lampware, tools and implements, apparel, etc.

The principal decreases were represented by machinery, lubricating oil, drugs and chemicals, clocks and watches, oilmen's stores, telegraph

and telephone materials, etc.

E. SPENCER PRATT, Consul-General.

SINGAPORE, November 16, 1898.

#### PACIFIC MAIL AND OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

Rates of freight from Hongkong to San Francisco on the undernoted cargo, shipped on through bills of lading signed in the Straits Settlements, Java ports, Aden, Colombo, or Bombay, exclusive of transfer expenses at Hongkong. All rates are in United States gold coin.

CHIEFE CHIEFE BOLZ COLL.	
Cardamoms, in cases	\$0. 90 6. 50
Castor seed per picul.	. 80
Cinnamon, in bales: Lots of 100 bales or overdo	<b>)</b>
Lots under 100 hales do	1.42
Cinnamon, in bage do Cloves, in bage do do	1. 13
Cocoanut oil, in hogsheadsdodo	. 75
Cocoa, in bagsdo	. 75
Coffee, in bagsdododo	. 624 . 70
Cotton seed	1.45
Dry hidesper ton of 40 feet	10.00
Dates: Wetper picul.	50ء
Drydo	. 75
Ebonyper pound Essential oilsper cent ad valorem	.00 <u>}</u>
Gambier:	
Block—	
Lots of 25 tons or overdo Lots of less than 25 tonsdo	. 50 . 55
Cnbe-	
Lots of 25 tons or overdodo	. 55
Lots of less than 25 tonsdo	. 75
Ginger: Wet	8.00
Digpot prout.	.70
Gum copal:	13.00
Lots of 5 tons or overper picul.	. 67}
Lots of less than 5 tonsdoGunniesper ton of 40 feet	. 70 6. 00
Hemp seedper picul	. 75
Indian condimenteper ton of 40 feet	8.00
Indigo	15.00 7.00
Kapokdo	5.00
Linseedper picul.	. 70
Macedo Nutmegsdo	1.00 1.00
Paddydo	. 50
Pepper: Lots of 25 tons or overdo	. 65
Lots of less than 25 tonsdo	. 75
Plumbago, in packagesdo	. 50
Pineapples	8.00 1.50
Rice, in bagsdo	. 50
Sago: Lots of 25 tons or overdo	. 45
Lots of less than 25 tonsdodo	. 50
Saltpeterdo	. 60
Shellac	10.00 .70
Sugar, refined, in bagsdodo	. 30
Tapioca: Lots of 25 tons or overdodo	
Lots of less than 25 tonsdododo	.53
Tindo	. 20
Turmeric	. 70 8. 00
~~~ while group controlling	o. W

Schedule of rates of freights from Singapore to Calouita, per steamers of Messrs. Apar & Co., the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited, and the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited.

	Ra	tes.
Goods.	By direct steamers.	By indi- rect steamers.
Dried ginger, coffee, casaia, gamboge, dry chillies	\$0.60 .50	<b>\$0.</b> 54
wild nutmegs, munsils	. 45	.40
wild nutmegs, munsils	. 35	. 30
Betel nutsdodo	. 40	. 85
Rattans, sandalwood, sapanwood, hides, malacca canesdo	. 60	. 50
Cubebs, nutmegs, mace, cloves: In bagsdo	. 75	.70
In uses	8.00	7.50
In cases	. 75	1 :70
Malay camphor, valuableper \$190 Treasure:	1.25	1.20
Specie, up to \$25,000do		. 24
Specie, over \$25,000do	. 20	.20
Matchesper case	2.00	1.75
Gum benjamindo	. 65 1.50	1.25
Hemp per bale.  Measurement goods, cigars, tea, tobaccoper 50 cubic feet  Empty bottles:	8.00	7. 50
In cases or boxesdo	5,00	4.50
In baskets of 12 cubic feetper basket.	1.50	1.40
Timber, in logsper 50 cubic feet.	8.00	7.50
Planksdodo	7.00	6.50
Genetry seeds: Cheap qualityper picul	. 50	. 45
Valuable kind per \$100. Gold and silver ware and jewelry dodo	1. 25	1.20
Gold and silver ware and jewelrydodo.	1. 25	1.20
Putch leaf	1.00	. 90 8. 50
Silk goodsper 50 cubic feet	10.00	9.00
Kayu nutch oil in cases about 5 onbic feet ner case	75	7.70
China cups and plates	. 15	. 12
China cups and plates, in basketsper basket 7 feet 3 inches	. 50	. 45
Flowerpots, in basketsper basket 5 feet	. 50	. 45
Carriages:	40.00	40.00
Four-wheeledeach. Two wheeleddo	40.00 30.00	40.00 30.00
Horse, without attendant	40.00	40.00
Pony, without attendantdo		80.00
Tiger, including one attendantdodo	60.00	60.00
Cockatoosdodo		. 50
Orang-outangsdo	10.00	10.00
Monkeys: Small	50	
Largedodo		. 50 1. 00
Kasiwarie (birds)dodo		5.00
Ricebirds (small)per \$100.	5.00	5.00
Tapirseach	25.00	25. 00
Malacca canes	1.00	.90
Mattings2 rolls in 1 basket	.50	. 40
Mattings	1.00	. 95
Other articles not enumerated in proportion to above.		. 80

#### DECLARED EXPORTS, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Value of exports declared for the United States at Singapore during the year ended June 30, 1898.

		Quarter	ending		
Article.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.
Canes	\$259, 27		\$262, 32	\$1, 067, 93	\$1, 589, 52
Cassia	18, 034, 40	\$6, 095, 40	4, 727, 49	3, 720, 80	27, 578, 00
Cloves	59, 23		205.05	950.02	1, 214, 30
Coffee		324, 964, 07	93, 782, 69	134, 853, 89	798, 531, 95
Cubebs			8, 595. 10	675, 23	15, 810, 75
Cutch		18, 759, 40	20, 017. 18		50, 240, 34
		416.47	20,0220		416. 47
Drugs Dragon's blood		220. 41	886.48		286. 49
Dates		212, 79	300. 20		212. 7
Gambier		840, 022, 92	254, 571, 86	287, 683, 06	1, 027, 750, 90
Combon		1. 541. 15	1, 916, 81	1, 938, 31	7, 230, 31
Gamboge		60, 088, 28		67. 191. 92	253, 554, 12
Gum copal	43, 095. 73		83, 178. 19		
Gum dammar	2, 119. 99	831.14	1, 202. 88	4, 246. 82	7, 900. 81
Gutta		2, 743. 16	50, 083. 81	18, 352, 18	97, 585. 96
<u> Hides</u>	4, 194. 19	1, 301. 70	6, 143. 04	3, 278. 53	14, 912. 40
Kapok (tree cotton)	807.36	[ <u></u> .	184. 64		492.00
Maco	318. 16	52. 52	1, 415. 93	1, 830. 72	8, 617. 33
Nu <b>tmegs</b>	27, 841. 50	83, 065. 51	13, 364, 66	42, 756, 39	117, 028. 06
Oil, essential	1, 286. 96		9, 697. 26		10, 984. 22
Patchouli leaves	811.16			185. 58	996.74
Pepper:				1	
Black	59, 656, 43	21, 974, 56	78, 259, 74	54, 826, 97	209, 717, 70
White		1, 980, 63	4, 290, 21	19, 101, 67	26, 844, 21
Long				2, 134, 34	2, 184, 34
Pineapples, preserved	517, 20	8, 992, 15	123. 01	8, 979, 13	8, 611, 49
Rattans	56, 918, 92	127, 791, 79	90, 310, 03	118, 461, 59	388, 482, 33
Rubber		13, 364, 51	55, 384, 29	30, 566, 91	124, 549, 70
Rice		10,004.01	00, 004. 20	56. 85	56.85
MOO	1, 213, 50	214.07	9, 489, 50	7, 910, 16	18, 827, 29
Sago Shella		778. 26	1, 750, 00	4, 722, 90	10, 627, 22
310115	2, 904. 93	110.20	1, 750.00	1, 832, 67	1. 832. 67
Specimen, museum	·····		•••••		
SDecimen, natural history			************	2, 436. 74	2, 436, 74
Tapioca Tin	48, 412, 20	68, 806, 96	34, 684. 05	53, 795, 48	205, 698. 6
rm	1, 126, 871. 14	508, 502, 84	907, 416. 00	1, 144, 260. 50	3, 681, 550. 48
Tortoise shell		1, 309. 79	1, 154. 36	2, 175. 74	4, 639. 89
Wild animals		393.69	982. 50	414. 49	1, 790. 68
Total	1, 852, 707. 94	1, 533, 698. 76	1, 728, 578. 58	2, 010, 402. 52	7, 125, 388. 52

### TURKEY IN ASIA.

#### SIVAS.

There are no accurate statistics available for a commercial report. Few figures are kept in this consular district. There is no direct trade between the United States and this district, except a very little at Samsoun and Trebizond. Nearly all goods for this section enter the country at Constantinople. Prices current are of little value, because they are not fixed, but vary with the ability of the purchaser to beat them down and with changing local conditions. One rarely thinks of paying more than 75 or 50 per cent of the prices first demanded. A severe snowstorm may interrupt traffic with the seacoast and advance prices of staple articles 50 per cent.

## PROVINCE OF SIVAS.

Some observations on the condition of commerce and industries in the province of Sivas may be of interest and give a general idea of any one of the eight provinces of Anatolia.

The province of Sivas has a climate and physical conditions resem-

bling that of Colorado. It has an area of about 52,000 square miles, and an estimated population of 1,005,000 Mohammedans and 180,000 Christians living in 6 cities and 4,700 villages. The inhabitants are essentially an agricultural people. There is no direct trade with the United States or any other foreign country in this province.

#### MANUFACTURES.

With the exception of low grades of cotton cloth, a little cashmere, rude wagons, harnesses, shoes, stoves, furniture, copper vessels, knives, and axes, almost everything of a manufactured nature is imported, and almost entirely from Europe. Agricultural products are given in exchange. The farmer supports the local merchant, who buys European goods of the Constantinople and Samsoun importers. Few products of value, except wool and skins, leave the country.

#### ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

The standard of living is very low, but has a tendency to slowly advance as the people are brought more and more in contact with Western civilization. The natural resources of the country are steadily diminishing. Methods of agriculture are centuries behind the times, and are exhausting the soil. Trees are being destroyed root and branch. No railroads exist, though during the past fifty years they have often been projected. The people generally buy only the cheapest grades of goods of German and Austrian origin, but sometimes they have learned the economy in buying goods of real value and superior quality.

The conditions of commerce were much affected by the massacres of 1895. The losses in this province are estimated at 11,000 houses and 3,500 shops looted, 2,000 houses burned or ruined, 5,260 Armenians and 241 Turks killed. The estimated value of property of Armenians lost or destroyed was \$19,098,400. The general results were the diminution of agricultural products and government receipts, loss of commercial confidence and credit, increase of poverty, and general paralysis of trade. The province has slowly recovered from the effect of these events, the recovery being hastened by the charitable contributions of America and England and hindered by subsequent massacres at Tokat, Egin, Constantinople, and other places, and by an increase of brigandage. Another hindrance to commercial revival has been the fact that since the massacres Armenians are practically prohibited from going to Constantinople.

#### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The accompanying tables of estimated imports and exports at Sivas may be taken to represent in a general way the commerce of the chief interior cities of this consular district, viz, Sivas, Amasia, Tokat, Cesarea, Karpoot, and Marsivan. The special industries of these cities are: At Amasia, the manufacture of flour, dried fruits, and silk; at Tokat, liquor (raki) and copper dishes; at Cesarea, rugs and carpets; at Marsivan, "tireh" (gingham) and Turkish towels.

#### NOTES ON IMPORTS.

The feature of the import trade is the German competition with English goods. This, I suppose, is due to political conditions, which favor Germany, the energy of German manufacturers, the establishment of German houses at Constantinople, the abundance of their traveling salesmen, the low cost of their products, and the fact that they quote

prices at Constantinople in weights and measures comprehended by oriental merchants.

Coffee is chiefly Rio; retails at 8 to 14 cents a pound.

Copper is chiefly sheet copper, and is used in the manufacture of all sorts and sizes of cooking utensils, which have a pretty constant value of about 20 cents a pound.

Cotton goods are generally known as "Manchester goods," but it is interesting to note that unbleached cotton sheetings are universally called "American cloth." The sheeting manufactured by the Dwight Manufacturing Company under the name of "Cabot A" has a large sale all over Asia Minor, and the demand is increasing as its superior quality and durability become recognized. British Consul Shipley reports that \$12,000 worth was sold at Angora this last year. This popularity has led to the introduction of several imitations of inferior quality.

Cotton cloth of native and foreign make form the bulk of the clothing of both men and women throughout all seasons of the year. The cotton goods of foreign make are chiefly lower grades of prints and unbleached sheetings. Prints of bright colors, especially reds with floral designs, are most sold. The Sivas women eagerly seek new patterns. The prints commonly sold here cost at Constantinople 6 to 6½ cents, 30 inches

wide.

The sheetings most largely sold are of 48 threads each way, and 4 yards to the pound. They cost at Constantinople 4 cents a yard, 31½ inches wide. In drillings, goods costing 4½ cents a yard, 28½ inches wide, sell most extensively, but a superior article of American make (Lyman Mills, extra heavy, H) has an increasing sale.

White cotton shirtings sell moderately well, not so much for shirts as for curtains, furniture covering, tablecloths, napkins, etc., among the richer people. The sort most sold costs at Samsoun 5½ cents a

yard, 34 inches wide.

Cheap printed cotton flannel or flannellet is sold considerably for winter dresses. It comes largely from Germany and Austria. It costs about 9½ cents a yard, 29 inches wide, at Constantinople.

Belgian cotton trouserings and suitings, 24 inches wide, costing 91

cents at Constantinople, are sold here to some extent.

Probably half of the cotton cloth worn in the province is of local manufacture, made on hand looms. Thousands of these looms are found in the houses of the poorer people. The cloth is of two sorts, "tireh," a sort of gingham, and "donluk," a heavy unbleached cotton fabric. Tireh is made from imported white cotton thread, Manchester and "Italian," which is colored here. It is woven in pieces about 6 yards long and 19 inches wide, and has 80 to 84 threads to the warp and 50 to 52 threads to the woof. Weight, 6 or 8 yards to the pound. The style and quality made in different towns varies considerably. It sells at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to 7 cents a yard by the piece.

Donluk is made chiefly from cotton raised in Adena, Harpoot, and other parts of Turkey. Formerly the cotton was spun here with the distaff, but now thread spun at Tarsus and Adena has largely superseded the handmade thread. Some sorts are woven from mixed machine and handmade thread. It is made in pieces about 8 yards long and 15½ inches wide. The number of picks to the inch is 33 by 33, 30 by 34, 30 by 40. Its weight is 7 to 8 yards to the pound, and it retails for 4½

to 51 cents a yard by the piece.

Only the cheapest sorts of cutlery sell here.

Drugs and chemicals.—The drugs are commonly adulterated. Poisons and patent medicines containing substances dangerous or injurious

to life, and chemicals employed in making explosives, are prohibited or admitted under certain control. Considerable sulphate of quinine is consumed here, and a pure article is desired. It is sold by all sorts of merchants and they claim to pay 29 to 44 cents an ounce for it at Constantinople, according to the purity (American prices, 20 to 22 cents, in bulk).

Dyes.—Unfortunately, the cheapest aniline dyes are replacing the solid old vegetable colors, greatly to the detriment of the oriental rugs.

Haberdashery.—Buttons, trimmings, thread, pins, needles, laces, scissors, ladies' and men's furnishing goods, are of lowest grades. The trade is increasing.

Nails.—Owing to great depression in building operations, the import of nails has greatly diminished. Wire nails are used almost exclusively.

Petroleum.—Russian petroleum entirely excludes the American product. It retails here at 13 to 26 cents a gallon, the average price being about 17 cents.

Rice is of local raising. It retails for about 2 cents a pound.

Silk and velvet.—Silks are mostly of native manufacture and oriental in style. An attempt to raise and weave silk was started here this summer. Considerable is raised at Amasia. It is subject to a special tax of 10 per cent ad valorem. Cheap grades of velvet are imported, chiefly for wedding dresses.

Soap is mostly of olive oil, with a large admixture of earthy matter. Spirits, etc.—Alcohol is from Russia; cheap cognacs from Greece and France; beer from Constantinople, Austria, and Germany; wines of low price and poor quality are made at Marsovan, Amasia, and Harpoot. At Tokat they make large quantities of "raki," a sort of brandy made by distilling from fermented pulp and skins of grapes.

Sugar is almost exclusively white-beet sugar, in blocks or cones. Making grape sugar or sirup, "pecmez," is an important local industry at Marsovan, Amasia, Tokat, and Harpoot. Mulberry pecmez is made at Gurun.

Tobacco is under the control of the tobacco monopoly, but 80 per cent of the tobacco consumed, entirely in the form of cigarettes, is contraband.

Woolen goods are rarely pure wool. A large proportion of the woolen cloth worn is of domestic manufacture, "homespun." Woolen yarns are imported chiefly for the manufacture of cashmeres, girdles, tablecovers, and trouserings, at Gurun.

#### NOTES ON EXPORTS.

Nothing is exported directly from Sivas to any country. The export trade is not systematized. If exporting agencies having direct relations with American or European houses were established here, the expenses and profits of three or four middlemen might be saved. Wool, skins, and other agricultural products are sent in small lots to merchants of Samsoun and Constantinople. The cost of transportation by wagons and caravans is high.

Wheat, flour, and barley were shipped in considerable quantities to Samsoun and Constantinople last summer, owing to the low prices reigning here. Wheat was as low as 38 cents a bushel, but every 150

miles of transport doubles the price.

Rugs and carpets are sent mostly to Cesarea, and thence through middlemen at Smyrna and Constantinople to America. Antique rugs are becoming scarce and their value is increasing. New rugs of an exceptionally fine and soft character are made at Sivas, but it is doubtful if they are worth the extra amount of labor expended on them, especially as the colors are mineral and sure to fade. If American carpet merchants would send representatives to Sivas and establish the industry in a systematic manner, manufacturing rugs of the most desirable qualities and patterns, I believe it would prove very profitable. The price of labor is only about one-fourth what it is in the Smyrna region, where so large a proportion of rugs is now made. Wool is cheaper here also, but the cost of labor is the most important item. Girls and women are now receiving 3 to 5 cents a day for this work.

Wool.—I suppose that considerable of the wool finds its way via Marseilles to America. Angora wool is grown here, but it is not equal in fineness and curl to the purer bred wool of the Angora district.

Woolen stockings, knit by hand, were formerly made and exported from here in great quantities, but European machine-made stockings are fast destroying the trade.

#### OPPORTUNITIES FOR COMMERCE.

It would appear that the present political situation and loss of credit by the Armenians might offer an opportunity for American merchants, if they were enterprising enough, to establish a profitable commerce in Anatolia. The old credit system is largely lost; eash would be found to pay for goods if they were brought here. Agents of American houses should come here with samples, study the market, import their goods, and get cash on delivery. The inhabitants of Turkey will not seek American goods, and the American merchant must try to obtain the trade if he wishes it. If some American houses would combine and establish a commission house or resident agency at Samsoun, with a good line of goods to show to customers, they might capture a lucrative trade in Asia Minor.

Prices and measures should be made comprehensible to the oriental buyers. Prices should be quoted to Constantinople or Samsoun, as is done by European merchants, in lire or francs. In that case the merchant will have some idea of what the goods will cost him. The United States will have to learn to use metric weights and measures, which is the system of her competitors.

I receive numerous catalogues of American goods, such as typewriters, carriages, books, mining machinery, pianos, organs, telephones, X-ray machines, and phonographs, which serve to remind a consul that there is a land that is better than this, but I have no chance of securing a single native customer. The goods are not adapted to this country, where only the necessities of life are demanded.

It seems to me that all sorts of American cotton goods might profitably be sold here. Some American sheetings and drillings have a considerable and growing sale, in spite of their higher prices, including numerous profits, from the American cotton grower, through English cotton merchants and mills and Constantinople middlemen, to Sivas weavers and merchants, and notwithstanding the fact that the native cloths are very extensively worn; which would seem to indicate that real merit might win against cheapness and poor quality.

American cotton and wool threads might compete with English yarns. Cheap grades of cutlery, lamps, clocks, and some silver-plated ware might find a market. American boots, shoes, and rubbers ought to be tried; also ready-made calico and linen shirts. Watches, if cheap, showy, full-jeweled, and not too large, with dials in Arabic figures, might sell.

Mixed cotton goods, cheap and of showy appearance, would sell,

but it would seem better to build up and maintain American reputation in honest goods, "all wool and a yard wide." The legend "Made in America" ought to have a different meaning from the common stamp "Made in Germany." Consuls in Turkey have often spoken of the desirability of introducing American thrashing machines, to replace the slow biblical method of treading out the grain with oxen, which is now in use. Attempts have been made to introduce them, and some have been tried. One consul reports that they failed because they cut the straw too fine, another because they did not cut the straw fine enough. It seems to me that the root of the difficulty lies deeper. The thrasher can not thrash grain pulled up by the roots or mixed with stubble and stones, as it is now. The machines soon get out of order. The people have not the mechanical knowledge and appliances required to run and repair the machines. Reapers should precede thrashers. The horses are rather too light to draw reaping machines. Plows and harrows of approved pattern should prepare the ground for reapers, but poverty, conservatism, and the absence of an easy foreign outlet for grain make the present crude agricultural implements seem good and sufficient.

There is a growing demand for enameled ware, which is now supplied by France and Austria in inferior grades. It would seem that American tools should find a market here. Although water power is plenty, there is not a single sawmill in the province, and every sort of carpentering is done by hand, not even by hand-power machinery. The Singer Sewing Machine Company is the only American company which has yet penetrated Asia Minor, and the agent here is being rewarded by a good

and increasing sale of machines.

Wool, hides and skins, rugs, gum, opium, dried fruits, nuts, and apricot stones would constitute the chief articles of exchange for American products. Wool is selling at from 14 to 16 cents for washed and 12 to 14 cents for lambs.

#### RAILWAYS.

No railways exist in Anatolia east of Angora and Konia. They are desired by the Government, and German companies are seeking concessions for building lines from Samsoun or Sinope to Sivas, and for extending existing lines from Angora and Konia via Sivas to Bagdad. The Government, however, wishes roads built on strategic rather than commercial lines, and it is doubtful if an agreement can be arrived at. A line from Angora via Gosgat has been surveyed this summer in the interests of a German company, but as the road would find little traffic in proportion to its length and cost, it is doubtful if they can get the kilometric guaranty they will require.

#### COMMERCIAL SYSTEM.

Almost all commerce in the past has been done on a credit system. Constantinople merchants gave a general discount of 1 per cent on all goods bought. On dry goods they also gave one hundred and twenty-one days' credit from date of delivery, and counted the Turkish lira at 112 piasters instead of its official value of 100 piasters. Manchester gave, through the Constantinople commission houses, from ninety to one hundred and twenty-one days' credit or 3 per cent discount for cash on delivery at Samsoun, lira at 112 piasters. On crockery and glassware Constantinople gave one hundred and twenty-one days' credit and the lira reckoned at 120 piasters. On groceries the credit at Constantinople was ninety days, lira at 112 piasters. Now credits are almost impossible to obtain, and the introduction of a system of cash on

delivery at 3 or 4 per cent discount would probably be gladly accepted, cause a revival of business, and build up a direct American trade. For this responsible local agents are necessary—men who are familiar with American products, and who, if they do not speak Turkish, should know at least French or Greek.

There is no bank in this consular district except branches of the Imperial Ottoman Bank at Samsoun and Trebizonde. Exchange is therefore attended with some difficulties.

MILO A. JEWETT, Consul.

SIVAS, October 10, 1898.

# Estimated value of imports and exports of Sivas for the year ending June 30, 1898. IMPORTS.

Article.	From-	Value.
Block tin	England	85, 000
Brandv		1,000
Candles		2,000
Coffee	France	20,000
Copper		15, 000
Cotton goods		150, 000
Cotton, raw		40, 000
Cotton thread	England, Italy	
Crockery and glass		30,000
	do.	12, 000
Cutlery	do. France, Germany, Austria Germany	10, 000
Drugs and chemicals	Company, Austria	4, 000
Dyes, anilines		20, 000
Fezes		8, 000
Haberdashery	Austria, Germany, France.	50, 000
Iron, ironmongery	Belgium, Austria, England	45, 000
Jewelry and gold thread	France.	4, 500
Leather	France, Constantinople	30, 000
Matches	Austria, Italy	12, 000
Nails	Belgium, Sweden, England	10,000
Olives and olive oil		5, 000
Petroleum	Russia	45, 000
Rice	Turkey	40, 000
Sewing machines	America	4, 080
Silk and velvet	Aleppo, Germany, France	40,000
Soap	Aintab, Antioch	25, 000
Spices		2,000
Spirite, wine	Russia, France, Turkey	9, 000
Steel	Sweden	8,000
Sugar		35, 000
Tea		8,000
Tobacco		85, 000
Woolen goods		35, 000
Woolen yarn		10,000
Total	l i	8809, 500

#### EXPORTS.

Article.	To-	Value.
Barley	Turkeydo	\$60,00
Flour	Samsoun, Constantinople	50, 00 50, 90
Gum tragacanth	England	15, 00 15, 00
Lentils	do	5, 00
Rugs and carpets	America and England	50, 00
Tallow	Turkey, France	200, 00 10, 00
Wax and honey	Samsoun, Constantinopledo	3, 00
Wool	France America	200, 00 90, 00
Woolen stockings	Turkey	10,00
Total		763, 00

#### Commerce at Samsoun during 1897.

From or to—	Imports.	Exports.
United States		
Total	3, 199, 408	4, 111, 413

#### SMYRNA.

Since my report of last year there has been little change in the commercial affairs of this city and province. The following table of imports (which is only approximately correct) I have compiled from data obtained through the courtesy of the British consul, who employs each year a man to prepare statistics for him. These are obtained from various sources, none of which are official, since the Turkish authorities here are either unable or unwilling to supply the consuls with any information of a commercial character.

Imports during the year 1897.

Article.	Value.	Article.	Value.
Alcohol. Beer Butter Chemicals Clothing (ready made). Copper Cotton goods. Glassware Hams (cured). Iron (bar and sheet) Lead. Leather	91, 000 69, 000 50, 500 5, 152, 000 218, 000 7, 500 175, 000 5, 000	Lumber Papor and stationery Petroleum Potatoes Rice Rum Sugar Woolen goods Sundries	638, 00

#### DUTIES.

The import duty is 8 per cent, and the export duty 1 per cent ad valorem.

Efforts are frequently made by the Government to establish a law increasing these rates, but "the powers" always object. These rates are in reality increased from 3 to 4 per cent by overvaluation and charging for porterage and other services by the customs officers.

#### AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

Germany is rapidly superseding other nations in supplying this country with manufactured products of all kinds, excepting muslins, calicoes, and agricultural implements. She has accomplished this by furnishing "shoddy" goods at a ruinously low price, and by giving credits of from four to six months.

The United States still leads in agricultural implements, especially in plows, harrows, reapers, and binders. Farmers here still object to the American thrashing machine on the ground that it breaks up the straw too much. The Oliver chilled plow, of South Bend, Ind., is the only American plow sold here, and Wood's twine binder leads all other harvesters. It has been at great effort and expense that these implements have been introduced, since all new methods are adopted very

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slowly. By far the greater amount of plowing in the interior of this province is still done with the old-time "forked tree," and the thrashing is done by means of the tramping of oxen, the thrashing floor being the ground hardened by beating. More American plows have been

sold this season than during any preceding year.

Food supplies are mostly produced in the country, except sugar, which comes from Germany, and rice, which is supplied by India. American hog products are prohibited from entering Turkey by special irade of the Sultan, yet I am convinced many American hams find their way here under English brands. This country supplies plenty of beef for its own use, though the native cattle are very small, but few of them weighing more than 400 or 500 pounds. The butchers make no attempt to cut steaks, but weigh to their customers bones and all. There is a plentiful supply of native mutton of average quality. Sufficient wheat is raised for home consumption, and some years it is exported to the islands of the archipelago. Wheat bread is eaten by the higher classes, while the lower classes prefer a bread made of rye flour mixed with Indian meal. Enough Indian corn is produced for home consumption. It is never fed to animals. Barley is the most profitable cereal raised in this province. It is of a very fine quality and is all exported, almost the entire crop going to England. There is a good average crop of all cereals this year.

Fruits.—The principal fruits grown in this section are figs and grapes for exportation, and lemons and oranges for home consumption. The average fig crop for this province is from 60,000 to 70,000 camel loads of 220 pounds each. Owing to the unprecedented cold of the past winter, the fig crop is now estimated at only 40,000 loads, or a two-thirds crop, while the lemons and oranges will be almost an entire failure. For many years past the growing of grapes for raisins has been one of the most valuable occupations of the farming class. Some six or seven years ago the phylloxera attacked the vineyards nearest the coast, and since then has been gradually making its way into the interior, until now most of the vines have been destroyed in the best grape-producing sections. The ruined vineyards are being to some extent reset with American vines, which in this climate seem proof against the ravages of this dreaded insect. But it will be some years before this section will regain its old-time prestige as a raisin-producing country.

Stoves.—For many years past the cooking in this city and vicinity has been done upon a kind of brick furnace called a range, and the fuel used for both cooking and heating has been charcoal. But owing to an irade of the Sultan last winter the further cutting of timber for making charcoal was prohibited, and that commodity at once arose to double the former price. I saw that this was the opportunity to sell American petroleum stoves, and at once notified our manufacturers through the Philadelphia Museums. I received many catalogues, for it seems the Americans know no other means of introducing their goods abroad. I took some of these catalogues and visited the responsible dealers personally, and finally succeeded in placing them in correspondence with some of our manufacturers. The samples were very satisfactory, but before the stoves could be got here, some European houses, whose agents were on the ground, had shipped and sold vast quantities of petroleum stoves. All were miserable makeshifts and they are now going to pieces. I anticipate a large trade for America in these goods. They must be so constructed as to burn the Russian petroleum without producing a smell, since this petroleum has a much lower refining standard than the American article. The stoyes received from America that give the best satisfaction thus far are the "Ideal" heating stove, manufactured by A. C. Barler & Co., of Chicago, and the cooking stove made by the Cleveland Foundry Company, of Cleveland, Ohio. But I am sorry to say American stove manufacturers have yet to learn how to pack their wares for an ocean voyage. It has been the experience of all dealers here that when American stoves arrive the loss by breakage is out of all proportion to what it should be.

Bicycles.—Though I have done all I could to introduce American bicycles, very few have thus far been sold. If the manufacturers of these articles were as active in sending the goods after they have received an order as they seem to be in supplying the world with catalogues, they might sell more of them. The American wheel is very much preferred, owing to its strength and lightness. All European makes are heavy and clumsy when compared with it; but the Germans have so accustomed the people to cheap articles of all kinds that there is no demand for the higher-grade wheel.

#### INDUSTRIES.

In this city of some 300,000 inhabitants there are very few manufactories of any kind. I have never been able to ascertain how the masses make a living. There are two rolling mills and foundries, a wire nail and box factory, and a factory for making spool cotton. The Government does not encourage manufactories, but seems to throw as many difficulties as possible in their way.

#### RAILWAYS AND STEAMSHIP LINES.

There are two railways connecting Smyrna with the interior. One of them, the Cassaba Line, has connections recently completed which extend to Constantinople. The other, the Ottoman Line, extends to Dinair and Chivril, some 240 miles into the interior. Both lines do a paying business in transporting the products of the country to the seaboard.

The following is a full list of the steamship lines whose ships either touch at or sail directly from this port on regular schedule. The first four named are subsidized mail lines: Compagnie Russe de Navigation à Vapeur et de Commerce, Florio-Rubatino, Lloyd Austriaco, Messageries Maritimes, Compagnie Anversoise, Compagnie Havroise Péninsulaire, Compagnie Orientale (Pantaléon), Compagnie Royale Néerlandaise, Compagnie Panhellénique, Courdji, Cunard Line, Cuppa Lambros, Deutsche Levanté Linie, Fraissinet et Cie., A. C. de Freitas, H. Genestal & Delzous, Glafcke & Henning, Hadji Daout Farkouh, Mahsonsseh, James Moss & Sons, Pappayanni & Co., N. Paquet et Cie., Prince Line, Wescott & Lawrence, Wilson, Khedival Mail.

There is one steamer every week to and from England.

#### REMARKS.

The methods of doing business here are very different from those in the United States. There are few, if any, wholesale or importing houses having capital. The importations are mostly made through the transactions of irresponsible persons, known as "community who visit the stores and take orders."

They get their commission from the manufacturer. When they have made the sale and seen that the goods are delivered, their responsibility ends. They have nothing to do with the collecting. If the buyer does

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not remit, they leave the manufacturer to get his money either through the efforts of his consul or some attorney. Selling goods on credit in

the Orient is a most hazardous undertaking.

The shopkeepers are frequently dishonest, and litigation is very expensive and results doubtful, owing to the loose manner in which the laws are administered and the conflict of authorities, there being no less than sixteen consular courts independent of the Turkish judicial machinery. It is my opinion that the German manufacturers, who now lead all others in the sale of their wares here, will in a few years, after having pocketed many losses, either abandon the field or sell only for cash.

J. H. MADDEN, Consul.

SMYRNA, July 19, 1898.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

I have consulted a number of leading merchants here in aegard to the exports from and the imports to this port, and am now able to give

a report which I believe is not far from the actual facts.

There has been, in the last twelve months, a very considerable increase in the imports of manufactured goods. This increase is largely confined to articles of German manufacture, but many articles manufactured in the United States have been introduced and are admitted to be of superior quality. There is a tendency among the people here to set up American manufactured goods as the standard of excellency and these goods meet with a ready sale. The chief difficulty in the way of very large consumption of American goods is the The quality of American goods being better, an advance in price is expected, but unfortunately the conditions governing importation from America are such that the price is often disproportionate. These conditions are chiefly the greater distance and consequent higher rate of freightage. The terms made by American manufacturers are also not so liberal as those of the German, French, and English. The European manufacturers usually allow from three to six and often nine months for payment, while it is the rule of American houses to draw in full upon delivery of goods on board ship. The necessity of this arrangement is apparent in the case of American manufacturers. because very few are represented here by agents, and the difficulties surrounding collection are manifold. European mercantile houses have for many years had their representatives and agents here who advise concerning credit. A further difficulty under which American trade must labor is the indirect method of shipment, there being no direct line of communication between this port and any port of America. This, of course, necessitates transshipment, usually at Liverpool, and the rate of freight is about doubled thereby. The establishment of a line of steamers plying monthly between New York and the ports of Turkey would undoubtedly open to America one of the largest markets of the world. The difficulties in the way of opening such a line are many, but the volume of business at present would indicate its feasibility, and the business thus begun would quickly double.

There are many articles necessary to American social economy

unknown here which need but to be seen to be appreciated.

American cotton goods have long been in the market here, but are bought in England of English agents, thus giving away a very considerable commission which should be kept at home, and making the price to the consumer so great as to materially lessen their consumption.

This is true of many other articles.

The opportunity for importation of American agricultural implements and household furniture is neglected by manufacturers, or the trade is carried on only to a limited extent. The same may be said of carriages. American sewing machines and bicycles are meeting with deserved success.

The reputation which Americans have of not properly packing their goods for ocean voyages would be greatly improved by direct communication. I am convinced that the transshipment at Liverpool is largely responsible for the great amount of breakage which occurs.

#### AGRICULTURE.

Food stuffs are produced in abundance here except sugar, coffee, and rice.

Beef is plentiful, but of very poor quality. Mutton is abundant and excellent.

The wheat crop is usually ample for home consumption, but when short, wheat is imported from Russia as flour. Barley of excellent quality is raised in large quantities, and the entire crop is exported. Indian corn is very poor and not abundant. This is caused, first, by the seed, which is poor in quality, and, second, by the primitive cultivation. After once being put in the ground corn receives no attention until harvested.

Fruits are grown in great variety and are of the finest quality.

Figs, raisins, and grapes are exported.

An average fig crop for the vilayet of Aidin is 70,000 camel loads of 200 okes (566 pounds) each. The crop of figs in 1898 was about one-quarter of the average, owing to the intense cold of the preceding winter. Eighty-five per cent of all figs raised go to the United States. The grapes and raisins have been greatly reduced by reason of the "phylloxera." The American vine is said to withstand this disease, and experiments are now being made with a view to introducing it.

#### WEAVING.

Manufacturing is carried on in Smyrna only to a very limited extent. In the interior, however, carpets and rugs are made in large quantities, and afford support to thousands of weavers. These carpets are made by hand, the weaver receiving 2 piasters (8 cents) per day in some cases, but usually labor is paid by the square pike (709 square inches), the price varying according to the figure. A good weaver can seldom make more than 10 cents per day.

#### TRANSPORTATION.

There are two railways connecting Smyrna with the interior. One runs northeast 240 miles, the other southeast 200 miles. They are owned and controlled by English and French capital, and the service is good. Freight rates are one-third higher than on American roads. This is owing chiefly to the flat cars, which are very small and run upon four wheels instead of two sets of trucks, as do American cars, and to the necessity of bringing railroad coal from England by ship. The price of coal varies greatly, often being \$9 and never less than \$5 per ton. Anthracite coal is unknown.

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## Principal imports during 1898.

Article.	From—	Value.
Alcohol Beer Butter Clothing Coal Coffee Copper Cotton goods Hams (cured) Iron Lead Matches Nails Paper Petroleum Potatoes Rioe Rum Sugar Ilmber	Austria Russia Austria and Germany England Rio and Santos England, United States, and Italy England and Austria England and Austria England and Belgium England Austria, Sweden, and Italy France and Germany Austria, France, and Italy France and Italy United States Austria and Russia Austria and Roumania	17, 00 35, 00 600, 00 616, 00 74, 00 5, 000, 00 4, 00 50, 00 60, 00 12, 00 12, 00 54, 00 60, 00 60, 00 60, 00 60, 00 60, 00
Woolen goods Total	Austria, Germany, and Italy	9, 147, 00

## Principal exports during 1898.

Article.	Value.	A raicle.	Value.
Barley Carpets Emery stone Figs Licorice root. Olive oil Opium Raisins Black Rosaki	264, 000 90, 000 900, 000 430, 000 110, 000 1, 020, 000	Sultana Skins: Goat Sheep Silk cocoons Tobacco Valonia. Wool Total	155, 000 23, 000 405, 000 2, 288, 000

#### WAGES.

WAUES.	
Laborers:	
Carpenters, masons, and plasterers	per day \$0.66
Day laborers	do
Domestic servants:	
Men cooks	per month 13. 20
Men waiters	
Female cooks	
Maids	
Washerwomen	
Ironing women	
Seamstresses	
Mechanics:	
Blacksmiths, founders, and plumbers	do88
Fitters	
Tinsmiths	
Factory operatives:	man manth EO OO
Engineers	
Foremen	
Firemen	
Millers	
Store employees:	
Clerks and salesmen	per month 26.40
Bookkeepers	do 35.20
Railway employees:	
Way inspectors	
Station masters	
Station masters	do 35. 20 do 19. 90
Station masters	do35.20 do19.90 do17.60
Station masters	do 35, 20 do 19, 90 do 17, 60 do 19, 80
Station masters	do35.20 do19.90 do17.60

#### COTTONS.

A matter which should receive the attention of American exporters

is the import of cotton goods.

The average annual imports of American cotton goods into this market via England and through English firms, who get a commission of from 3 to 5 per cent, consist of some 300,000 pieces, of a value of \$695,200, divided as follows:

	Pieces.	Value.
Cabot	160, 000 80, 000 60, 000	\$323, 840 176, 000 195, 860

American manufacturers should send agents directly into Turkey, as is done by manufacturers of other nations.

#### TARIFF.

The rate of customs duty on imports is 8 per cent ad valorem; that

on exports 1 per cent ad valorem.

For quay dues a special tariff is issued for each article. In general, however, manufactured articles are charged 4 cents a hundredweight, raw material 1 cent and less per hundredweight, according to its nature and value.

The quay dues on a few of the principal imports are as follows:

	Cents.
Alcohol	
Coal	
Cotton goods	
Iron	
Paper	do 5 <del>1</del>
Petroleum	DAT CASA.
Rice	per bag 3
Sugar	per cwt 3#
Woolen goods	do 5
Woolen goods	

RUFUS W. LANE, Consul.

SMYRNA, January 10, 1899.

#### SYRIA.

#### ALEXANDRETTA.

In transmitting a report of commercial relations for the year closing July 1, I beg to say that as statistics are not obtainable from the customs the returns, later given, of foreign exports and imports must be regarded as approximate, since they are compiled from information obtained through the courtesy of the various steamship agencies and commission merchants.

Government currency, banking facilities, and commercial credits were dealt with in a similar report of last year, as were steamer connections and freight rates. These points remain unchanged.

The price of wheat varied in the past year (July to July) from 145 market piasters per shumbul (in round numbers about \$1.60 per bushel) to

its present and lowest price of 85 piasters per shumbul (about 99 cents per bushel).

The price is falling constantly. For a short time during the winter the exportation of wheat was prohibited, disturbances over the price of

bread having arisen.

The filling of the marsh progresses favorably, and will be much facilitated by the use of a locomotive which was especially built in England for the purpose and has just arrived. There can be no reasonable doubt that should the injurious effects of the marsh be done away with, Alexandretta, with its natural harbor (the only one on the Syrian coast) will become a port of great importance.

I give an approximate estimate of exports and imports, and a com-

parison with the totals of last year:

Approximate estimate of imports for year ending June 30, 1898.

Article.	England.	France.	Italy.	Austria- Hungary.	Russia.
China and glassware	\$13,400	\$1,550	#850	\$4, 360	
Cloth	26, 050	10, 200	13, 225	81, 465	
Coffee	460,000	35, 600	10, 220	01, 100	
Colors	702	4.090		25, 800	
	59, 650	1, 300		25, 800	
Copper					¦
Druge	46,000	22, 600		22, 400	
Hides	85, 920	119, 900	5, 480	2,500	
Indigo	348, 400				
Iron and iron works	65, 425	16, 072	7,700	36, 800	
Manufactures	3, 557, 250	65, 400	228, 800	221, 750	\$1,150
Matches				16, 300	
Metal, zinc, tin, etc	53, 705	10, 400		9,600	
Paper and paper works	!	15, 600	8, 029	33, 371	
Petroleum				l	247, 625
Provisions	30, 300	6,800	7, 100	5,500	10,300
Rice	15, 465		760		
Silk and silk work	18,000	18, 950			31, 000
Spirita	5, 880	6, 975	1,680	81, 500	,
Sugar		19, 165	2, 200	153, 700	
Various	51, 600	57, 300	22,000	59, 400	10, 016
Total					
Total	4, 837, 747	411, 902	297, 824	753, 946	300, 085
Article.	Belgium.	Germany.	Turkey.	Egypt.	Total.
Chine and glaceware	<b>♦4 80</b> E	#12 ARE			#20 E10
China and glassware	\$4, 685	\$13,665	<b>A19.400</b>		\$38,510
Cloth	\$4, 685 6, 600	\$13, 665 35, 850	\$12,400		185, 790
ClothCoffee	6, 600	85, 850	50,000	<b>\$32,800</b>	185, 790 578, 400
ClothCoffee	6, 600 64, 680	35, 850 1, 320		<b>\$32,800</b>	185, 790 578, 400 102, 292
Cloth. Coffee Colors. Copper	6, 600 64, 680 1, 800	85, 850	50,000		185, 790 578, 400 102, 292 64, 258
Cloth Coffee Colors Copper Drugs	6, 600 64, 680 1, 800 13, 575	35, 850 1, 320 1, 508	50, 000 6, 200	20, 100	185, 790 578, 400 102, 292 64, 258 124, 675
Cloth. Coffee Colors. Copper Drugs	6, 600 64, 680 1, 800	35, 850 1, 320	50,000	20, 100 22, 980	185, 790 578, 400 102, 292 64, 258 124, 675 243, 680
Cloth Coffee Colors Copper Drngs Hides Indigo	6, 600 64, 680 1, 800 18, 575 498	35, 850 1, 320 1, 508 470	50, 000 6, 200	20, 100	185, 790 578, 400 102, 292 64, 258 124, 673 243, 680 356, 410
Cloth. Coffee Colors. Copper Drugs Hides Indigo Iron and iron works	6, 600 64, 680 1, 800 18, 575 498	35, 850 1, 320 1, 508 470 10, 500	50, 000 6, 200 5, 932	20, 100 22, 980 8, 010	185, 790 578, 400 102, 292 64, 258 124, 675 243, 690 356, 410 173, 297
Cloth Coffee Colors Copper Drugs Hides Indigo Iron and iron works Manufactures	6, 600 64, 680 1, 800 18, 575 498 36, 800 56, 600	35, 850 1, 320 1, 508 470 10, 500	50, 000 6, 200	20, 100 22, 980	185, 790 578, 400 102, 292 64, 258 124, 673 243, 680 356, 410
Cloth Coffee Colors Copper Drugs Hides Indigo Iron and iron works Manufactures Matches	6, 600 64, 680 1, 800 18, 575 498	35, 850 1, 320 1, 508 470	50, 000 6, 200 5, 932	20, 100 22, 980 8, 010	185, 790 578, 400 102, 292 64, 258 124, 675 243, 690 356, 410 173, 297
Cloth Coffee Colors Copper Drugs Hides Indigo Iton and iron works Manufactures Matches Metals, zino, tin, etc	6, 600 64, 680 1, 800 18, 575 498 36, 800 56, 600	35, 850 1, 320 1, 508 470 10, 500	50, 000 6, 200 5, 932	20, 100 22, 980 8, 010	185, 790 578, 400 102, 293 64, 256 124, 673 243, 690 356, 410 173, 297 4, 997, 180 20, 906
Cloth Coffee Colors Copper Drugs Hides Indigo Iton and iron works Manufactures Matches Metals, zino, tin, etc	6, 600 64, 680 1, 800 13, 575 498 36, 800 56, 600 4, 600 9, 600	35, 850 1, 320 1, 508 470 10, 500 98, 250	50, 000 6, 200 5, 932 763, 160 2, 000	20, 100 22, 980 8, 010 4, 820	185, 79( 578, 400 102, 295 64, 256 124, 677 243, 690 356, 410 173, 297 4, 997, 180 20, 900 93, 805
Cloth Coffee Colors Copper Drugs Hides Hides Indigo Iron and iron works Manufactures Matches Metals, zinc, tin, etc Paper and paper works	6, 600 64, 680 1, 800 18, 575 498 36, 800 56, 600 4, 600 9, 600 1, 815	35, 850 1, 320 1, 508 470 10, 500 98, 250 8, 500	50, 000 6, 200 5, 932 763, 160	20, 100 22, 980 8, 010	185, 790 578, 400 102, 292 64, 258 124, 675 243, 680 356, 410 173, 297 4, 997, 180 93, 805 73, 665
Cloth Coffee Colors Copper Drugs Hides Lindigo Liron and iron works Manufactures Matohes Metals, zinc, tin, etc Paper and paper works	6, 600 64, 680 1, 800 13, 575 498 36, 800 56, 600 4, 600 9, 600 1, 815	35, 850 1, 320 1, 508 470 10, 500 98, 250 8, 500	50, 000 6, 200 5, 932 763, 160 2, 000 13, 075	20, 100 22, 980 8, 010 4, 820	185, 790 578, 400 102, 295 64, 258 124, 677 243, 660 356, 410 173, 297 4, 997, 180 93, 805 73, 665 247, 622
Cloth Coffee Coffee Colors Copper Drugs Hides Hides Indigo Hion and iron works Manufactures Matches Matches Paper and paper works Petroleum Provisions	6, 600 64, 680 1, 800 13, 575 498 36, 800 56, 600 4, 600 9, 600 1, 815	35, 850 1, 320 1, 508 470 10, 500 98, 250 8, 500	50, 000 6, 200 5, 932 763, 160 2, 000	20, 100 22, 980 8, 010 4, 820 1, 460	185, 790 578, 400 102, 295 64, 256 124, 677 243, 697 173, 297 4, 997, 190 20, 900 93, 805 73, 665 247, 622 162, 811
Cloth Coffee Coffee Colors Copper Drugs Hides Hides Lindigo Liron and iron works Manufactures Matohes Metals, zino, tin, eto Paper and paper works Petroleum Provisions Rioe	6, 600 64, 680 1, 800 13, 575 498 36, 800 56, 600 4, 600 9, 600 1, 815	35, 850 1, 320 1, 508 470 10, 500 98, 250 8, 500	50, 000 6, 200 5, 932 763, 160 2, 000 13, 075	20, 100 22, 980 8, 010 4, 820 1, 460 6, 114 16, 165	185, 790 578, 400 102, 292 64, 256 124, 673 343, 680 356, 410 20, 900 93, 805 73, 685 747, 623 102, 811 82, 325
Cloth Coffee Colors Copper Drugs Hides Hides Lon and iron works Manufactures Matohes Metals, zinc, tin, etc Paper and paper works Provisions Rice Silk and silk work	6, 600 64, 680 1, 800 18, 575 498 36, 800 56, 600 4, 600 9, 600 1, 815 2, 500	35, 850 1, 320 1, 508 470 10, 500 98, 250 8, 500	50, 000 6, 200 5, 932 763, 160 2, 000 13, 075 34, 197	20, 100 22, 980 8, 010 4, 820 1, 460	185, 790 578, 401 102, 295 64, 255 124, 675 243, 690 356, 410 173, 297 4, 997, 180 20, 900 93, 805 73, 665 247, 665 102, 811 32, 395 189, 968
Cloth Coffee Coffee Colors Copper Drugs Hides Hides Indigo Iron and iron works Manufactures Matches Metals, zinc, tin, etc Paper and paper works Petroleum Provisions Rice Silk and silk work Spirits	6, 600 64, 680 1, 800 13, 575 498 36, 800 4, 600 4, 600 1, 815 2, 500	35, 850 1, 320 1, 508 470 10, 500 98, 250 8, 500	50, 000 6, 200 5, 932 763, 160 2, 000 13, 075	20, 100 22, 980 8, 010 4, 820 1, 460 6, 114 16, 165 20, 019	185, 794 578, 401 102, 295 64, 254 124, 677 243, 686 356, 410 173, 297 4, 997, 186 20, 906 93, 805 947, 621 162, 397 189, 988 189, 988
Cloth Coffee Colors Copper Copper Drugs Hides Lindigo Liron and iron works Manufactures Matohes Metals, zinc, tin, etc Paper and paper works Petroleum Provisions Rioe Silk and silk work Spirits Sugar	6, 600 64, 680 1, 800 18, 575 498 36, 800 56, 600 4, 600 9, 600 1, 815 2, 500 995 9, 280	35, 850 1, 320 1, 508 470 10, 500 98, 250 8, 500	50, 000 6, 200 5, 932 763, 160 2, 000 13, 075 34, 197 102, 000 9, 600	20, 100 22, 980 8, 010 4, 820 1, 460 6, 114 16, 165 20, 019	185, 790 578, 401 102, 292 64, 255 124, 675 243, 690 356, 410 173, 297 4, 997, 190 93, 805 73, 665 347, 625 102, 811 32, 399 189, 988 140, 645
Cloth Coffee Colors. Copper Drugs Hides Indigo Iron and iron works Manufactures Matches Metals, sinc, tin, etc Peper and paper works Petroleum Provisions Rice Silk and silk work Spirits Siggar Tombac and tobacco	6, 600 64, 680 1, 800 18, 575 498 36, 800 56, 600 4, 600 1, 815 2, 500	35, 850 1, 320 1, 508 470 10, 500 94, 250 8, 500 816	50, 000 6, 200 5, 932 763, 160 2, 000 13, 075 34, 197 102, 000 9, 600 70, 800	20, 100 22, 980 8, 010 4, 820 1, 460 6, 114 16, 165 20, 019 56, 200 34, 050	185, 790 578, 400 102, 295 64, 255 124, 676 243, 690 356, 410 173, 297 4, 997, 190 20, 900 93, 805 73, 685 247, 625 102, 811 32, 399 189, 960 106, 630 240, 545 104, 855
Cloth Coffee Coffee Colors Copper Drugs Hides Hides Lindigo Iron and iron works Manufactures Meatohes Metals, zinc, tin, etc Paper and paper works Pertroleum Provisions Rice Silk and silk work Spirits Sugar	6, 600 64, 680 1, 800 18, 575 498 36, 800 56, 600 4, 600 9, 600 1, 815 2, 500 995 9, 280	35, 850 1, 320 1, 508 470 10, 500 98, 250 8, 500	50, 000 6, 200 5, 932 763, 160 2, 000 13, 075 34, 197 102, 000 9, 600	20, 100 22, 980 8, 010 4, 820 1, 460 6, 114 16, 165 20, 019	185, 790 578, 401 102, 292 64, 255 124, 675 243, 690 356, 410 173, 297 4, 997, 190 93, 805 73, 665 347, 625 102, 811 32, 399 189, 988 140, 645

Approximate estimate of exports for year ending June 30, 1898.

Article.	England.	France.	Italy.	Austria- Hungary.	Germany.
Butter	\$5, 600	\$1,000	\$2,010		
Cattle	8,000		l		
Cocoons		307, 890	l	1	
Copper	158, 700				
Cotton	5, 460	38, 100	700	\$5, 280	\$30
Crnde drags	18, 800	800	l	225	
Galls and yellow berries	42, 295	37, 190	1, 100	11,656	45, 37
Corn (wheat, barley, etc.)	22,500	117, 995	177, 500		
Hides (morocco, etc.)	22, 500	35, 000	305	22, 800	88, 24
Manufactures	1, 705	00,000			1.60
Olive oil	3, 540	1, 780			2,50
Orange and citron	4, 805	2, 100		1,500	
Pistachio	900	15, 300	615	707	
Provisions (guts, etc.)	3, 220	592	1	890	
Raisins and figs		2,000	1,015	000	
Tragacanth	8, 380	29, 760	805	6, 430	5, 94
Various	7, 350	4, 225	2,568	7, 150	
		443, 700	130, 685	1, 100	2,08
Wool	14, 575	5, 400	130, 060	2,840	0.70
Yellow wax		5, 400		4, 040	6, 78
Total	328, 330	1. 040, 232	317, 303	59, 478	150, 32
Article.	Russia.	Turkey.	Egypt.	United States.	Total.
Butter		\$133, 250	\$266, 300		\$408, 16
Cattle		\$133, 250 132, 100	\$266, 300 32, 350		
Cattle		132, 100			172, 45
Cattle			32, 350		172, 45 321, 85
Cattle		132, 100 13, 960	32, 350		172, 45 821, 85 158, 70
Cattle. Cocoons Copper. Cotton Crude drags		132, 100 13, 960 32, 170	32, 350		172, 45 321, 85 158, 70 82, 01
Butter Cattle. Coopons Copper Cotton Crude drugs Galla and vollow berries		132, 100 13, 960 32, 170 8, 860	32, 350		172, 45 821, 85 158, 70 82, 01 23, 18
Cattle Cocoons Corpper Cotton Crude drugs Galls and vollow berries		132, 100 13, 960 32, 170 8, 860 39, 455	32, 350 4, 140		172, 45 821, 85 158, 70 82, 01 23, 18 181, 21
Cattle. Coopons Copper Cotton Crude drugs Galls and yellow berries Corn (wheat, barley, etc.).		132, 100 13, 960 32, 170 8, 860 39, 455 85, 900	4, 140 160, 805		172, 45 821, 85 158, 70 82, 01 23, 18 181, 21 564, 20
Cattle. Cocoons Copper Cotton Crude drugs Galls and yellow berries Corn (wheat, barley, etc.).		132, 100 13, 960 32, 170 8, 860 39, 455	32, 350 4, 140	<b>8</b> 3, 438	172, 45 821, 85 158, 70 82, 01 23, 18 181, 21 564, 20 294, 73
Cattle. Cocoons Corpper. Cotton Crude drugs Galls and yellow berries Corn (wheat, barley, etc.). Licorice.		132, 100 13, 960 32, 170 8, 860 39, 455 85, 900 76, 060	4, 140 160, 305 46, 400	\$3, 438 382, 976	172, 45 321, 85 158, 70 82, 01 23, 18 181, 20 564, 20 294, 73 332, 97
Cattle. Cocoons Copper Cotton Crude drugs Galls and yellow berries Corn (wheat, barley, etc.). Hides (morococ, etc.). Licorice Manufactures		132, 100 13, 960 32, 170 8, 860 39, 455 85, 900 76, 060 752, 162	4, 140 160, 305 46, 400 113, 700	<b>8</b> 3, 438	172, 45 321, 85 158, 70 82, 01 23, 18 181, 21 564, 20 294, 73 332, 97 872, 24
Cattle. Cocoons Copper Cotton Crude drugs Galls and yellow berries Corn (wheat, barley, etc.). Licorice Manufactures Dive oil		132, 100 13, 960 32, 170 8, 860 39, 455 85, 900 76, 060 752, 162 23, 005	4, 140 160, 305 46, 400	\$3, 438 382, 976	172, 45 321, 85 158, 70 82, 01 23, 18 181, 21 564, 20 294, 73 832, 78 872, 24 40, 92
Cattle. Cocoons Copper. Cotton Crude drugs Galls and yellow berries Corn (wheat, barley, etc.). Hides (morococ, etc.). Licorice. Manufactures. Dive oil Drange and citron.	\$15,500	132, 100 13, 960 32, 170 8, 860 39, 455 85, 900 76, 060 752, 162 23, 005 32, 150	4, 140 160, 805 46, 400 113, 700 12, 600	\$3, 438 382, 976	172, 45 821, 85 158, 70 82, 01 23, 18 181, 21 564, 20 294, 73 832, 97 872, 24 40, 92 53, 95
Cattle. Cocoons Copper Cotton Crude drugs Galls and yellow berries Corn (wheat, barley, etc.). Hides (morocoo, etc.). Licorice Manufactures Dive oil Drange and citron	\$15,500	132, 100 13, 960 32, 170 8, 860 39, 455 85, 900 76, 060 752, 162 23, 005 32, 150 69, 600	4, 140 160, 305 46, 400 113, 700 12, 600	\$3, 433 332, 978 3, 080	172, 45 821, 85 158, 70 82, 01 23, 18 181, 21 564, 20 294, 73 832, 97 872, 24 40, 92 53, 95 139, 42
Cattle. Cocoons Copper Cotton Crude drugs Galls and yellow berries Corn (wheat, barley, etc.). Licorice	\$15,500	132, 100 13, 960 32, 170 8, 860 39, 455 85, 900 76, 060 752, 162 23, 005 32, 150 69, 600 20, 100	4, 140 160, 305 46, 400 113, 700 12, 600 52, 300 20, 300	\$3, 433 332, 976 3, 080	\$408, 16 172, 45 821, 85 158, 70 82, 01 23, 18 181, 21 564, 20 294, 73 822, 97 872, 24 40, 92 53, 95 139, 42
Dattle.  Cocoons  Copper  Cotton  Crude drugs  Galls and yellow berries  Corn (wheat, barley, etc.).  Hides (morocco, etc.).  Licorice  Manufactures  Dive oil  Drange and citron  Platachio.  Provisions (guta, etc.)  Raisins and figs.	\$15,500	132, 100 13, 960 32, 170 8, 860 39, 455 85, 900 76, 060 752, 162 23, 005 32, 150 69, 600 20, 100 4, 967	4, 140 100, 805 46, 400 113, 700 12, 600 52, 300 20, 300 18, 789	\$3, 438 \$32, 976 3, 080	172, 45 321, 85 158, 70 82, 01 23, 18 181, 21 564, 20 294, 73 832, 97 872, 24 40, 92 53, 95 139, 42 45, 73 21, 77
Cattle. Cocoons Copper Cotton Crude drugs Galls and yellow berries Corn (wheat, barley, etc.). Hides (morocoo, etc.). Licorice Manufactures Dive oil Drange and citron Pistachic. Provisions (guts, etc.) Raisins and figs. Soap	\$15,500	132, 100 13, 960 32, 170 8, 860 39, 455 86, 900 752, 162 23, 005 32, 150 69, 600 20, 100 4, 967 15, 455	4, 140 160, 305 46, 400 113, 700 12, 600 52, 300 20, 300 13, 789 1, 080	\$3, 433 332, 976 3, 080	172, 45 821, 85 158, 70 82, 01 23, 18 181, 21 564, 20 294, 73 832, 97 872, 24 40, 92 53, 95 139, 42 45, 73 21, 77 16, 53
Cattle. Cocoons Copper Cotton Crude drugs Galls and yellow berries Corn (wheat, barley, etc.). Hides (morocoo, etc.) Licorice Manufactures Olive oil Orange and citron Pistachio. Provisions (guts, etc.) Raisins and figs.	\$15,500	132, 100 13, 960 32, 170 8, 880 39, 455 85, 900 752, 162 23, 005 32, 150 69, 600 20, 100 4, 967 15, 455 10, 306	32, 350 4, 140 100, 305 46, 400 113, 700 12, 600 52, 300 20, 300 13, 789 1, 080 11, 800	\$3, 433 382, 976 3, 080	172, 45 321, 85 158, 70 82, 01 82, 01 83, 18 181, 21 564, 20 294, 73 332, 97 872, 24 40, 24 45, 73 21, 77 16, 53 22, 10
Cattle. Cocoons Copper Cotton Crude drugs Galls and yellow berries Corn (wheat, barley, etc.). Licorice Manufactures Dive oil Prange and citron Pistachio. Provisions (guts, etc.) Raisins and figs Soap Tobacco	\$15,500	132, 100 13, 960 32, 170 8, 860 39, 455 85, 900 76, 060 752, 162 23, 005 32, 150 99, 800 20, 100 4, 967 15, 456 10, 306	32, 350 4, 140 160, 305 46, 400 113, 700 12, 600 52, 300 20, 300 13, 789 1, 080 11, 800 38, 000	\$3, 433 332, 976 3, 080	172, 45 158, 70 82, 01 23, 18 181, 21 564, 22 294, 77 872, 24 40, 92 53, 98 139, 42 45, 77 16, 53 22, 10 102, 96
Cattle. Cocoons Copper Cotton Crude drugs Galls and yellow berries Corn (wheat, barley, etc.). Hides (morocco, etc.). Licorice. Manufactures Olive oil Orange and citron Pistachio. Provisions (guts, etc.) Raisins and figs Soap Tobacco. Tragacanth Various	\$15,500	132, 100 13, 960 22, 170 8, 860 39, 455 85, 900 76, 060 752, 162 23, 005 32, 150 69, 000 20, 100 4, 967 15, 455 10, 305 10, 305 11, 650	32, 350 4, 140 100, 305 46, 400 113, 700 12, 600 52, 300 20, 300 13, 789 1, 080 11, 800	\$3, 433 332, 976 3, 080	172, 45 321, 85 158, 70 82, 01 23, 18 181, 21 564, 20 294, 73 332, 97 872, 24 40, 92 45, 73 21, 77 16, 53 22, 10 102, 96 88, 57
Cattle. Cocoons Copper Cotton Crude drugs Galls and yellow berries Corn (wheat, barley, etc.). Hides (morocco, etc.). Licorice Manufactures Olive oil Orange and citron Pistachio. Provisions (guts, etc.) Raisins and igs. Soap  Iobacco. Iragaccanth Various Wool	\$15,500	132, 100 13, 960 32, 170 8, 860 39, 455 85, 900 76, 060 752, 162 23, 005 32, 150 99, 800 20, 100 4, 967 15, 456 10, 306	32, 350 4, 140 100, 305 46, 400 113, 700 12, 600 52, 300 20, 300 10, 800 11, 800 38, 000 10, 800	\$3, 438 332, 976 3, 080 629	172, 45 321, 85 158, 70 82, 01 23, 18 181, 21 564, 20 294, 73 832, 97 872, 24 40, 92 53, 53 139, 42 45, 73 21, 77 16, 53 22, 10 102, 96 88, 57 751, 97
Dattle. Cocoons Copper Cotton Crude drugs Galls and yellow berries Corn (wheat, barley, etc.). Hides (morocoo, etc.). Licorice. Manufactures Dilive oil Drange and citron Pristachio. Provisions (guts, etc.) Raisins and figs Coap Lobacco. Lragacanth Various	\$15,500	132, 100 13, 960 22, 170 8, 860 39, 455 85, 900 76, 060 752, 162 23, 005 32, 150 69, 000 20, 100 4, 967 15, 455 10, 305 10, 305 11, 650	32, 350 4, 140 160, 305 46, 400 113, 700 12, 600 52, 300 20, 300 13, 789 1, 080 11, 800 38, 000	\$3, 433 332, 976 3, 080	172, 45 158, 70 82, 01 23, 18 181, 21 564, 22 204, 73 832, 97 872, 24 40, 92 40, 92 139, 42 45, 73 21, 77 16, 55 22, 10 102, 96 88, 57

Difference between total imports from and exports to various countries in 1897–98 and 1896–97, shown by + and -.

Country.	Imports.	Exports.
England France Italy Austria-Hungary Russia Belgium Germany Turkey Egypt United States	+ 12, 243 + 205, 150 - 64, 981 + 232, 753 + 29, 330 + 159, 019 + 160, 216 + 106, 328	+\$147, 342 + 372, 239 + 112, 153 - 13, 335 + 93, 068 + 449, 938 - 85, 890 + 75, 694
Total	3, 865, 508	+ 117,628

HORACE LEE WASHINGTON, Consul.

ALEXANDRETTA, August 1, 1898.

#### COTTON GOODS IN SYRIA.

In reply to the last paragraph of Department instruction of August 5, I submit a table showing the classes of cotton goods consumed in this district:

Width.	Length.	Weight.	Price.	United States equivalent.
Textiles: Up to 19 inches		Pounds. a5-6 a51-61 a51-61	Piasters. 19 201 22	\$0.67 .72
Sheetings: 43 to 45 inches.  Madampole: 35. 38. 42 inches	37 37	12	38-40 34-105	1. 33 to 1. 40 1. 19 to 3. 69

a Dirty.

## HORACE LEE WASHINGTON, Consul.

ALEXANDRETTA, September 18, 1898.

#### BEIRUT.

I submit the following as my annual report from this consular district. As the ground has been thoroughly covered by my predecessors and in many instances no material change has occurred, I take the liberty of

indulging in a few digressions.

This consular post has in the past derived, and it still derives, its chief importance from the protection it offers resident American missionaries and American tourists. My consular district, after the establishment of an independent consulate at Alexandretta, embraces the vilayet of Beirut, which means the coast from and including Latakia to and including Haiffa, also the mutasarafiat of Lebanon and the vilayet of Syria, the latter with headquarters at Damascus.

#### MISSIONARY INTERESTS.

Within the limits of this consular district the American Presbyterian Mission in Syria has been pursuing its noble work along educational and charitable lines for nearly half a century. At the present time, according to a financial report courteously furnished me by Rev. Dr. H. H. Jessup, elerk of the mission, the sum of \$604,775 represents the amount of American money invested in this district in connection with the missionary work, distributed as follows:

Beirut station	\$410,000
Aleih station in Lebanon	36 085
Sidon station and district Tripoli station Fakleh station in Lebanon	73, 585
Tripoli station	31, 875
Fakleh station in Lebanon	23, 230
Damascus	5,000
Damascus Latakia station (estimated)	25,000
•	

As new improvements or enterprises started in the year ending June 30, 1898, may be classed the purchase of three tracts of land by the Syrian Protestant College and the erection of a carpenter shop in connection with the industrial school at Sidon. Considerable additions

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have also been made to the college apparatus, including a seismometer

(earthquake measure).

Altogether there are in this district in active operation nearly 150 American schools, including 1 college (with preparatory, collegiate, and medical departments; 20 professors and instructors, headed by Rev. Dr. Bliss, average attendance 350 students); 2 boys' boarding schools, 5 girls' seminaries, and numerous day schools.

There is but one purely American hospital to be mentioned, that of Dr. Harris, in Tripoli. Dr. Mary P. Eddy does itinerant medical work in the towns and villages throughout the interior. The American medical professors in the college are the physicians of the German hospital of the Knights of St. John, in Beirut, and treated during last year 545

indoor and 11,816 polyclinic patients.

The whole number of Americans—men, women, and children—in this consular district, including missionaries, professors, doctors, and press agent, also resident Americans not connected with missionary work, at Haiffa, Saffed, and Tiberias (the property of the latter consisting of houses, lands, soap factories, mills of various kinds, having an estimated value of \$100,000, being omitted from the above financial statement), is, as nearly as I can discover, 210, of whom more than one-third are men over 21 years of age. Nearly all American citizens in Syria are men of high breeding and splendid training, and reflect honor upon our country.

#### AMERICAN TOURIST TRAFFIC.

Hundreds of Americans have passed through Beirut during the last year, some on their way home from Jerusalem or Damascus, others bound for the interior. A gratifying number of these tourists called at the consulate, either to pay their respects, or to ask for mail, general news, or some specific information. Sixty-one tesperes or traveling permits were issued during the year by the vilayet upon application from this consulate. Special American tours of the Holy Land and Syria were arranged and successfully carried out as follows: North German Lloyd steamship Aller, Beirut, March 13, 350 passengers; English yacht Midnight Sun, Beirut, March 20, 120 passengers; North German Lloyd steamship Augusta Victoria, Beirut, May 3, 330 passengers. Tourists who visit the Levant in the spring of the year generally start from the south, proceeding from Alexandria or Cairo via Port Said, Jaffa, Jerusalem, Damascus, Beirut, and Cyprus to Constantinople or Athens. Autumn tourists will adopt the same itinerary, only reversing the order of things and opening their campaign in the north. Railroads from Jaffa to Jerusalem and from Beirut to Damascus facilitate traveling considerably. Tourist agencies, such as Clark's, Floyd's, and Cook's predict an exceptionally large influx of Americans to the Levant during October, November, and December next, perhaps attracted more or less by the visit of the German Emperor.

#### COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

As will be readily observed by reference to the annual statement of imports and exports issued by this consulate, there has been a notable increase in the commercial dealings between this port and the United States. But it is only a very faint indication of what might be accomplished if there existed a direct steamship line between New York and the Levant.



I sincerely hope that Mr. Dickinson, the consul-general of the United States at Constantinople, who is now endeavoring to enlist the services of some steamship company in this trade and who is being effectively backed by all United States consuls in the Levant, will succeed in his efforts. Only through the establishment of regular direct communication is it possible to arouse Mediterranean trade with the United States from its lethargy. I have placed in the possession of the consulate-general all obtainable information in regard to weight and value of such business as might reasonably be counted on from the start at this port by a steamship line as proposed.

The total imports to Beirut from all sources for the year ending June 30, 1898, amounted to \$8,258,300, as against \$7,454,060 for the year 1896-97 and \$6,659,400 for 1895-96. Only \$57,289 of the total amount is to be credited to the United States (\$47,540 for the year 1896-97 and \$41,050 in 1895-96). England supplied the market during last year with cotton goods to the amount of \$3,041,500 (\$2,650,000 in 1896-97)

and \$2,100,000 in 1895-96).

No American merchant vessel has been seen in these waters for years, while during last year alone 659 steamers and 1,957 sailing vessels arrived at this port flying British, French, Austrian, Russian, Norwe-

gian, Greek, or other colors.

All United States consuls in the Levant are emphatically of the opinion that a lively trade with America would spring up as a result of direct transportation facilities. For my part I am deeply impressed with these possibilities, and I cherish the hope that before long this consular district will be doing a largely increased business with the United States.

Beirut is the chief seaport town and market place of Syria and Palestine, and her commercial fame is growing. Among the cities of the eastern Mediterranean coast Beirut ranks next to Alexandria and Smyrna. May the day not be distant when the large and patriotic American colony at this place will be permitted to see the Stars and Stripes waving from the mast of some merchant vessel in its harbor.

Among the articles of export mentioned in the annual statement raw silk does not appear, although the bulk of the Syrian silk product, some 900,000 pounds annually, goes to the United States. It is, however, first shipped to Marseilles, thence transferred on cars to Lyons, and after being marked there, finally sent to the United States, at a much increased cost to American importers and manufacturers. It is supposed that Lyons offers certain guaranties as to evenness of the thread and keeping of contracts. But closer commercial relations with Syria, resulting from direct steamship connections, would, I believe, soon eliminate the necessity of going to France for a certificate of the quality of the Syrian silk product and of the trustworthiness of Syrian exporters.

## GERMAN EFFORTS.

Perhaps no country displays more activity and energy just now in attempting to obtain control of the Levantine markets than Germany, and it is evident that the commercial influence of that country is growing in both Syria and Palestine. In this connection it may be pertinent to remark that a new German monthly magazine, perhaps subsidized by the Government, saw the light of day on May 1 last under the name of Der Orient. Half of it is printed in French, in order

¹ On February 15, 1899, Consul-General Dickinson wrote the Department of State that he had succeeded in inducing Messrs. Barber & Co., of New York, to start a direct steamship line to Turkey. See Advance Sheets No. 376 (March 17, 1899).

to better reach the peoples of the Levant, where French is the prevailing language. I quote from the opening article:

Der Orient aims to strengthen and extend the mutual relations of Germany and the countries of the Levant. It will contribute to the better understanding of political and commercial conditions in those regions, combat ancient prejudices among the Orientals, and prove to them that we Germans have no political axes to grind in the Levant, but simply desire to be allowed to appear on the stage as unselfish friends and as pioneers of Western culture. Der Orient will attempt to increase German imports into the Levant as well as the exports from there to Germany, and it will strongly advocate the solidarity and authority of Turkey and the Balkan States, which is possible only by developing the natural resources of these countries. We furthermore expect to offer those who intend to visit these wonderful lands information, advice, and assistance.

Accidentally I heard of this new publication, and I subscribed for it, in order to get the benefit of German strategy in this particular field. Der Orient is a very creditable magazine.

The following extracts from the same, expressing opinions, which I indorse, may be of some value to American manufacturers and exporters:

On account of prevailing economic conditions in Turkey, it is more than ever the price, not the quality of goods, which is of paramount importance. Articles intended

for the great masses must above all be cheap.

A sample house should be established in all the principal cities of the Levant, not as a private undertaking, but as a result of united efforts on the part of boards of trade. A trustworthy salesman should be placed in charge of each shop and the stock increased in proportion to the reported sales.

In the Orient it is especially gratifying to the buyer to be permitted to examine the

goods in natura.

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Commercial travelers sent into the Levant must be familiar not only with the French language, but also with the customs and traditions and prejudices of the people, as well as the needs and wants of the markets.

If our consulates could be furnished with commercial attachés, whose business it would be, independent of usual red-tape operations, to assist our commercial travelers, these would return with better results. Catalogues are of little value.

### SYRIAN EMIGRATION.

Under strict orders from Constantinople, Syrian emigration is prohibited. Nevertheless, some 200 or 300 Fellahins from the Lebauou mountains leave this port every week for America mostly by French steamers. I have paid some attention to this traffic, and I am inclined to believe that in this instance the United States is being to a certain extent victimized. To be sure, the emigrants after reaching Marseilles or Havre are subjected to an examination before they are allowed to depart for America, but I am reliably informed that this examination is by no means rigid, and thus a very difficult task is given our inspectors in New York. The Syrians, who generally travel in flocks and as a rule manage to have a capitalist or two in each party, make a practice of dividing up their ready money so as to be able to prove that they are not indigent, this arrangement of course being only a temporary one. Others go to Brazil and from there gradually find their way into the United States.

It would be far better for the Turkish Government, realizing that its orders prohibiting this emigration can not be enforced, to exact a tax per head, for instance, and allow emigrants to depart freely. If the present orders were rescinded and direct steamers started, most of this emigration could be controlled through this consulate, where the emigrants are better known individually and as a class, and where, if necessary, proof of their representations could be more easily secured.

As it is, our emigration laws do not seem to operate quite satisfactorily. If the examinations required were conducted primarily by the consul, in conjunction with a physician designated by him instead of by the steamship company, better results might be obtained.

Syrian emigration to America is only of recent date. In 1878 the first Syrian to emigrate to America with his family, Joseph Awad Arbeely, left these shores. It took several years before the movement became general. Now the number of Syrians in the United States is estimated at 30,000. Most of them become American citizens and remain in the land of their adoption, although paying occasional visits to their old home. Having emigrated in spite of prohibitory Turkish orders, they are not fully recognized as American citizens by the Sultan, and Turkish consuls in New York, Marseilles, and no doubt elsewhere frequently refuse to visé their American passports. Returning here, even if only for a short stay, these naturalized Americans are importuned and harassed in various ways, and are compelled time and again to appeal to their consul. Some of them, being aware of the difficulties ahead of them, manage to obtain a Turkish passport, most frequently, I believe, in Alexandria, and land here with a Turkish passport in their hand and an American passport in their pocket. From this it will be seen that the present arrangement offers a premium on fraud and repudiation.

## GENERAL REMARKS.

Generally speaking, the year just closed has been a favorable one for Syria, and its people are enjoying as much prosperity as can be expected. I do not look for any sudden or radical change in their fortunes; but foreign influences constantly at work will gradually improve their economic condition and their tastes, and in time develop a better market for American and European goods.

As it is, cotton goods constitute, as far as this consular district is concerned, the chief article of import. This trade is now monopolized by England, but it is probable that with direct steamship connections the American product could compete successfully with that of the Manchester mills. Until these transportation facilities are acquired little progress can be made. I have reason to think, however, that American tools would find a market even now.

Prestige goes a long distance in the Orient toward gaining trade, and the successful conclusion of the war will give our country a standing never before attained in the eyes of these people. This advantage should be followed up, and as many agencies as can be conveniently directed and controlled should be drawn into service.

But, I repeat, without direct transportation facilities we are nearly helpless. We may succeed in the near future in engaging the services of some English or Dutch steamship line, but this is not intended to imply that we shall be less eager and earnest in our wishes for the restoration of the American merchant marine.

G. BIE RAVNDAL, Consul.

BEIRUT, July 30, 1898.

## SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.1

Syria during the last year has been favored by Providence in various ways. No serious disturbances have occurred, and the life and property of the people have enjoyed comparative safety. With the exception of a period of unusually inclement weather last winter, which destroyed many flocks of sheep in the Hauran district, no special

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In reply to circular of August 5.

calamity has befallen its industries. Crops and prices have been fair, and the tourist traffic perhaps never before reached the proportions of

last year.

Through missionary societies, returning emigrants, and commercial agencies knowledge is being constantly disseminated concerning modern conditions of life, and the native standard of taste is changing. Veteran missionaries well remember the time when there were not more than six glass windows in the city of Beirut, and when in the village houses there was no furniture worthy of the name. To day one sees the comforts and conveniences of our modern civilization every-In Beirut, according to Prof. Samuel Ives Curtiss, D. D., there was, forty-two years ago, one little day school for girls and another for boys, also a few Mohammedan schools in the mosques for teaching the boys the Koran. Now there are not less than 15,000 children in schools, out of a population of something over 100,000. Mohammedans are sending not only their boys but many of their girls to school, thus changing their customs and ideas. It is gratifying to know that the American mission in Syria, with its college, has contributed largely to this transformation.

While it is true that this yielding to modern impulses creates a growing demand for American and European products, it is also true that people here are generally poor, and that the Government concerns itself

very little about improving their lot.

The extent of the progressive movement above indicated may, perhaps, be measured by the increase, during the year ending June 30, 1898, in the value of the imports to Beirut of \$804,240. During the same period the value of the exports from Beirut increased by \$135,400. The imports last year to Tripoli, a neighboring city, amounted to \$4,850,000, an increase over those of 1896-97 of 13\frac{1}{2} per cent, and over those of eight years ago of 49 per cent.

Tables herewith inclosed will more fully show the movement of trade

in Beirut.

It will be noticed that the local trade with the United States is growing, but that outside of sewing machines the imports from America do not amount to a great deal. This is not at all due to a lack of appreciation of the greater excellence of various lines of American goods, but to their higher price, which is a result principally of the cost of transportation swelled by transshipment expenses. With direct steamship facilities many lines of American products of field and factory would find ready sale in Syria and Palestine, especially hardware, hand tools, pumps, corn shellers, fanning mills, cotton prints and drillings, canned provisions, furniture, watches and clocks, leather and saddlery, drugs and paints, kerosene, and flour.

In support of this opinion I beg to submit some extracts of letters from representative Americans residing in different localities within

the limits of my consular district, as follows:

\* \* More direct communication between the Levant and the United States would, in my opinion, be of far-reaching benefit. Such a line would tend to open a market for many American manufactures and products which are now kept out, chiefly on account of the high freight rates consequent on a circuitous route. Hardware, tools, and food products could easily compete with those of Europe if freight rates were not so high. In our own line we find that we could bring most of our printing paper from America at a price even below that obtainable in Europe if the freight rates were more favorable. I trust everything possible may be done toward establishing more direct communication. This American mission receives, on an average, about 100 cases per year (75 tons) from New York of miscellaneous goods.

E. G. FREYER, Manager American Press, Beirut.

\* It seems to me that a market might be eventually found in Syria for some or all of the following (American) articles, providing freight rates were low enough: Flour and prepared cereals, preserved meats (now imported to some extent from America via England), and other canned goods, lumber and furniture, safes, tools, and certain other articles of hardware. A great difficulty arises in the unwillingness to pay good prices for good articles, cheapness being the greatest factor in the local market.

ROBERT H. WEST. Professor, Syrian Protestant College.

Perhaps (American) cotton prints and drillings would gradually create a demand if the price were put down to Manchester rates. Machinery to a limited extent, such as sewing and knitting machines of American make, can be sold here.

> Rev. O. J. HARDIN, Tug-el-Gharb, Mount Lebanon.

As to what kind of American merchandise might, under more favorable transportation conditions, find a good market in Syria, I will give you the results of my experience and observation:

1. Iron windmills for pumping water, to replace the old turnstile arrangement with

wasteful bucket, etc.

2. Clean lumber, especially pine flooring; but most important of all, and perhaps the best for shipment, are certain kinds of hardware, and I give you the results of some special inquiry. It will not do to send out lots of general hardware; it must be picked and packed for the trade here.

3. Hardware: Galvanized carpet tacks—none in Syria; double-pointed tacks—none in Syria; gimlet-pointed screws—all European makes are without the "gimlet," unless changed recently; files, especially three-cornered saw files (I have brought out grosses of these for friends); handsaws of all sizes and shapes; good augers (the European augers are very poor); braces; bits of all sizes; American axes and hatchets (where handles are not sent let makers put in a full-size paper pattern with each ax); carpenters' hammers (my American hammers have been copied a dozen times by machinists here); pickaxes, with paper-pattern for handles; cut nails, as against wire nails; strap hinges—none in Syria; butt hinges—none in Syria; door locks, closet locks; doorknobs, earthen and wooden; copper rivets, all sizes—none in Syria; copper wire; crosscut saws; wedges for splitting—none in Syria; pocketknives, ring and chain attachment; seissors, with four finger grip; razors; pressed tinware, basins, etc., that will slip inside each other and pack well; galvanized iron water kettles; drawer pulls, plain and fancy; handmills for grinding corn, breaking wheat,

etc.; cheap wooden chairs.

I do not see much room yet for agricultural implements; they involve great changes. Syrian animals can not pull American plows. Fields, as a rule, are too small for reapers. Thrashing machines would spoil tibu for cattle food. Changes

will come in time.

An American agent here could take native tools, improve them in shape, and make them cheaper and better,
Where hardware must fit into other work, for example mortise locks, it ought to

be by centimeter measure.

Rev. F. E. Hoskins, Zahleh.

\* \* If steamers should call at the port of Sidon they will pick up a very considerable local trade to supplement their through shipments to the United States. and also receive many orders for American manufactures if direct communications are established.

GEO. A. FORD, D. D., Sidon, Syria.

\* \* After consultation with native merchants and independent study of the markets, I find a demand for the following articles of United States manufacture: Paints, pumps, agricultural machinery, sewing machines, cutlery, nails and all kinds of hardware, rubber goods, cotton cloth and calico, watches and clocks, canned provisions, drugs, confectionery, stationery, furniture, and possibly flour and lumber.

Dr. IRA. HARRIS, Tripoli, Syria.

\* \* The imports at present consist of dry goods of all varieties, both cotton and woolen, American sewing machines, drugs, dyestuffs, paints, leather, etc. American tools for use in the trades ought to find a ready sale if introduced, also petroleum. Canned goods would have a limited sale. Iron nails and hardware of all sorts would be in demand if put on the market. Granite ware is being introduced.

JAMES M. BALPH, D. D., Latakia, Syria,

In this connection I beg to submit inclosed reports from our consular

agents at Haifa and Damascus.

No complaint has been heard in this market against any particular deficiency in American methods of packing goods. The chief obstacles in the way of our products are their greater cost, as above explained, and the more liberal terms, such as long credits allowed Syrian customers by European houses. Germany seems to be in great favor at present with Turkish importers and purchasing agencies, but there are unmistakable signs of an impending collapse of this boom. The inferiority of the cheap imitation goods with which German exporters flood these markets is too apparent.

Cotton goods were imported to Beirut during the last fiscal year to the amount of about \$4,000,000, of which \$3,041,500 went to England. They form the principal article of import all through the Levant, and the question whether or not the United States can successfully compete in this trade is an important one. At present no American cotton manufacture reaches this market, except 60 to 70 bales annually of heavy duck or canvas called "American file," used for sails and shoe cloth. The bulk of the cotton textiles consumed in this market falls under the head of Manchester goods, of which the varieties offered are without number, there being sold in the way of prints alone hundreds of different qualities, colors, and designs.

The leading cotton fabrics in the local market are unbleached calico, bleached calico, and printed calico, all from Manchester, England, as

follows:

Trade name.	Length.	Width.	Weight.	Price.	Value in United States currency.
T Cloth:	Yards.	Inches.	Pounds.	Piasters.	
McClure	24	24-36	4-8	a 4 h	\$0.1590
Mexican	24	24-40	7-12	a 5	. 1767
Inferior	24	24-36	4-9	a4	. 1414
Shirting	873	31-54	7-15	b 28 to 65	\$0.9895 to 2.2971
Bleached calico	24 87 <del>1</del> 39	32-37		b40 to 120	1. 4136 to 4. 2408
Sheeting	50-60	2 yards .	1	c2 to 41	.707 to .1555
Prints	30 <del>-4</del> 5	27-32		ci to 5	.353 to .1767

a Per pound.

b Per piece.

c Per yard.

The market piaster has an average value of 3.534 cents.

Most of the muslins, scarfs, sashes, handkerchiefs, towels, napkins, belts, stockings, head coverings, and clothes of different sizes for the peasants are imported from Germany, Switzerland, and Austria. Every merchant with whom I have conversed about the introduction of American cotton textiles has invariably pointed out the necessity of sending salesmen or commercial travelers here to show them the goods. The Manchester fabrics as sold here are manufactured with an eye to the Syrian weakness for cheap and showy things. As matters stand, I see little encouragement for American enterprise in this field. The West Indies, South America, China, and Japan no doubt offer better opportunities for profits to our manufacturers of cotton textiles. But with direct steamship connections, this market would have strong claims upon American attention.

G. BIE RAVNDAL, Consul.

Imports and exports between Beirut, Syria, and the United States for the year ending June 30, 1898.

	Imp	orts.	Exports.		
Article.	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.	
A_Al-ald	Pounds.		Pounds.	A000 A0	
Antiquities		\$250	114, 026	\$857.05 5,033.62	
Lemps		200 550		••••••••••••••	
Licorice root		6, 440	1, 748, 362	27, 899. 63 18, 386. 52	
Wool		43, 849	1, 071, 628	89, 761. 78	
Total Total for year ending June 30, 1897	1			141, 938. 55 106, 732. 46	
Total for year ending June 30, 1896		41, 050		74, 223. 35	

# Imports at Beirut, Syria, for the year ending June 30, 1998.

## [Amount of duties 8 per cent.]

Article.	Quantity.	Value entered.	Countries whence imported.
Cape Chinese silk Coal Coffee. Copper and brass Cotton goods and cloth Drugs and groceries English and other woolens. Glassware and earthenware. Hardware Indigo Iron and steel Leather and morocoo Manchester goods Petroleum Cases Rice Silk goods Stationery Sugar Timber Miscellaneous	19, 300 1, 784, 610 515, 570 246, 950 6, 614, 700 1, 569, 910 8, 512, 350	\$115, 000 129, 200 130, 400 309, 000 85, 600 386, 000 186, 000 130, 000 130, 000 14, 200 488, 400 8, 041, 500 165, 900 488, 600	China.  England and France.  Yemen, England, and France.  France, England, Austria, and India.  Germany, Austria, and France.  Europe and United States.  England, France, Austria, Germany and Belglum.  Do.  Do.  Do.

# Exports from Beirut for the year ending June 30, 1898.

Article.	Quantity.	Value, including costs and charges.	Countries whither exported.
Apricot kernelspounds. Cotton goods	407, 000 778, 850 494, 880 382, 470 2, 822, 430	\$29, 600 98, 800 89, 000 2, 709, 400 30, 100 27, 900 179, 400 1, 900, 000 5, 164, 200	France and Austria. Egypt and Turkey. United States, Egypt, and France. France. Egypt, Turkey (Europe). Egypt. Do. United States, England, Italy, and France.

Navigation at the port of Beirut for the year ending June 30, 1898.

		Entered. a						
Flag.	From or to—	Ste	amers.	Sailin	g vessels.	Total.		
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	
Austrian	Trieste to Constantinople	116	149, 406			116	149, 406	
Egyptian English	Alexandria to Mersina Liverpool to Syrian coast	97 179	100, 428 149, 332		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	97 179	100, 428 149, 832	
French	Marseilles to Constantinople New York to Syria	153	270, 752 8, 980			153	270, 752 8, 980	
Greek	Mediterraneando	10	1, 214 7, 032	17	5, 865 2, 073	21 16	7, 079 9, 105	
Norwegian	do	37	936			1	936	
Ottoman	do	5	83, 509 8, 405	1, 934	41, 179	1, 971	74, 688 3, 405	
Russian United States	Odessa to Alexandria	54	67, 842	1:::::	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	54	67, 842	
		659	792, 836	1, 957	49, 117	2, 616	841, 958	

a Clearances the same as entrances.

### REPORT FROM HAIFA.

There was little change in the trade situation until the end of June last, but since then a revival is observable, manifesting itself in the increased imports of hardware, dry goods, and machinery, and in the

export of grain.

If direct steamship facilities could be secured with the United States, a notable increase in the commercial dealings would doubtless take place. Although Haifa and Acca are small towns of 12,000 to 15,000 inhabitants, there is a notable demand for American beef (canned), dried apples, lard, agricultural machinery, and especially for hardware and dry goods; also for American saddlery ware; but with few exceptions all the articles are imported through Germany and France, and the freight dues thus amount to one-third of the market price of the imported article, making it nearly impossible for a merchant to compete with other products. The superiority of manufactures of the United States is a well-known and admitted fact in my consular district, and import firms are ready to take American products as soon as the freight rates are reduced.

The kinds of American goods sold in Haifa by the American firms Struve & Beck, Kraiss & Son, and the large German firm A. Dück & Co. are hardware (hoes, shovels, forks, hatchets, hammers, carpenters tools, and meat-cutting machines), canned goods (apples, beef), crackers, lard, saddlery ware, saddles, harness, bridles, stirrups, and tools and outfits, canvas, oilcloth, dry goods, linen, "factory" shirting, etc.

GOTTLIEB SCHUMACHER, Consular Agent.

HAIFA, August 17, 1898.

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# Imports at Acca and Haifa for the year ending June 30, 1898. [Rate of duty, 8 per cent.]

	<del>-</del>			
Article.	Quantity.	Value en- tered.	Amount of duties.	Countries whence imported.
Coffee, estimated. Dry goods and hardware Lumber. Machinery Rice, estimated Sugar, estimated Tiles, for roofing and flooring, eto.	Pounds. 400, 000 1, 710, 000 9, 630, 000 785, 000 1, 300, 000 11, 600, 000	\$100, 000 350, 000 80, 000 100, 000 54, 000 52, 000 200, 000	\$8,000 28,000 6,400 8,000 4,320 4,160 16,000	France, Hejjäz, Mecca. United States, England, Germany. Greece, Roumania, Trieste. France, Germany, England. India, Italy. Austria, Egypt, France. France, Italy.
Total	27, 225, 000	936, 000	74, 880	

# Exports from Acca and Haifa for the year ending June 30, 1898.

Article.	1	Quantity.	Value, includ- ing costs and charges.	Countries whither exported
Barley         pounds           Beans         do           Durrah, maize         do           Oil, olive:         do	·	1, 970, 000 1, 290, 000 9, 080, 000	\$19, 700. 00 8, 600. 00 81, 720. 00	Egypt, Greece. France. Do.
Oil, orver Refined gallons Not refined pounds Pease do Sesame do Sosp, white castile do Wheat, from Hauran Wine, Carmel claret gallons Wool, sheep		296 78 3, 100, 000 600, 000 400, 000 34, 586 186, 000, 000 7, 200 36, 000	308. 63 217, 000. 00 6, 000. 00 14, 780. 00 2, 939. 85 1, 584, 000. 00 2, 880. 00 2, 520. 00	United States. France. Do. Do. United States. France, Italy, Turkey. Germany, Egypt. France.
Total	-		1, 920, 448. 48	

# Statement showing the imports and exports between the ports of Acca and Haifa, Syria, and the United States for the year ended June 30, 1898.

	Impo	orts.	Exports.		
Article.	Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.	
Machinery, harvesting and mills		\$840			
Oil, olive, refinedgallonsgallons	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	571	296-7≝	<b>\$308.63</b>	
Soap, white castilepounds		3/1	34, 586	2, 939, 85	
Starch (corn), dried apples, dry goods, hardware, stoves (ranges), canned meat		462			
Vehicles, carriages					
Total		2, 993		3, 248, 48	

## Navigation at the port of Haifa for the year ending June 30, 1898.

		Entered.							Cl	Cleared.				
Flag.	Flag. From or to-		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Total.		Steamers.		Sailing ves- sels.		Total.	
		No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	
Austrian	Triest-Constan- tinople.	115	a1 <b>60</b> ,000	8	a1,500	123	161, 500	115	130, 000	12	5, 000	127	135, 000	
English		13	50,000	<b></b>	ļ	13	50,000	18	16, 000			13	160,000	
French	Marseilles Tur- key.	20	5,000	10	3, 000	30	8, 000	20	20,000	10	10, 000	30	30, 000	
Ottoman .	Greece-Con-	<b></b> .		5	1,000	5	1, 000	2	2, 000	5	1,000	7	8, 006	
Others	Egypt-Italy	4	560			4	560	4	6, 000			4	6, 000	
	Total					175	221, 060				•••••	181	834, 000	

### REPORT FROM DAMASCUS.

I have attempted by various means to obtain from the railway company a statement showing the exports from Damascus for the year ended June 30, but have hitherto been unsuccessful, as there exists a strict prohibition against giving statistical information.

I have, however, been informed by some merchants that the approximate estimate of exports during that period was a little over \$2,000,000, consisting principally of silk and cotton fabrics, wool, brass, and inlaid work, skins, guts, ropes, apricots, kernels, raisins, flour, and grain. Of

these articles \$118,188 worth were to New York, as follows:

91 bales of oriental goods	<b>\$40, 434</b>
1,569 bales of wool, weighing 2,5851 tons	77, 754
•	
Total	118, 188

This amount exceeded the preceding year by \$8,000. Other exports

were shipped to England, France, Germany, Italy, Austria, etc.

The total value of imports was over \$3,000,000, consisting principally of cotton yarns, cotton prints, woolens, silk and cotton fabrics, indigo, sugar, rice, copper, brass, leather, hardware, drugs, earthenware, and glassware from the countries above mentioned, and petroleum from Russia.

Direct steamship facilities will increase commercial relations between

this country and the United States.

Agricultural implements of moderate prices, for plowing, reaping, etc., will be saleable in this province if manufacturers are represented by a person with samples who can explain their operation and advantages.

Business is generally stagnant, owing chiefly to the lack of rain and the severe cold during last winter, which destroyed a considerable number of cattle and fruit trees and occasioned a great deficiency in

cereals.

NASIF MESHAKA. Consular Agent.

DAMASCUS, August 27, 1898.

### TRADE WITH UNITED STATES.

Statement showing the imports and exports between the consular district of 1) amascus and the United States for the year ended June 30, 1898.

		Impo	rts.	Expo	orta.
Article.		Amount.	Value.	Amount.	Value.
Carpets	bales			2 189)	\$877.04
Do Wool	pkgs bales			1, 569	39, 556. 42 77, 754. 15
Total	bales pkgs barrels			1,760	118, 187. 61
	(barrels			7)	1

### PALESTINE.

The amount of exports and imports for this consular district do not vary greatly from year to year. Every year, however, when the conditions are normal—that is, when there is no cholera, quarantine, or war—shows a fair increase over the preceding year. The introduction of American goods likewise increases yearly, but the exact amount or per cent of increase it is impossible to tell. Digitized by Google

In the absence of tabulated statistics, which the Turkish authorities have not yet seen fit to furnish us, I will mention a few matters which seem to me to concern American trade and commerce, and also some of general interest.

A German merchant here imports American tools, but buys them in Hamburg, whence they are reshipped to Yafa (Jaffa). At present the amount is limited, but he assures me that they are favorably received and that there is an increasing demand for them. He mentions especially machinists', carpenters', and blacksmiths' tools. He also imports

some carriage wheels ready made.

This leads me to remark upon a branch of business which ought to be in American hands—namely, carriages and carriage supplies. Ten years ago there were very few carriages in Jerusalem, but now that the Yafa road is in good condition and the road to Jericho, the Dead Sea, and the Jordan is opened up—also that to Bethlehem and Hebron—there are scores of carriages, and the number is constantly increasing. A carriage road has recently been constructed from Jerusalem to the top of the Mount of Olives (for the German Emperor, it is said), and in a few years one will be built between Jerusalem and Nablous; hence it is reasonable to suppose that the demand for carriages will increase. The carriages should be made in the United States—at least, the wheels and running parts, and shipped in that form. Some good workmen should be sent here to establish repair shops, since all work of that kind is done in a rude manner by natives.

No one can say that direct communication with New York by steam would at first be a paying investment, but it would be welcomed by the merchants of this country, and the representatives of the United States in this part of the world see reasons convincing them that the outcome

of such an undertaking would in time be highly satisfactory.

Only a few years ago there was no direct communication by steam between the United States and Egypt, but the North German Lloyd Company made the experiment, and now the steamers between New York and Alexandria are, during the season of travel, frequently crowded with passengers. The success of the enterprise showed that a certain field had previously been unoccupied which was ready to

reward anyone who should venture to work it.

Our vice-consul here, who was born in New England but has lived nearly all his life in this country, is of the opinion that if a purely American store were established in Jerusalem it would very soon create a considerable demand for American goods. He believes that such a store would be a profitable investment. It should be stocked with a variety of goods, and reference always had to the actual and possible needs of the people. Jerusalem should have a central store and depot, while branch stores should be established in the principal cities and towns of the province, such as Yafa, Gaza, Hebron, Bethlehem, Nablous, and Salt, which is east of the Jordan. The nature of trade, certainly in the branch stores, would for some years be chiefly a barter trade. Although large fortunes and wealthy firms have in the past been built up in this way, I feel at the same time that this method of creating business is distasteful to great numbers of modern American My reason for this statement is this: Our manufacturers and merchants have from time to time addressed this consulate relative to the possible introduction here of their specific line of goods, and I have taken pains to inquire and make reports and suggestions as far as was in my power. The replies have been in the curt form, in some instances without any expression of gratitude, "We want only cash orders." My efforts were futile; and it seems to me that I have reason for giving expression to the criticism that "fine clothes, a fine office, fine cigars, and cash orders" illustrate a prevalent style of doing business with too many American firms. The markets of Syria can never be opened or made available by business men of that class, but the men who are willing to do a little mercantile grubbing and pioneering here will after a time largely control the trade of this part of the world.

Such canned goods as corned beef, ham, tongue, salmon, lobsters, oysters, milk, sweet corn, lard, berries, and such other fruits as do not grow in Palestine; also furniture in pieces to be put together here, window frames, blinds, doors, etc., ought to be sent here from the United States. This is, of course, only a partial list. Personal testimony is to the effect that English-prepared ham, tongue, fruits, and some other goods that come in cans are not so good as similar articles that are prepared in America. So much fruit is preserved in this country for winter use that the introduction of American glass jars would be a blessing. As soon as the people become accustomed to them, there would no doubt be a large demand. Fifty to sixty thousand bottles of beer are imported into Jerusalem every year, and a large part of this trade might be in American hands.

One merchant ventured to import a small invoice of American-made ladies' shoes; they were taken at once, and there is a call for more.

English ladies who tried them were highly pleased with them.

In every case when I introduce the subject of American goods to the merchants of this city it is admitted that in general they are superior to those of the same kinds from other countries, and the merchants say they would like to keep them for sale; but the expense of getting them to Jerusalem is the great barrier. The consul is not the person to remove this barrier; this should be done by action taken in the United States. Occasional visits to this coast of American steamers, and a central store with branches, as suggested, seems to be one way of securing to the United States its share of the trade of this country.

## NO "ENGLISH STORE."

Most of the canned or "tinned" goods used here are made in England, and a considerable quantity of cloth and other articles are from the same source; still there is no "English store" in Jerusalem. An exception should be made of one dry-goods store, where, although most of the goods are bought in England, many of them are marked "made in Germany," so that the experiment of a wholly English store can not yet be said to have been thoroughly tried. It seems as though there might be one since steamers engaged in the orange trade come direct from Liverpool or London twice a month from November till March, and throughout the year the Prince Line sends occasional steamers to African and Syrian ports, so that the facilities for shipping English goods to Jaffa are good. Jaffa, it is well known, is the seaport of Jerusalem.

### FUEL.

The engines on the railroad between Jerusalem and Jaffa burn coal, and besides the amount thus consumed about 3,000 tons are imported every year for consumption in other ways. One of the largest flour mills in Jerusalem burns only wood, because thus far, the owner claims, it has been found cheaper to do so. Another large mill burns coal only. Were coal as fuel cheaper than wood, one would suppose that the

hotels would employ it, but they continue to burn wood. It is used in the kitchen chiefly, since guests require their rooms warmed only occasionally during the rainy season. A few private familes experimented with coal, but it was dirty to handle, and another objection was its unpleasant odor, consequently wood was reinstated in popular favor.

Coal is brought from Belgium in pressed blocks, which are 9 inches

long, 6 inches wide, and 6 inches thick.

Meantime wood is becoming dearer every year, and the hills that not long since were partially covered with a stunted growth of bushes are now entirely bare, because the roots of trees and shrubs have all been dug up to supply the market with fuel. What is called "wood" in Jerusalem would in America never be offered for sale, but left on the ground to be burned or to rot. Here every limb and every root is carefully saved and brought into the city on the heads of women or on the backs of donkeys or camels, and finds a ready sale at about \$1.50 for 600 pounds (a cantar), stones, sap, and dirt being included in the weight of the wood. In the nature of the case, the supply of fuel from the present source can not go on indefinitely.

The Grand New Hotel, the largest in the city, consumes about 250,000 pounds annually. A small German family requires about 12,000 pounds, a larger family will require 18,000 pounds, and some as much as 24,000 pounds. One small German bakery uses about 30,000 pounds annually, besides a certain amount of coal. Well-to-do English families, being not quite so rigid in their domestic economy as the Germans, require,

each, 40,000 to 60,000 pounds a year.

Petroleum is very cheap, and some families use a kerosene stove for nearly all their cooking during the warm months. Every family uses more or less charcoal. Charcoal burners make havoc with all wood growths that, if let alone, might struggle up into forests.

### WATER SUPPLY.

The question of a water supply will soon have to be faced by the government of Jerusalem, or else it will be next to impossible to live here in the dry season. The new roads and the constantly increasing number of carriages are evidences of progress in the right direction; but, as always in civilized life, one want creates another. Twenty-five years ago the cisterns then existing held sufficient water for the needs of the inhabitants, but now an increasing population and increased travel and traffic demand a water supply beyond any ordinary cistern

capacity.

The rock formation of the country is limestone, some of it very soft, and when even the harder varieties are broken up and placed on the roads as covering for the earth, the wheels of carriages soon grind it into white powder. Clouds of this dust envelop the houses outside the walls, blind the people in the streets, enter the stores and shops beyond any possible power of their owners to prevent it, fill the eyes, ears, and nostrils of men and beasts, increase by 50 per cent ophthalmic diseases, and cover the trees, whose leaves should be green, with so thick a coating that they appear to have been painted white. The dust in Jerusalem is already an intolerable nuisance, and, owing to conditions mentioned, is getting worse year by year. The prospect for an immediate change for the better is not encouraging, owing partly to the absence of any source whence an ample water supply could be obtained and partly to obstacles arising from the government itself.

### SPECIAL REPORTS.

The industries of Jerusalem deserve a special report, and I am confident that if properly prepared some features of it would prove to be of peculiar interest.

Vine culture and the production of wine also deserves to be treated in a separate report. At present the industry seems to be growing

faster than markets are opened for the sale of the wine.

Another special report must be on Jewish colonies in Palestine. Since I made a very extensive report on this subject, October 3, 1891, some new phases have appeared which essentially affect the general question; but nothing has transpired to controvert the conclusion then stated, namely, that Jewish colonies in this country are yet only in the experimental stage.

SELAH MERRILL, Consul.

JERUSALEM, September 26, 1898.

## DECLARED EXPORTS, TURKEY IN ASIA.

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consular offices in Turkey in Asia during the year ended June 30, 1898.

Article.	i	Quarters ending—								
Article.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.					
ACCA AND HAIFA.										
Oil, olive, refined Soap, white castile	\$1, 255. 71		\$308.63 1,259.14	\$425.00	\$308, 61 2, 939, 86					
Total	1, 255. 71		1, 567.77	425. 00	3, 248. 4					
ALEXANDRETTA.			- <del> </del>		<del></del>					
Camel wool			302. 08 2, 927. 07		1, 176. 18 302. 09 2, 927. 0					
Licorice root		99, 031. 44	79, 248. 01 1, 400. 00	66, 529. 88	322, 976. 9 1, 585. 8					
Total	78, 303. 48	100, 208. 62	83, 877. 11	66, 529. 88	328, 918. 0					
ALEPPO.										
Comestibles Embroideries Goatskins			256. 00 426. 00	378. 00 6, 109. <b>0</b> 0	629. 0 7, 209. 0 506. 0					
Wool	9, 962. 00	97, 948. 00	420.00	13, 432. 00	121, 762. 0					
Total	11, 142. 00	97, 948. 00	1, 102. 00	19, 914. 00	130, 106. 0					
BAGDAD.										
Carpets Embroideries Gums	923.87	3, 880. 45 7, 433. 58	2, 414. 35 1, 967. 97	1, 955. 10	9, 123. 7 1, 967. 9 7, 433. 5					
Intestines		8, 516. 60 5, 814. 79	11, 636. 75 8, 363. 03	10, 162, 92 6, 312, 81	81, 366. 7 23, 787. 8					
Wool	72, 180. 20	241, 773. 22	53, 086. 71	17, 161. 84	384, 201. 9					
Total	87, 401. 82	262, 368. 64	72, 468. 81	35, 592. 67	457, 831. 9					
BEIRUT.										
Antiquities		798. 87 42. 89	566, 11 27, 856, 74	290. 94 8, 426. 44	857. 0 5, 033. 6 27, 899. 6					
Salted bowels	2, 495. 66	4, 280, 89 46, 806, 35	5, 193. 83	8, 771. 54	2, 644. 6 15, 741. 9 87, 624. 7					
Washed wool	2, 136. 95	20,000.00			2, 136. 9					
Total	48, 903. 95	51, 929. 00	83, 616. 68	7, 488. 92	141, 938, 5					

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Printed in Consular Reports, No. 136, January, 1892.

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consular offices in Turkey in Asia during the year ended June 30, 1898—Continued.

Article.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 81.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.
DAMASCUS.					
Carpets	\$8, 668. 50 24, 106. 90	\$8, 905, 87 89, 129, <b>2</b> 0	\$582.04 11,679.55 9,747.71	\$345, 00 10, 303, 00 4, 770, 34	\$877.04 39,556.42 77,754.15
Total	82, 775. 40	48, 034. 57	21, 959. 30	15, 418. 84	118, 187. 61
MERSINE.					
Rugs, carpets, sheep hides		•••••	•••••	•••••	2, 500. 50
SIVAS.					
Carpets, rugs, oriental Hazel nuts Intestines, dried		204. 15 8, 649. 87 180. 06	2, 676. 57	802. 97	414. 15 7, 129. 41 180. 06
Tobacco		190.00	158. 88	3, 318. 70	3, 477. 08
Total	210.00	4, 034. 08	2, 834. 95	4, 121. 67	11, 200. 70
SMYRNA.					
Carpets and rugs Emery stone	78, 185, 69 21, 820, 73 826, 916, 89	55, 913. 76 13, 712. 38 119, 610. 71	53, 948, 92 8, 071, 84 1, 298, 18	53, 272. 00 46, 239. 55	241, 820. 87 89, 344. 50 447, 825, 28
Licorice root	81, 057. 09	91, 048. 92 8, 288. 76	17, 274, 40 8, 886, 77	166, 459, 57 142, 297, 16	305, 839, 98 154, 472, 60
Raisins	134, 818. 33 8, 211. 44 14, 050. 16	90, 612. 65 4, 328. 04 20, 667, 52	2, 149, 14 6, 523, 88 6, 034, 42	5, 130. 65 169. 44	227, 580. 19 19, 194. 01 40, 921. 54
Sundries	81, 423. 51	33, 331. 90	20, 614. 19	23, 257. 93	108. 627. 53
Total	640, 983. 34	432, 514, 64	124, 801. 74	436, 826. 30	1, 685, 126. 0

# AUSTRALASIA.

# NEW SOUTH WALES.

## SYDNEY.

The trade between the United States and New South Wales is in a most satisfactory condition. Australasia is becoming an excellent market for American products, especially for various kinds of manufactured goods. In fact, I think I would be justified in stating that in no country, in which American business has been well established for a considerable number of years, has there been a more encouraging increase than in New South Wales, during the last four years.

Sydney, I think, still maintains her position as the tenth seaport on the globe in the value of her tonnage, and, eliminating in all cases goods that are imported and reexported, the people of New South Wales are, I think, the most extensive buyers and sellers in the world. As New South Wales is chiefly a pastoral country, her prosperity

must depend largely on the seasons, and as her seasons are very uncertain, it must be noted that to secure uniform prosperity, the intelligence

and energy of the people must be of a high order.

As there are no statistics published later than the close of the calendar year 1897, in most matters I am unable to cover a later date, though as to the progress of our trade in the port of Sydney, owing to the generous action of Mr. N. Lockyer, the collector of customs, in putting extra force on his books, I am enabled to bring our imports down to the close of the present fiscal year, June 30, 1898.

## LIVE STOCK.

The year 1897 in New South Wales was one of extreme drought,

and in many parts of the country, severe losses were suffered.

Sheep.—The number on December 31, 1897, was 43,952,897, a decrease for the year of 4,365,893. The actual loss in number of over 4,300,000 in a country of 1,250,000 people relying very largely on the exportation of wool and mutton, would seem to almost any other country a discouraging catastrophe. The seasons for the last five years have been so unfavorable as to cause an almost uniform decrease in this profitable staple.

The following records the number of sheep for each year from 1891 to 1897, inclusive: 1891, 61,831,416; 1892, 58,080,114; 1893, 56,980,688; 1894, 53,977,270; 1895, 47,617,687; 1896, 48,318,790; 1897, 43,952,897.

In 1897, there were 1,171,794 sheep imported and 1,022,295 exported. Of Merinos there are:

Combing wool	39, 011, 805 11, 054, 131
Total	40, 065, 936

The better sheep in the country are mixed with our Vermont Merinos, the interest in such crosses being on the increase. It is said that in 45 districts the flocks are improving in quality, in 17 they are "stationary," and in 8 they are deteriorating.

The total clip for the year, in grease, was 224,281,646 pounds; a decrease for the year of 30,594,536 pounds. The total value of wool, in

the last two fiscal years, was:

1897: £8,262,605, or	
1898: £7,413,907, or	

This constitutes fully one-half of the purchasing power of the people. During 1897, there were 78 stud sheep imported into this colony from the United States, valued at £2,100 (\$10,306). During the first half of 1898, Mr. E. M. Bissell, of Vermont, sold 24 rams, directly imported, for an aggregate of \$3,949.90, or an average per head of \$164.58. (Stock and Station Journal.)

One hundred and seventy-seven more fine-bred Merino sheep from Vermont were shipped by the steamer *Queen Christina*, which sailed from New York May 21 last, and are due in Sydney by Monday next, August 1. Cables say the "animals stood the long voyage extremely

well."

I attended the annual sheep show in Sydney, and found the woolgrowers to be an enterprising and very intelligent class of men, expressing a determination to yield to no discouragement.

Horses.—December 31, 1897, 466,813; a decrease for the year of 17,215. Cattle.—December 31, 1897, 1,966,729; a decrease for the year of 76,998. The tick plague is coming this way from Queensland.

## MINING.

The following will show the mining production of the colony:

Gold:	Ounces.	Coal:	Tons.
1896	296,071	1896	3, 909, 516
		1897	
Silver:	•	Silver and lead ores:1	•
1896	202, 789	1896	286, 939
1897	150, 005		

Number of men employed in the production of coal in 1896 was 9,460; in 1897, 9,978.

Besides these, there were other mining products, such as copper, iron, antimony, bismuth, chrome, platinum, etc., yielding a considerable amount, the total value being—

1896	£4, 478, 368, or	<b>\$21,764,669</b>
1897	4, 685, 273, or	22, 770, 427
The value of gold was:		
1896 1897	1, 073, 360, or	5, 216, 530
1897	1, 088, 413, or	5, <b>289, 688</b>
The following statistics also relate to gold:		

The following statistics also relate to gold:

		Ounces.
E	xported, uncoined	118 555
=		220,000
ĸ	eceived at mint of colony	203, 414
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•

In these metalliferous mines there are employed in gold alluvial, 9,030 men; quartz, 12,256; silver, 6,204; copper, 1,710; tin, 1,297; all others, 732, or a total of 31,229 men.

<sup>1</sup> Most of this is exported in shape of silver lead.

### AGRICULTURE.

The statistics are not yet out, but it is claimed on good authority that the number of agricultural holdings was increased fully 20 per cent during the last year.

The total acreage under crops of all kinds for 1897 was 1,659,717; in wheat, 866,112 acres. For 1898, total, 1,821,829; in wheat, 923,350 acres. The production of wheat in 1897 was 8,853,445 bushels; in 1898,

10,560,111 bushels.

The crop for the latter year for the first time, it is said, placed New

South Wales among the wheat exporting countries of the world.

The dairy industry is increasing rapidly. The export of butter for 1897 was 6,655,761 pounds, while for 1896, it was but 2,770,088 pounds. There is a growing market for dairying machinery, and our people should have more of it.

There is very little headway made in the exportation of fruit.

### MANUFACTURING.

There has been very little progress, or at least increase, in manufacturing enterprise during the last year in the colony. The statistics are not yet available, but I am informed that the number of hands employed in manufacturing industries is not much greater than a year ago, when returns showed 49,055 persons.

### SHIPPING.

The total tonnage for the port of Sydney was, for 1896, 3,911,050 tons, and for 1897, 4,257,299 tons, while the total for all ports of the colony

was for 1896, 6,189,760 tons, and for 1897, 6,744,431 tons.

There were, for 1896, 6,432 entries and departures of vessels in the ports of New South Wales, with crews aggregating 192,608, while for 1897, there were 6,465 entries and departures, with crews aggregating 206,906 men. No new shipping lines have been opened to New South Wales during the year, save that in May last, it was arranged that two steamers should leave New York for Australian ports each month, via Cape of Good Hope.

### . COMMERCE.

The total trade of New South Wales for the fiscal year ending June

30, 1898, was about £46,500,000 (\$225,000,000). The total trade of New South Wales with foreign (not British) countries during the calendar year 1896 was £8,925,683 or \$43,378,820, of which £3,794,833 (\$18,442,889) was with the United States; for 1897 the total trade with the same countries was £9,973,557 (\$48,471,488), of which £4,350,196 or \$21,141,953 was with the United States.

Manufactures were imported during the fiscal year 1898 as follows:

United States£1	. 437. 547 or	\$6, 995, 822
Germany	837, 144 or	4,068,520
France	20, 144 or	97, 900

Among new lines introduced by our people in this market may be recorded bicarbonate of soda, caustic soda, soda ash, sulphate of copper, steel sheets, plates and channels, and pease and beans.

Imports into New South Wales from the United States from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898.

Article.	Valt	10.
Acrated and mineral waters	£24	
Agricultural implements	19.828	96,
Apparel, wearing	7, 914	38,
Arms, ammunition, etc	16, 537	31,
Asphalt	43	
Bags and sacks.	120 51	
Belting	3.757	18,
Seekeepers' materials	802	3.
Bicycles and tricycles	28, 573	130,
liscuite	4, 730	23,
oots and shoes	45, 648	202,
ottles (empty)	1, 723	8,
rassware	709	8, 5,
rushware and broomsrushmakers' materials	1, 173 5, 826	28,
uilding materials	4, 475	21,
utter	4, 402	21.
andles	192	-
anvaearpeting and druggeting	824 494	1, 2,
arriages and materials.	32, 058	155,
heese	38	
cidshemical products	1, 958	9, 54,
hinaware	11, 275	, I
locks and watches.	13, 859	67,
ocos and chocolate	125	- 1
offee, raw	11, 290	54,
onfectionery opper, wire, etc	3, 097 3, 620	15, 1.
ordage and rope	343 (	ī,
orks and bungs	56	-
otton wick	2	
utleryentists' tools and materials	710 6, 577	3, 32,
rapery, not otherwise specified	15, 367	·
rugs and apothecaries' ware.	18, 368	80,
yes and dyestuff	8, 283 133	15,
arthenware	1, 311	6,
ancy goodsarinaceous and milk foods	4, 914	23,
arinaceous and milk foods	1,778	8,
iber ish, fresh and dried and preserved	44, 788	217,
ilcloth.	278	i,
ruits, bottled, etc	7, 691	37,
arnitare	12, 194	59,
as fittingsasoline	63   363	1,
elatine and isingless	204	1,
lassware lucose, liquid and solid	5, 815	28,
lucose, liquid and solid	5, 697	27,
lue and sizerain, various	128 158, 659	772,
old leaf	100, 006	•••
rease	8, 467	16,
rindery	4,754	23,
umair	83 826	4.
ardware and ironmongery.	36, 202	176,
ate and caps	595	2.
ollow wareops	972 15, 226	4
ndia-rubber goods	4, 144	74, 20.
astruments:	-	•
Surgical, etc	1,281	<b>5</b> .
Musicaltoxicants.	1, 419	20, 6,
ron and steel.	22, 860	211.
ewelry	2, 643	211, 12,
amp ware	6, 190	20.
ardarbon	765	148,
eatherive stock	30, 585 2, 301	148,
Sachinery, sewing, typewriting, engines, etc	162, 590	791,
larble, unwrought	300	1,
late and matting	79	•
lattresses	30   8, 771	42.
16278		

## Imports into New South Wales from the United States-Continued.

Article.	V ALI	ue.
finerals.	£13	
ig iron	7,543	36, 7
sbestus	.,010	
fustard	ā	
aphtha	241	1, 1
ars	1, 108	5, 3
vilmen's stores, pickles, sauces, etc	801	3, 8
Kerosene, etc.	123, 342	600, 2
In bottles	5, 417	26, 3
aints and colors	5, 857	28, 5
'ainters' materials	946	4, 6
aper books, etc	70, 183	841, 5
aper hangings.	37	1
ersonal effects	230	1, 1
hotographic materials.	1,510	7, 3
ictures, paintings, etc.	422	2, 0
icture frames and mouldings	2, 401	11, 6
itch and tar.	44	2
laster and plaster of paris	90 2. 813	13, 6
late and plated ware		
laying cards	6, 613 560	32, 1 2, 7
IN YIII COURTS	698	8, 3
oviders, baking	1.	0, 3
Teserves	11, 127	54, 1
rinters' materials	8, 755	18, 2
ailway and tramway plant	28,070	136, 6
esin	10, 722	52, 1
ngs	258	1, 2
addlers' ware	1, 958	9, 5
addles and harness	1, 132	5, 5
alt	2	
ausage skins	4, 100	19, 9
eeds, garden and other	2,600	12, 6
heep wash	512	2, 4
hip chandlery	619	3, 0
ilks	313	1,5
lates	5, 501	26, 7
0ap	15, 451	75, 1
pecimens of natural historypices	200 172	8
pirits—bitters, essences, perfumes, etc	5, 127	24, 8
tarah and atarah nawdara	186	22, 5
tationery, sundries	6, 891	83, 8
anning material	10	٠, ١
anning materialelegraphic and telephonic materials	1,918	9. 8
iles	307	1,4
imber	95, 620	465, 8
obacco	136, 023	661, 9
inware.	1, 367	6, (
ools of various kinds	28, 571	139,
ОУВ	1, 716 7, 702	8, 8
urnery and woodenwareurpentine.	7,702	87, 4
urpentine	0, 041	29,
arnish	914	4,4
egetables, preserved	1, 905	9, 2
inegar	68	
Vatchmakers' tools, etc	72	- S
Vax	6,000	29, 1
Vhalebone	14 368	1.7
Y UUROLL ILLBALLICAS	208	1, 7

## INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The wharfage facilities have been considerably improved during the

last year.

There were 52 miles of new railway constructed in the colony since June 30, 1897, making a present total of 2,691 miles, while there has been £100,000, or \$486,000, spent in straightening lines, reducing grades, etc., making a total cost of £37,750,000 (\$183,465,000); and £63,000 (\$306,590) was spent in improving or keeping up the rolling stock, the total expenditure for which has been £4,500,000, or \$21,870,000.

Several miles of street railway tramway are being built in Sydney, most of the material and appliances for the construction of which were

purchased in the United States.

While business and industry have not recovered from the effects of the financial shocks of 1893, the evils of the "unemployed problem" are decreasing, and the indications, as well as the feeling among the people, are more hopeful.

GEO. W. BELL, Consul.

SYDNEY, July 11, 1898.

### COTTON GOODS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

I have taken great trouble to learn something of interest to our textile manufacturers, as it has seemed plain to me that with our superior machinery and more active and intelligent labor, we should be able to secure a considerable trade in this market.

Not being an expert in the trade, however, I was obliged to rely on men whose experience justified my confidence, and I herewith forward a communication from such a person, sent me in answer to interrogatories on the question. I believe it approximates the real condition of the branch of the trade under consideration. After conversing with many experienced men, I am more than ever convinced that it would pay our manufacturers to send an expert to Australia.

GEO. W. BELL, Consul.

SYDNEY, October 24, 1898.

With their great natural advantages in producing raw material, combined with their general up-to-dateness in other matters, it appears that the manufacturers of the United States should have no difficulty in controlling a very considerable proportion of the textile trade of Australasia. This, however, except in a few articles of limited consumption, is not the case. They are still simply touching the fringe of the cotton piece trade of these colonies. Many lines in which they ought to do large business they sell only occasionally and in small quantities, while other articles are not dealt in at all. The reason for this mainly rests with the manufacturer himself. In most instances, the value is satisfactory, but the finish or width is not suited to the requirements of the market, and, from what I can gather, the manufacturer turers have repeatedly refused to adopt suggestions to improve the two latter features. This is fatal to the trade, and simply makes any effort on their behalf a waste of time. It conveys the impression that many of the American manufacturers are not seriously desirous of doing business in Australasia, unless the Australasian public is prepared to buy their wares as produced for their local market.

public is prepared to buy their wares as produced for their local market.

They are quite prepared to ship their surplus production to Australia (if they can find an agent clever enough to sell it), but they seem indisposed to manufacture to suit the requirements of the market. Until they adopt a more progressive policy in this respect, they need entertain but small hope of ever doing much business here. The Australian trader flatters himself upon knowing what is necessary for his business, and, being keenly alive to the main chance, is ever ready to take any "new cloths" that will give him advantage in value, and possess the necessary requirements in width, weight, and finish.

ments in width, weight, and finish.

These latter features are of the greatest importance, and, as previously stated, it is where the American manufacturers fail. Improvement in this direction would

mean a great augmentation of their trade with these colonies.

I have inspected a collection of American cotton goods, and beg to convey my impressions of a few of the principal classes. There are many lines that are totally unsuited to our trade, or of which the sale is very limited. These need not be referred to.

The climatic conditions of Australia make possible the wearing of cotton fabrics for at least three-fourths of the year. In Queensland, "prints" are worn all the year round. This means that the cotton piece trade for dress purposes alone is of great volume and well worth the sincerest effort of any manufacturer to secure. It is divisible under three main heads, viz, plain, printed, and woven.

Under the first head would come what are known to the trade here (the Englah term) as whites: also gray (unblesched) enlices which include calicoes and about

term) as whites; also gray (unbleached) calicoes, which include calicoes and sheet-

ings of all kinds. In point of value, I can not find much fault in these; if anything, they are too good. They are purer than the English goods. The latter are usually filled with clay, especially in the lower qualities, which enables a better finish to be given them. For this reason, a comparison of an English cloth at the same price would seem to be in favor of the latter; but it would not so well stand the process of washing. It is noteworthy, however, that the English manufacturers are now making purer cloths than formerly, and there is a distinct feeling in their favor among the traders and the public. I recommend, therefore, that American manufacturers are the feet of the feet among the traders and the public. I recommend, therefore, that American manufacturers refrain from "filling," but endeavor to put a little more material into their lower qualities of white and gray calicoes, and thus remove the open or poor look they now possess through absence of filling. This should, of course, be done, if possible, without increasing the price. Cloths of this kind, once taken up by buyers, would never be dropped, as they could not fail to give satisfaction to the public, who are the great arbitrators in all these matters.

who are the great arbitrators in all these matters.

Plain and twill gray sheetings.—Apart from the absence of weight, the United States goods are not the right width. If made in 54, 60, 66, 72, 84, and 90 inches, with proper attention to weight and finish, a good trade should be established. Considerable quantities are used for tent making, although for the latter the Government is now taking up a light make of duck, which the American makers should be able to produce satisfactorily. The samples I saw of these ducks included nothing suitable.

They were all too heavy, being intended for sail cloths, etc. The same make, but lighter in texture, would do.

In bleached sheetings, the same remarks regarding widths and finish apply.

In white calicoes, only three widths are necessary, viz, 28.9, 32.33, and 35.36 inches. These are mostly used for foundations for cotton dresses and for the manufacture of ladies' and children's under garments. The English manufacturers have now attained a very high stage of perfection in these. Their yarns are very fine and clean, and the soft, dry finish now given them is a big improvement on the old "wetwove" finish of years ago, which for this market is now a thing of the past. In these goods the English makers are discarding the "filling" process. The public wants

Printed calicoes 2.—For reasons previously stated, this is a very important line, but not much effort seems to have been made to secure it. In the first place the width is wrong. Those I saw were mostly 24 inches; this simply bars them from this market, apart altogether from the question of value, which seemed to me to be fairly good. They should not be narrower than 29.30 inches. The cloths might be made of finer yarns, especially the low qualities, which are very coarse and heavy. The colors and designs are also of the greatest importance, and in both respects, those I saw are a long way behind the British and Continental goods. In these, there is a distinct fashion each season, and for this trade the patterns must be produced twelve months in advance. The English printers watch the trend of fashion very closely, and usually copy on their cheap cloths what has been fashionable in Paris and London the previous season in expensive goods. The Australasian colonies follow the London fashion, and to do a trade in printed fabrics necessitates being right up to date in design and color. In the latter respect, the American printers are not so advanced as the English. Their goods do not possess that soft, artistic, refined look that characterizes the English prints and commends them to the female taste. As against this, I mention a range of printed muslins that are the best I have seen among American productions, and with proper handling, and if produced in fashionable designs and colors, should without much difficulty be placed in this market. The cloths referred to are Roman delaine, Bijou organdie, El Coronado tambourette, Lappette, Batiste, and several other similar cloths, all evidently from the same mill. These seem very good value, so far as quality of cloth is concerned, and the

designs and colorings are just what are being worn here at the present time.

Denims.—This is an article in which the American manufacturer has completely ousted the English makers from the market. This illustrates the advantage of producing something to suit the buyer. The English makers refused for years to listen to the suggestions of altering the finish of their denims to suit the improved taste of the public. Now, when they would do so, they find it too late. This should be a lesson to United States manufacturers. The Canadians are now securing a considerable share of this trade, which, until a few years ago, was entirely in United States hands. The reasons, so far as I can learn, are that while there is practically nothing to choose between the two in point of value, the finish and appearance of the Canadian article are preferred. Buyers say the rib or twill is better defined, and that the colors are clearer. This latter feature, they claim, is due to the purer water by

which they are finished.

I saw two ranges of what are called "homespun" and "heavy homespun" (No. HH 1000). These are heavy, open, rough, unbleached cloths, and seem to be an imitation of Assam silk, which is much used in Queensland for men's garments, being cool and light. These should, if put on the market, be easily introduced there.

Silesias.—I could not get prices on these, and consequently, I can not speak of the value, but the finish seemed right. They should be made in 36 and 40 inch in black, brown, fawn, white, and dark and medium slate. The two latter shades are the principal colors. There is a large trade in these, as they are used for dressmaking purposes. Another line used for the same purpose, and which has a very large sale, is percaline, or, as the English makers more appropriately term it, "linenette," as it is

finished in imitation of the linens at one time so much in vogue.

Tickings.—The blue and white tickings shown me I did not think much of, either in value or finish. They are, however, hardly worth troubling about, as the trade in them has greatly fallen off in recent years. Fancy tickings are what is wanted, and the Belgians seem to do them better than any other nation. Seventh-eighths of all that come to this colony are made in Belgium. Judging from what I saw among samples, Americans ought to have no difficulty in securing this trade. The value of those I inspected is good, as there is plenty of substance in the goods, but they lack finish; they are too dry. They should have a glossy satin finish. The widths, again, are all wrong, and I understand suggestions to alter them have been ignored. The best width for this market is 63 inches. This suits the bedding manufacturing trade by which it is meetly used trade, by which it is mostly used.

Towels.—Those I saw were not what is required here. Plain brown, brown striped, plain white, and striped white Turkish towels are the only kind in demand.

entirely useless to try to place anything else.

There are a great many other articles stocked by warehouses here that no doubt your manufacturers make, but it would serve no useful purpose to refer to them. I have mentioned the leading lines in which the bulk of the trade is done. Secure these first, and the less important lines could be introduced subsequently.

There is no reason whatever why American manufacturers should not secure a very fair share of the textile trade of Australia, but to do so, they must first of all convince the buyers of the value they can offer, and having succeeded in that, they must produce cloths that are suitable to the market in width, weight, color, design, and Unless these features are heeded, no consideration of value will be entertained.

The question of terms and conditions of trading is one that may also have an important bearing on the trade of the colony with America in soft goods. All the leading distributers in all the colonies have their established agencies in London, which do not look favorably upon business that goes past them. Some distinct advantage has to be gained to justify the heads of houses at this end in departing from the usual channels of supply. Long credit, with frequent renewals of bills, has to be given by all the merchants here, and, being so far from the source of production, credit has also to be taken. To direct, therefore, any considerable portion of their purchases into a groove where prompt cash is demanded requires sometimes serious consideration, even from houses whose financial position is undoubted. This will always be a hindrance to securing a large share of the trade, and to overcome it, some special inducement in these directions will be necessary. Perhaps, the lengthening of the term of credit would assist. Canadian manufacturers are inclined to liberality in this direction.

### NEWCASTLE.

Exports of coal from Newcastle, New South Wales, during the year ended June 30, 1898.

	Tons.		Tons.
Victoria	610, 203	Sandwich Islands	38, 851
New Zealand		New Hebrides	1,080
South Australia		Panama	
Queensland	26, 705	Ecuador	1,532
Tasmania	59, 857	Celebes Islands	1, 833
Western Australia	170, 885	Mexico	9, 506
Hongkong		Great Britain	
United States	237, 108	New Guinea	1, 170
Java		Japan	4, 800
New Caledonia	9, 500	China	
India	51, 321	Tahiti	
Philippine Islands		Cape Colony	2, 781
Fiji	7, 995	Natal	300
Mauritius	6, 193	Alaska	
Peru	35, 724	Cochin China	1, 450
Chile	284, 384		<del>-, -, -</del>
Ceylon	10, 331	Total	2, 375, 559
Singapore	75, 881	Value	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> In reply to circular of August 5.

Principal exports, other than coal, for the year ending June 30, 1898.

Article.	Quantity.	Value.	То—
Boneshundredweightdodo	1, 499 100		New Zealand. Great Britain.
Totaldo	1, 599	\$3, 372. 48	
Hay and chaffdo	18, 636		West Australia, etc.
Do	1,600 440		India. Queensland. New Zealand.
Dodo	480	16, 565	New Zealand.
Totaldo	21, 156	10, 303	
Live stock—cattlenumber  Dodo	7, 394 1, 476		West Australia. New Caledonia.
Dodododo	1,056		Philippine Islands. Victoria.
Totaldo	9, 935	277, 716. 55	
Horsesdo	79		Victoria.
Do	1, 164 32		Indi <b>a.</b> Ceylon.
Dododo	54 22		Singapore. Java.
Dodo	12		Other countries.
Totaldo	1, 363	108, 357. 62	
Sheepdododo	33, 972 500		West Australia.
Dododo	726		Queensland. New Caledonia.
	25 40		India.
	•0		Philippine Islands,
Totaldo	35, 263	82, 730. 50	
Pigsdo	1, 647		West Australia.
Manures—bone dusttonsdo	82 154		New Zealand. Victoria.
Dodododododododo	230		Mauritius.
Dodo	179		South Australia.
Totaldo	645	13, 888. 99	•
Otherdo	125		Mauritius.
Dododododo	10 12		West Australia. New Zealand.
Totaldo	147	3, 484. 41	
Meats—frozen beefhundredweight	10, 864		Great Britain.
Do	5, 190		Natal.
	15, 554	60, 062. 34	
Frozen: muttondododo	65, 703 1, 110		Great Britain. Natal.
Totaldo	66, 813	242, 750. 75	
Preserved muttonpounds	7, 242		Tasmania. Victoria.
Do do Do do Do do Do do Do do do Do do do Do do Do do Do do Do do Do do Do do Do do Do do Do Do do Do do Do do Do do Do do Do do Do do Do do Do do Do do Do do Do do Do do Do do Do Do do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do Do	4, 016 137, 617		Great Britain.
Dodo	137, 617 121, 248		Natal.
			Other countries.
Totaldo	273, 651	20, 979. 48	
Minerals—coketons Dodo	1,551		Victoria.
Dododo	468 8, 220		New Zealand. South Australia.
Dododo	8, 220		Other countries.
Totaldo	10, 440	63, 546, 75	
Silver—leadhundredweight	62, 680		Great Britain.
on or a some of a ciking.	02, 000		C. Con Direction

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## Principal exports, other than coal, for the year ending Jane 30, 1898—Continued.

Article.	Quantity.	Value.	To-
Tin—spelter hundredweight.  Do do do do	260 800 2, 150		Victoria. South Australia. Great Britain.
Totaldo	8, 210	\$8, 754. 83	
Tallowdo Dodo	1, 656 5, 124		Peru. Chile.
Totaldo	6, 780	27, 125. 87	
Timber, rough feet  Do do  Do do  Do do  do do	769, 584 82, 037 6, 634 192		New Zealand. Great Britain. South Australia. Philippine Islands.
Totaldo	808, 447	22, 833. 61	
Wool, greasybales Dodo	38, 845 5, 077		Great Britain. Victoria.
Totaldo	88, 922	2,173,112.18	
Wool, washedbales Dodo	4, 619 250		Great Britain. Victoria.
Totaldo	4, 869	306, 499. 40	

# Return of shipping, showing arrivals and departures (exclusive of coasters) at Newcastle during the year ended June 30, 1898.

Ddl	Inward.		Outward.	
Period.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
September quarter, 1897 December quarter, 1897 March quarter, 1898 June quarter, 1898	850	460, 415 421, 994 412, 294 440, 038	848 837 840 845	445, 617 435, 446 399, 084 441, 263
Total	1, 880	1, 784, 741	1, 370	1, 721, 380

## Revenue collected at custom-house, Newcastle, for the year ended June 30, 1898.

Duty Tonnage rates Harbor and light rates Harbor removals Queen's warehouse, etc Beer excise duty	8, 940 7, 890 7, 767 3, 487 5	8. 0 0 1 18 10 15 0	8 4 0 0
TotalOr \$547,667 in United States currency.	112, 538	6	1

# Principal imports at Newcastle during the year ended June 30, 1898.

Article.	Quantity.	. Value.	
Agricultural implements, plows, etcpackages	530	£3, 414	\$16, 614, 00
Wearing appareldo	681	20, 379	99, 174, 00
Butterpounds	116, 856	2, 285	11, 120. 00
Cementcasks	19, 705	3, 993	19, 432. 00
Cheesepounds	245, 466	4,781	23, 267, 00
Draperypackages	1, 336	45, 579	221, 810, 00
Druga etcdo	820	1, 529	7, 441, 00
Fish, dried and preservedpounds	221, 189	3, 946	19, 203, 00
Fruits, dried, raisins, etcdo	439, 385	4,741	23, 072, 00
Grain and pulsebushels	38, 012	1, 373	6, 682, 00
Flourtons.	2, 978	32, 159	156, 502, 00
Maize bushels.	3,996	534	2, 599, 00
Oatmealhundredweight	412	332	1, 615, 00
Oatsbushels	36, 392	4, 251	20, 688, 00
Ricetons	26	310	1, 508, 00
Pollardbushels	40, 180	1. 378	6, 706, 00
Wheatdo	977	183	890.00
Hardware, etc	2, 938	4, 456	21, 685, 00
Hav and chafftons	2, 4581	8, 223	40, 017, 00
Beer in bottlesgallons	40, 757	8, <b>632</b>	42, 008, 00
Beer in wooddo	416	8, 082 38	185.00
		4, 926	23, 972, 00
Brandy	10, 500	1, 606	7, 816, 00
Geneva and scnnapps	12, 429 657		934.00
Gindo		192 840	4, 088, 00
Rumdo	7,526		
Whiskydo	18, 113	6, 620	32, 216. 00
Machinerypackages	1, 196	19,053	92, 721. 00
Meats, bacon, hamspounds		3, 840	16, 254. 00
Condensed milkdo		3, 829	18, 634. 00
Onionstons	266	1,704	8, 293. 00
Potatoesdo	2,991	9,906	48, 208. 00
Salt in bagsdo		6, 371	81, 004. 00
Rock saltdo	2, 326	2, 168	10, 551. 00
Starchpounds	241,740	2, 862	13, 928. 00
Raw sugartons	2, 239	34, 840	169, 549. 00
Teapounds	28, 796	1, 329	6, 468. 00
Timber:	· ·	·	
Roughfeet	634, 483	3, 607	17, 553.00
Dresseddo	762, 565	7, 186	84, 971. 00
Value of other imports		167, 820	816, 696. 00
Total		433, 715	2, 110, 674. 04

# Principal imports at Newcastle from the United States for the year ended June 30, 1898.

Article.	Quantity.	Val	Value.	
Shinglesnumber.	20,000	£77	\$375, 00	
Rough lumberfeet		697	3, 892, 00	
Kerosene oilgallons	211, 200	6, 337	80, 839, 00	
Resin		2, 502	12, 175. 00	
Turpentinegallons		140	681.00	
Hardware	1,000	751	3, 654, 00	
Machinery		14	68.00	
Meats, bacon, ham		1. 591	7, 743, 00	
Fruits, dried.		216	1, 051, 00	
Fish, dried		50	243.00	
		5	24.00	
Drugs		269	1, 309, 00	
A gricultural implements.				
Wearing apparel	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	302	1, 469. 00	
Fancy soapsPreserves and canned fruits		441	2, 146. 00	
Preserves and canned fruits		110	535.00	
Tobacco		294	1, 431. 00	
Paints		254	1, 236. 00	
Perfumery		13	63.00	
Stationery		41	199.00	
Plaster of paris		21	102.00	
Saddlery		43	211.00	
Tinware		21	102.00	
Tools of trade		643	8, 129. 00	
Wooden ware		185	900.00	
Blacking		171	832.00	
Boots and shoes		397	1, 932, 00	
Clocks and watches		141	686.00	
Clocks and watches Floor cloths and linoleum		109	530.00	
Glassware		55	268.00	
India-rubber goods		10	48.00	
Bee keepers' material	1	58	282.00	
Organs		88	428.00	
Pianos		71	346.00	
Lamp ware		141	686.00	
		12	58.00	
Paper bags		38	184.00	
Brown paper	<u></u>	38		

The total value of all imports from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1898, was \$78,345.78. The total value of all imports from the United States for the year ending June 30, 1897, was \$120,061.42. This falling off of trade is due almost entirely to the fact that no flour was imported from the United States during the year ending June 30,

1898, and likewise a less amount of kerosene oil.

I glean from personal interwiews with the various dry goods merchants that the only goods imported from the United States are white and gray calicoes, printed cottons, and cotton piece goods generally. Overalls stuff (dingaree) is sold quite largely, and gives perfect satisfaction. Our cheap calicoes and prints are not known here; similiar English goods supply the demand at much higher prices than are charged in America. There is a fine opening here for the development of business in the cheap cotton goods, but English woolen fabrics are furnished much cheaper than those manufactured in the United States.

American goods must be properly and systematically introduced to the attention of the business men here. I would suggest that one of the export associations send a representative, with a good line of samples, so that buyers can examine what is desired to be introduced. Such a man would have no trouble in building up a large trade in cotton goods, hardware, wooden ware, farm machinery, and cheap, well-made bicycles. In some instances, samples sent by mail might answer, but on the whole, it requires personal contact to insure permanent business growth.

The business men, in conversing on the subject, advise that American manufacturers send a representative to London, to there examine the kind of goods sent to Australia, for most of the goods come via that city. British manufacturers also understand better the wants of the Australians. I would advise, as stated above, sending a repre-

sentative to Australia.

Large quantities of tobacco grown in America come here from London. Many American drugs reach here through the same route, most of which are landed in Sidney. Hence the tables, while showing what was landed at this port, do not at all show the quantity of American goods used here.

I learn that choppers of German make are preferred to the American goods, because they are finished in better taste and are a trifle cheaper

in price, while equal in quality.

American flour is not considered of as good a quality as that made from Australian wheat, and sells for 6 pence (12 cents) less on 50 pounds.

It is claimed that the bread made from American flour is much

darker in color than that made from Australian.

The rates of exchange are as follows:

		cent.
On demand		. 11
Thirty days		. ii
Sixty days.		
Ninety days		` }
Almory days	••••	,

No changes have been made in the harbor and other dues collected

at this port.

People in this vicinity take a deep interest in sports, especially hunting. A gun club has been organized, composed of energetic business men. If the various manufacturers of arms of America would establish agencies here, a fine business in sportsmen's goods could be built up. All grades of soaps are made here. American soaps are liked, and

the manufacturers here stamp one grade "United States Soap Com-

pany" in order to satisfy the demand for American soap.

I have called upon a large number of the business men of Newcastle, most of whom know nothing of American manufactured goods other than those I have mentioned. With a live representative on the spot, I feel no hesitation in stating that our trade with Newcastle may be made many times greater within a few years.

I have endeavored to give as complete an account of commercial con-

ditions in this port as is possible, with the data at hand.

In connection with this report I will state that, owing to the interest I have taken in the commercial affairs of this city, I was notified to-day that I have been elected an honorary member of the Newcastle Chamber of Commerce.

F. W. GODING, Consul.

NEWCASTLE, November 1, 1898.

# NEW ZEALAND.

## POPULATION.

The estimated population of this colony on the 31st of December, 1896, was 714,162, of which 376,987 were males and 337,175 were females.

## Increase during the year 1897.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
By births	9, 600 12, 153	9, 137 6, 439	18, 737 18, 592
Total	21, 753	15, 576	37, 329
Total net increase	7, 716	7, 178	14, 894

### Decrease during the year 1897.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
By deaths	3, 787 10, 250	2, 808 5, 590	6, 595 15, 840
Total	14, 037	8, 398	22, 435

The total estimated population on the 31st of December, 1897, was 768,910, of which 384,703 were white males and 21,673 Maori males, and 344,353 white females and 18,181 Maori females.

# MONEY MARKET.

There is no noticeable change in this market. The fluctuations in London rates are often caused by circumstances that are local and temporary in character, and frequently without any effect here, and this is the case with the recent rise in the discount rate of the Bank of England. The supply of money is amply adequate for all local demands, and the value in the open market is without alteration. Advances on good, sound mortgage security are readily obtainable at 5 to 5½ per cent,

while anything specially good can command money at 4½ per cent. Shares in good, sound undertakings and the best classes of freehold property are in steady demand for investment purposes. Bank rates are as quoted below:

## SELLING.

Exchange upon—		i	60 days.	1
LondonVictoria	Per ct. 1	Per ct. 1	Per et. 1	Per at. 1
Victoria South Australia Western Australia.			1	

#### BUYING.

London	Per ot. 2	Per ct. 2	Per ct. 2	Per ct. 2
Victoria South Australia	<del>-</del> -			
Westeru Australia				

1 Premium.

2 Discount.

Discount trade bills, 5 per cent.

### Interest on deposits.

Name of bank.	12 months.	6 months.
Union Bank of Australia	Per cent.	Per cent.
Bank of New South Wales. Bank of New Zealand National Bank of New Zealand.	! 1	2

### GOVERNMENT LOAN.

The Government is asking Parliament for power to raise \$2,500,000 in aid of public works and land settlement, the money to be apportioned as follows: Continuation of railroads under construction, \$875,000; additional rolling stock, and other works and purposes in respect to open railways, \$1,000,000; construction of roads, tracks, bridges, etc., \$625.000.

In this connection, it may be remarked that there is every reason to believe that several new railway lines will be opened during the ensuing year, by which the entire colony, and Auckland in particular, will be benefited. It is also thought that the time taken by mail steamers between this colony and San Francisco will be considerably lessened, thereby affording an even more satisfactory mail service than now exists. The present time between Auckland and San Francisco is nineteen days, while that of the Vancouver line is twenty-two days from Vancouver to Wellington. It is hoped that an arrangement can be perfected to reduce the running time between San Francisco and Auckland to fifteen or sixteen days. Aucklanders are more favorably inclined to this line than to the Vancouver one. They appreciate its long and faithful service (covering a period of many years), its steamers arriving and departing with a regularity that has been the admiration of every fair-minded person in the colony.

### SHEEP.

# The following newspaper clipping may be of interest:

### THE WOOL CLIP.

The subjoined table furnishes a summary for the last two years, ending with June 30, of the weight of the exports of wool from the several ports of the colony, as recorded in the official returns:

Taranaki         1, 161, 172         1, 075, 72           Patea         857, 890         899, 50           Wanganui         8, 034, 278         7, 455, 85           Wellington         35, 841, 536         29, 686, 77           Napier         24, 459, 254         21, 879, 99           Total North Island         84, 975, 222         73, 187, 00           Wairau and Picton         8, 501, 091         3, 997, 88           Nelson         1, 124, 002         817, 90           Greymouth         5, 516         8, 20           Lyttelton         25, 821, 414         22, 035, 58           Timaru         9, 980, 473         9, 940, 98           Oamaru         5, 368, 445         5, 970, 00           Dunedin         11, 131, 226         9, 573, 71           Bluff         8, 393, 223         7, 811, 21           Total South Island         64, 813, 490         59, 249, 97	Port.	1898.	1897.
Poverty Bay       7, 830, 008       6, 279, 28         Tananki       1, 161, 172       1, 075, 72         Patea       857, 690       899, 50         Wanganui       8, 034, 278       7, 456, 85         Wellington       25, 841, 566       29, 608, 77         Napier       24, 459, 254       21, 879, 99         Total North Island       84, 975, 222       73, 187, 00         Wairau and Picton       8, 501, 091       3, 097, 88         Nelson       1, 124, 002       817, 90         Greymouth       25, 821, 414       22, 035, 58         Lytielton       25, 321, 414       22, 035, 58         Timaru       9, 980, 473       9, 940, 98         Oamaru       5, 358, 445       5, 970, 00         Dunedin       11, 131, 226       9, 573, 71         Bluff       8, 398, 323       7, 811, 21         Total South Island       64, 813, 490       59, 249, 97			
Patea       857, 690       899, 50         Wanganui       8, 034, 278       7, 455, 85         Wellington       25, 841, 536       29, 686, 77         Napier       24, 459, 254       21, 879, 99         Total North Island       84, 975, 222       73, 187, 00         Wairau and Picton       3, 501, 091       3, 097, 38         Nelson       1, 124, 002       817, 90         Greymouth       25, 321, 414       22, 035, 58         Lyttelton       25, 321, 414       22, 035, 58         Timaru       9, 960, 473       9, 940, 96         Oamaru       5, 368, 445       5, 970, 00         Dunedin       11, 131, 226       9, 573, 71         Bluff       8, 396, 323       7, 811, 21         Total South Island       64, 813, 490       59, 249, 97	Auckland Poverty Bay Taranaki	7, 830, 008	6, 279, 280 1, 075, 728
Napier       24, 456, 254       21, 879, 99         Total North Island       84, 975, 222       73, 187, 00         Wairau and Picton       3, 501, 091       3, 097, 38         Nelson       1, 124, 002       817, 99         Greymouth       25, 321, 414       22, 035, 58         Lytielton       25, 321, 414       22, 035, 58         Timaru       9, 980, 473       9, 940, 98         Oamaru       5, 358, 445       5, 970, 00         Dunedin       11, 131, 226       9, 573, 71         Bluff       8, 396, 323       7, 811, 21         Total South Island       64, 813, 490       59, 249, 97		857, 690 8, 034, 278	899, 500 7, 455, 856
Wairau and Picton       3,501,091       3,097,38         Nelson       1,124,002       817,90         Greymouth       8,516       8,20         Lyttelton       25,321,414       22,035,58         Timaru       9,960,473       9,940,98         Oamaru       5,358,445       5,970,00         Dunedin       11,131,226       9,573,71         Bluff       8,393,323       7,811,21         Total South Island       64,813,490       59,249,97			29, 666, 777 21, 879, 999
Nelson.     1, 124, 002     817, 90       Greymouth     3, 516     8, 20       Lyttelton     25, 321, 414     22, 035, 58       Timaru     9, 980, 473     9, 940, 98       Oamaru     5, 358, 445     5, 970, 90       Dunedin     11, 131, 226     9, 573, 71       Bluff     8, 398, 323     7, 811, 21       Total South Island     64, 813, 490     59, 249, 97	Total North Island	84, 975, 222	73, 187, 002
Lyttelton     25, 821, 414     22, 035, 58       Timaru     9, 980, 473     9, 940, 98       Oamaru     5, 358, 445     5, 970, 00       Dunedin     11, 131, 226     9, 573, 71       Bluff     8, 398, 323     7, 811, 21       Total South Island     64, 813, 490     59, 249, 97		1, 124, 002	3, 097, 384 817, 902
Oamaru     5, 358, 445     5, 970, 00       Dunedin     11, 131, 228     9, 573, 71       Bluff     8, 398, 323     7, 811, 21       Total South Island     64, 813, 490     59, 249, 97	Lyttelton	25, 821, 414	3, 200 22, 035, 584
Bluff 8, 398, 323 7, 811, 21 Total South Island 64, 813, 490 59, 249, 97	Osmaru	5, 358, 445	5, 970, 001 9, 573, 711
	Bluff		7, 811, 211
Total colony		149, 788, 712	59, 249, 979 182, 436, 981

The weights of shipments for the last three years compare as follows:

	1897-98.	1896–97.	1895-96.
North IslandSouth Island		Pounds. 73, 187, 002 59, 249, 979	Pounds. 68, 924, 917 60, 422, 908
Total	149, 788, 712	132, 436, 981	129, 847, 825

The total for 1897-98 shows an increase on 1896-97 equal to 13 per cent, while the North Island's improvement is equal to 16 per cent, and that of the South Island to less than  $9\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.

As compared with 1895-96, the latest year shows a gross increase of about 15.8 per cent, the North Island rather over 23 per cent and the South Island rather over 7½ per cent.

The totals of sheep in the two islands, according to the stock taking of April 30 last, with respective export of wool, compare as follows:

·	Sheep.	Wool.
North Island	Number. 9, 886, 048 9, 734, 865	Pounds. 84, 975, 222 64, 813, 490

The much larger proportion of Merino strains among the flocks of the South Island accounts for the smaller quota of wool per sheep. The weight per sheep shows for the North Island about 8.6 pounds and for the South Island, 6.66 pounds.

In speaking of the Merino sheep of Australia, Mr. G. W. Binney, of Auckland, who has been for many years one of the best known and most successful sheep and wool merchants in the country, tells me that

he recently saw sold in Melbourne, Victoria, for the sum of \$15,500, a 5-year-old "Merino (crossed with Vermont Merino) sheep," which came from the "Gibson flock," of Tasmania. When 3 years old, this same sheep was sold for \$16,500.

### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The total imports and exports for the past year were as follows: Imports, \$38,824,322, against \$33,523,000 for 1896; exports, \$48,148,069, against \$41,761,157 for 1896.

Imports from the United States in 1897 were \$3,056,376, against \$2,398,405.86 for 1896 and \$1,918,434.89 for 1895. The increase in imports from the United States to this port in 1897 was \$112,167.

Exports for the year ending the 30th of June, 1898, were \$3,692,422, against \$1,825,404.68 for 1897 and \$1,589,345.36 for 1896. It is gratifying to note that the imports and exports between the United States and this colony are steadily growing, the imports covering many new articles, too numerous to mention in detail. With the better freight service between Australasian ports and New York, which is now thoroughly established, I am of opinion that many of America's products now unknown here can be successfully introduced into these colonies. Boots and shoes of the better class, furniture, canned goods, and Yankee notions ought to find a ready market in this part of the world. I have personally introduced many new articles in this colony the past year, and am constantly in correspondence with American houses that are anxious to extend their sales to this far-off land.

Value of imports of New Zealand, arranged in groups according to the nature of the principal articles.

Article.	18	90.	1897.	
Apparel and slops	£319, 235	\$553, 557	£362, 389	\$1, 763, 566
Boots and shoes	127, 371	619, 851	132, 203	643, 366
Cotton piece goods	312, 935	1, 522, 898	414, 673	2, 018, 006
Drapery	315, 169	1, 533, 770	344, 589	1, 676, 696
Herberdashery	88, 945	432, 851	70, 853	311, 800
Hats and caps	48, 927	238, 103	63, 310	308, 096
Hosiery	68, 807		83, 796	407, 793
Linen manufactures	42, 605	207, 837	57, 039	277, 580
Millinery	21, 384	104, 065	32, 245	156, 920
Silks	76, 807	<b>3</b> 73, 781	74, 400	362, 066
Woolens	150, 555	732, 676	293, 449	1, 428, 000
Total	1, 572, 740	7, 653, 738	1, 928, 896	9, 386, 972
Agricultural implements	9, 602	46, 728	11, 095	53, 994
Cutlery	16, 786	81, 689	19, 636	95, 556
Hardware and ironmongery	165, 158	803, 741	228, 465	1, 111, 825
Iron rails and railway bolts, etc	40,700	198, 067	90, 489	440, 368
Iron, other, pig, wrought, wire, etc	330, 727	1, 669, 483	529, 204	2, 575, 37
Steel and steel rails	50, 989	248, 138	()	
Machinery	195, 467	951, 240	368, 416	1, 792, 890
Nails	27, 408	133, 381	33, 279	161, 953
Railway plant	12, 131	59, 036	46, 082	224, 258
Sewing machines	23, 531	114, 514	21, 542	104, 834
Tools, artificers'	42, 930	208, 919	57, 903	281, 78
Total	915, 429	4, 454, 936	1, 406, 111	6, 842, 839
g	900 010	1 000 000	000 400	1 015 10
Sugar	<b>383</b> , 610	1, 866, 888	873, 407	1, 817, 18
Tea	154, 057	749, 718	178, 350	867, 93
Total	537, 667	2, 616, 556	551, 757	2, 685, 12
Beer	54, 164	263, 589	39, 614	192.785
Spirits a	144, 914	705, 224	178, 344	867, 911
Tobacco	103, 064	501, 561	164, 889	802, 43
Wine	50, 435	245, 442	50, 202	244, 30
TV IIIO	00, 485	260, 942	50, 202	244, 30
Total	352, 577	1, 715, 816	433, 049	2, 107, 43

a Includes methylated and perfumed spirits, and spirits of wine.

## Value of imports of New Zealand, arranged in groups, etc.—Continued.

Article.	1	890.	1897.	
Paper Printed books Stationery	£111, 896	\$544, 542	£127, 980	\$622, 814
	105, 344	512, 657	116, 485	566, 874
	66, 793	325, 048	92, 871	451, 957
Total	284, 033	1, 382, 247	327, 336	1, 641, 645
Bags and sacks Coals Fancy goods Fruits (including fresh, preserved, bottled, dried) Oils Other imports (excluding specie)	59, 892	291, 464	104, 401	508, 067
	102, 166	497, 191	98, 139	477, 593
	59, 745	290, 749	100, 824	490, 660
	108, 610	528, 551	183, 133	891, 217
	111, 720	543, 685	163, 793	797, 099
	1, 824, 316	8, 877, 923	2, 686, 762	12, 075, 127
Total imports (excluding specie)	5, 928, 895	28, 852, 968	7, 994, 201	38, 903, 779
	831, 630	1, 613, 877	61, 022	296, 964
Total imports	6, 260, 525	30, 466, 845	8, 055, 223	39, 200, 748

### Value of imports from and exports to different countries for the year 1897.

Country.	Imp	orts.	Exports.		
United Kingdom	£5, 392, 788	\$28, 244, 759	£8, 168, 123	\$39, 750, 171	
Queensland	105, 695	514, 365	28, 868	140, 486	
New South Wales	547, 424	2, 664, 039	785, 850	3, 581, 014	
Victoria	290, 619	1, 414, 297	387, 782	1, 887, 14	
South Australia	25, 599	124, 578	83, 120	161, 170	
West Australia	56	278	72, 819	<b>854</b> , 374	
Tasmania	31,610	153, 830	65, 345	318.00	
Mauritius.	25, 564	124, 407	3, 258	15, 85	
Other British possessions (excluding Hong-	,		.,	,	
kong, Norfolk Island, and Fiji)	376, 810	1, 833, 746	10, 824	52, 67	
China (including Hongkong)	43, 390	211, 157	6, 773	32, 96	
United States	628, 044	3, 056, 876	375, 096	1, 825, 40	
Other foreign ports	304, 081	1, 479, 810	11, 770	57, 29	
fishery	<b>283, 50</b> 3	1, 380, 105	117, 365	571, 15	
Total	8, 055, 223	39, 200, 748	10, 016, 993	48, 747, 69	

### AUCKLAND HARBOR BOARD.

In his annual address, the retiring chairman of the Auckland Harbor board said, among other things, that the past year had been a more than ordinarily eventful one; that it had met with a larger measure of success in its operations than in previous years. I quote as follows:

The board's revenue the past year has been the largest in its history, amounting to the splendid total of £56,668 (\$275,775). It was a matter of great satisfaction that, for the first time in the history of the port, the San Francisco mail steamer was berthed on her last trip at Quay street jetty No. 2, and lay but a few feet from one of the streets of the city.

of the streets of the city.

Nature has endowed this city with a harbor possessing unequaled advantages, and but little requires to be done by us, as compared with what has to be accomplished in other places, in order to fit the port for carrying on a trade of the greatest magnitude. The geographical position of Auckland should, with a well-equipped harbor, give it a predominant position in the South Seas. The possibilities of the future are most gratifying to everyone having the interest of this city at heart. The establishment of the Vancouver line of steamers and the continuance of the San Francisco service, in each case Auckland inevitably being the port of call, are in the immediate foreground, while the opening of either the Panama or the Nicaragua canals will enormously enhance the importance and trade of the port. The trade of the Archipelagoes of the south and western Pacific is our natural inheritance. In short, it is not alone the interchange of commodities with any particular country upon which we need build our hopes, for evidences are abundant that commerce, armed with the "swift shuttles of an Empire's loom," is destined to render this port the most signal service, and to build up a mighty city on the shores of our harbor.

I am indebted to the efficient secretary of the board for valuable information, which I have been able to use in the preparation of that part of my report which treats of the trade of Auckland, which I now give. It will be observed that Auckland is an important port, and that its trade is rapidly increasing. Its harbor is one of the best in the world.

Value of imports and exports for the year 1897 for the port of Auckland.

	Imp	orta.	Exp	orta.
United Kingdom	£1, 840, <b>6</b> 81	<b>86, 524, 424</b>	£722, 607	43, 516, 567
Oneoneland	9 157	10, 497	9 795	13, 261
Queensland New South Wales	2, 157 164, 616	/ 801, 104	2, 725 167, 238	813, 864
Victoria	41, 523	202, 072	22, 173	107. 900
South Australia	6, 115	29, 759	207	1,009
Western Australia	0, 110	20, 100	427	2,078
Tasmania	5, 103	24, 834	1,005	4, 891
Norfolk Island	404	1, 966	2,953	14, 371
Norton Islanda	10	48	7,004	9 977
New Caledonia Cook Islands	25, 925	126, 164	20, 446	8, 877 99, 500
Friendly Islands	4, 230	20, 585	27, 800	132, 856
Savage Islands	396	1,878	1,013	4, 930
Society Islands	11, 094	53, 989	15, 485	75, 857
Paumotu Archipelago	LL, VOE	00, 909	10, 400	10,00
Phonix Islands	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			
Fiji Islands	208, 678	1, 015, 507	24, 821	118, 356
Navigator Islands	2, 233	10, 867	11, 825	55, 113
Chesterfield Islands	2, 200	10,001	11,020	00,110
Sandwich Islands.	11	54	1,517	7.363
Dandwich Islands	11	94	1,517	1,360
Penrhyn	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		•••••	
Kuon Group			•••••	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Surprise Island	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
New Guinea			•••••	
Asia Minor	1,824	6, 443		
Malta	54	263		•••••
British Columbia	8, 931	19, 130		
Jamaica				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
Canada	2, 351	11,441		*********
United States, east coast	116, 784	567, 729	219, 709 115, 160	1, 069, 214
United States, west coast	54, 212	263, 828	115, 160	560, 426
Brazil	•••••			•••••
West Indies	126	613		
Chile			5	24
Peru				
Java	45	219		
Japan	8, 531	41, 516	81	394
Sumatra			·	
Guam Philippine Islands			1	- <b></b>
Philippine Islands	2, 133	10, 380		
Arabia			·	
China	834	4,059	·	
Hongkong	3, 209	15, 617	2,944	14, 327
Bengal	34, 258	166,716	12	56
Madras	194	944	l. <b></b>	
Bombay	30	146	l	l. <b></b>
Cevion	14, 683	71, 455	l	
Singanore	8, 402	16,556	24	117
Cane Colony	80	146	l	
Roynt	5	24		
Canary Islands			l	
Algeria				l
France	2, 867	10, 152		
Spain	119	579		
Portngal	21	102		
Portugal Switserland	5, 220	25, 403	27	131
Italy	645	8, 139	17	83
Austria.	543	2, 643	•	
Germany	39, 878	194, 042	4, 915	23, 919
Belgium	4, 406	21, 442	708	3. 445
Holland	4,016	19, 544		0, 220
Greece	1, 165	5, 669		
Norway	1, 100	0,000		ļ
Sweden	108	596		·····
Denmark	197	958		
Natal	191			l
Mauritius	7, 846	85, 749		l
Flint Island	1,020	00,750		l
Argentine Republic			2	14.5
Boureno mohanno	•••••		l •	147.3
Total	2, 125, 823	1, 050, 303	1, 365, 040	6, 642, 967

Shippina	~*	A	.lla	
SAIDDING	OT .	лш	скиал	ra.

	Entered.				Clea	red.		
Year.	Sailing vessels.		Steamers.		Sailing vessels.		Ste	amers.
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1896 1897	2, 449 2, 808	112, 668 118, 668	8, 489 3, 957	870, 7 <b>62</b> 756, 570	2, 355 2, 264	112, 762 115, 462	3, 392 3, 826	637, 125 737, 455

FRANK DILLINGHAM, Consul.

AUCKLAND, October 11, 1898.

## STATISTICS OF NEW ZEALAND.

Through the courtesy of the registrar-general of New Zealand I am enabled to furnish the following interesting statistics for the years 1897 and 1887, which have been very carefully and accurately prepared and which will, I doubt not, be of interest to Americans in general:

	1897.	1887.	Increase, per cent.
Total imports (excluding specie) dolls	8, 621, 654	29, 511, 823	31. 82
Total exports (excluding specie) do	47, 405, 657	82, 511, 977	45. 81
Total export of woolpounds	185, 835, 117		52.92
Total export of frozen meats cwt	1, 407, 921		250, 14
Total export of tallowdo	810, 200		100.49
Total export of sheepskinsnumber	3, 688, 051		151. 29
Total export of butter	99, 022		481.75
Total export of cheesedo	77, 683		224. 86
Mining:		1	
Output of coaltons	840, 718	558, 620	50.50
Output of goldounces	251, 645	187, 988	33, 90
Occupied lands:	•		l
Holdingsnumber	(year 1896) a 58, 904	(census, 1886) a 86, 485	a 61, 45
Holdings, extent of (including			1
Crown pastoral leases)acres	(year 1896) 83, 312, 212	(census, 1886) 27, 848, 690	19. 62
Land in cultivation (including			l
sown grasses)acres	(year 1898) 11, 488, 127	(year 1888) 7, 309, 689	57.09
Live stock:			1
Sheepnumber	(Apr., 1897) 19, 687, 954	(census, 1886) 16, 564, 595	18.86
Cattledo	(Nov., 1897) 1, 209, 165	(census, 1886) 858, 858	41.69
Horsesdo	(Nov., 1897) 252, 834	(census, 1886) 187, 882	34. 93
Shipping:		' ' ' ' ' '	
Inwardtonnage	686, 899	489, 754	40.25
Outwarddo	€75, <b>8</b> 38	493, 583	36.82
Government railways:			
Miles opennumber	(Mar., 1898) b 2, 055	(Mar., 1888) 1, 758	17. 23
Receiptsdollars	(Mar., 1898) 6, 696, 843	(Mar., 1888) 4, 841, 408	88. 31
Electric telegraph:			1
Miles of linenumber	(Mar., 1898) 6, 484	(Dec., 1888) 4, 790	35. 37
Messagesdo	(Mar., 1898) 2, 696, 233	(Dec., 1888) 1, 765, 860	52. 69
Post-office money orders issueddo	293, 659	159, 579	84. 02
Banks of issue, on deposit (year's aver-			
age)	69, 544, 776	53, 685, 350	29. 54
Savings banks (post-office and private),			
on deposit December 31dollars	<b>26, 868, 469</b>	11, 717, 442	129. 26

a The comparison is not quite a fair one, as in 1895, holdings of exactly 1 acre in extent and certain holdings occupied by Maoria have been included by the Department of Agriculture, which was not done in 1886. b There were also 167 miles of private railways.

FRANK DILLINGHAM, Consul.

AUCKLAND, August 29, 1898.

## COTTON GOODS IN NEW ZEALAND.1

"American goods, speaking generally, do not conform to our conditions," said a well-known and prominent buyer for one of Auckland's largest wholesale drapery houses in an interview yesterday. "The majority of drillings, ducks, and denims are suitable to our market, but the calicos, sheetings, and printed cottons are too pure. The designs and patterns of United States goods are too old fashioned. The British patterns are invariably copied, but by the time they are produced in the United States, they are out of date in the colonies."

When asked for information as to the coarser classes of cotton textiles manufactured and consumed in the colony, I was told that information as to the number of picks and number of yards to the pound can not be obtained, as the qualities imported are too numerous. One firm in Auckland alone imports scores of different classes, but to get the par-

ticulars would be impossible.

I am asked in the Department's instruction if there is any disposition in this part of the world to take up American goods other than the ordinary standard sheetings and drills. This is purely a matter of price and adaptability. American houses have sent men to the colony with samples, etc., and although prices have been low, these agents have done but little trade, owing to their goods not being suitable and not comparing favorably with British manufactures. I understand that some agents have recognized, upon going through the colony, that their classes of goods were not satisfactory. I recently saw samples of a large stock of American sheetings sold by a commercial traveler to one of Auckland's merchants. The price was said to be very low, but the quality was too pure, and the trade took British manufactures at higher prices in preference.

The American style of packing goods for export to this colony is

said to be satisfactory.

The present rates of freight from New York, via the new freight

steamers, are considerably less than from London.

British firms give much longer credit than the Americans. British manufacturers ship to local firms of good rating, and draw at six months, or even longer, from the first day of the month after the shipment of goods, or six mouths after the date of the arrival of the goods in the colony. The American terms are always less favorable and often very severe.

### PASSPORTS, LICENSES, MARKS.

Passports are not required in New Zealand, nor are licenses to sell. It is necessary for goods made outside of England to be marked.

### TRADE METHODS.

American firms attempt to sell their goods in this colony simply from catalogues and price lists. This is a great mistake, and the sooner it is changed the better. Again, some of our American dealers, after putting their consuls to a great deal of trouble in interviewing the trade in search of some suitable firm to handle their goods, will, when once a party has been induced to order a shipment, immediately draw upon them for payment, although the chances are two to one that at least

five or six months will intervene before the goods will be received. This is a bad practice, and naturally causes prejudice against American manufactures and manufacturers.

FRANK DILLINGHAM, Consul.

AUCKLAND, November 22, 1898.

# QUEENSLAND.

In reply to the Department circular of August 5 I send herewith a report on the commerce and industries of Queensland.

## Imports and exports of Queensland for the year 1897.

### JMPORTS BY COUNTRIES.

Country.	Val	ue.
United Kingdom Australasia British possessions United States Germany France Japan Philippine Islands South Sea Islands Sut Sea Islands Selgium Switzerland United States	265, 766 90, 230 11, 096 20, 555	\$12, 175, 98 11, 305, 05 765, 70 1, 293, 35 439, 10 53, 99 100, 03 2, 03 5, 32 42, 51 13, 52 133, 138
Total	5, 429, 239	26, 421, 89

### EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES.

United Kingdom. Australasia British possessions United States of America South America Germany France Japan	5, 645, 626 79, 615 1, 765 1, 371 220 700 6, 009	\$16, 169, 934 27, 574, 439 387, 446 8, 589 6, 672 1, 071 3, 407 29, 243
South Sea Islands Other foreign countries.	5, 582	27, 165 136, 097
Total	9, 091, 557	44, 244, 063

Large quantities of Queensland produce are sent to Sydney in New South Wales, and are exported thence to other Australian colonies and foreign countries, and appear as exports from those colonies. There being comparatively few vessels from Queensland to foreign ports, and the principal steamship lines having their termini at Sydney, the products of Queensland go in a large measure to swell the foreign exports of the southern colonies of Australia. This is notably the case with wool.

The imports and exports for the year 1897, and the value thereof, were as follows:

### IMPORTS.

Article.		Value.		
otton, woolen, silk, and linen piece goods	£496, 934	\$2, 418, 32		
fanufactured articles of cotton, woolen, silk, and linen piece goods, hate,				
haberdashery, etc	512, 869	2, 495, 87		
Boots and shoes	51, 097	248, 66		
lags, sacks, woolpacks, cordage, twine	104, 757	509, 80		
fetals, including wire fanufactures of metals, including machinery hardware	122, 176	594, 57		
lanufactures of metals, including machinery hardware	860, 241	4, 196, 36		
rms, ammunition, powder, dynamite, etc	94, 995	462, 29		
ewing machines	10, 405	50, 63		
lassware, earthenware, and porcelain	53, 644	261, 05		
cids, alkali, chemicals, drugs, including opium, gums, etc	180, 652	879, 14		
aints, window and plate glass, paper hangings, etc	45, 810	222, 93		
'urniture, brushware, oilcloth, matting, woodenware, etc	76, 474	372, 16		
aper, books, stationery, printing material	176, 704	85 <b>9, 93</b>		
addlery and harness, feather ware	36, 320	176, 75		
fancy goods, combs, perfumery, toys, etc.	67, 058	336, 33		
	27, 538	133, 98		
ewelry, watches, clocks, plated ware, and scientific instruments	64, 500	313, 88		
OBI, COKO, BDRIO	21, 016	102, 27		
imber, cement, slates, doors, etc	56, 591	275, 40		
atent leather, etc. (leather cut into shapes)	25, 611	124, 63		
Iemp, flax, jute, and other fibers	14, 084	71, 46		
lides, skins, horns, tallow, etc	2,402	11, 68		
uano, manures, bones.	4,014	19. 53		
cullion and specie (coin)	35, 702	173,74		
pirits, wine, and beer	238, 702	1, 161, 64		
obacco, cigars, and snuff.	76, \$32	874, 89		
[ons	17, 071	83, 07		
falt	52, 292	254, 47		
ugar	954	4.64		
ea.	106, 403	517, 81		
offee, cocos, etc	21, 574	104, 93		
andles	8, 100	15.08		
ils in bulk, kerosene, linseed, castor, Chinese, etc	102, 767	500, 11		
ice	44, 204	215, 11		
lour, grain, maize, oats, barley, wheat, etc.	578, 620	2, 791, 52		
reen fruit, seeds, plants, vegetables	163, 611	796, 21		
forned cattle, sheep, horses, pigs, etc	179, 725	874, 63		
all other miscellaneous personal effects, etc	148,711	723, 70		
or Government account, stores, railway materials, etc	223, 987	1, 069, 34		
or devertiments accorded sented remained measured on	220, 001	1, <del>1000,</del> 32.		
Total	5, 095, 792	24, 798, 67		

### EXPORTS.

Gold. in dust and bars	£2, 568, 702	\$12, 500, 588
Gold ore, slag, etc.	3, 847	18, 721
Silver, silver gold (dore), silver lead, bullion, silver precipitate	56, 785	271, 478
Copper ore, regulus, smelted and matte	21, 388	104, 085
Silver are	7, 016	84, 143
Silver ore	1,010	
Tin ore, slag, and smelted		178, 455
Specie (coin)	60, 254	298, 226
Drapery, apparel, silks, etc	14, 833	72, 185
Classify appared, sure, construction and	14,000	
Shell fish (oysters) and beche de mer	24, 265	118,086
Fruit, green.	87, 450	425, 575
Grain, pulse, etc	17, 887	87, 047
Uidos and okina	400 013	
Hides and skins	438, 211	2, 132, 553
Pearl shell and tortoise shell	130, 063	632, 903
Preserved meat, salt meat, and frozen meat, etc	1,028,039	5, 002, 952
Rum, colonial	1,900	9, 246
Control of the territory of the territor	2,000	
Sugar, colonial	681, 988	8, 314, 281
Tallow	272, 528	<b>1, 326, 25</b> 8
Timber (logs and sawed)	7, 791	37, 915
Wool:	.,	01,010
	1 1	
Clean (weight, 20,941,766 pounds)	934, 691	4, 548, 674
Greasy (weight, 55,418,473 pounds)	1, 574, 651	7, 663, 039
Live stock (horned cattle, sheep, horses, pigs, etc.)	834, 584	4, 061, 503
All all and an incit one one, anothe notices, pigs, etc.)	009,000	
All other exports	289,972	1, 411, 149
Total	9, 091, 557	44, 944, 062
	a, 041, 001	we, 422, VIII

# Queensland statistics for the year 1897 are as follows:

Queensiana saamuue ter me ye	100. 0	10 66 1011	O W 5.	
Area	of colony.			
				Square miles.
Mainland				
Islands	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	••••••	• • • • • • • • • • •	2, 241
Total				668, 497
Population-Four hundred and eighty-				,
ropsiation—rour nundred and eighty	Jour Mont	SETU SEVEN	nunarea.	
Total number o	f amee und			
10tat number of	aores una	от отора.		Acres.
Oats, barley, rye, rice, wheat	•••••			
Maize				109, 721
Potatoes				
Cotton				
SugarVines				
Other crops				
Total	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			371, 857
	_			
Liv	e stock.			
Horses				479, 280
Horned cattle				
Sheep				17, 797, 883
Pigs	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••• •••• •••	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	110, 855
<u>M</u>	ining.			
		<del></del>		
		Quantity.	Val	lue.
Gold raised	ounces	807, 928	£2, 827, 748	\$13, 761, 285
Silver lead raised	do	234, 065 385	£2, 827, 748 25, 118	\$13, 761, 285 122, 237
Copper raised	tons	288	4, 117 12, 645 37, 509	20, 035 61, 537
Tin raised	do	1, 203 358, 407	37, 509	182, 538
Opal		200, 401	139, 889 10, 250	680, 970 49, 881
•		<u>!</u> j	1	
Railways: Open, 2,609 miles; electric	talaamanh	10 000 mil		
Aditways: Open, 2,000 miles; electric	reteRtahn'	10,050 mm	.08.	•
Food nume		luda.		
Food prepa	ring indust	7.88.		
Butter factories 16	1   Jam		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	19
Creameries 12	l   Meat p	reserving	. <b></b> .	11
Flour mills	Rice m	ills, etc		4
Ice 1	s   Sugar r	nills and re	fineries	81
~				
Ci	oth <b>ing.</b>			
Boots and shoes, factories				39
Clothing				_
Woolen cloth	<del></del>		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1
CottonOthers, hats, shirts, etc	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			1
Outros, Edito, 500	••••••		••••••	22
Ruildin	, materials			
Dunan				
	<i>11141011</i> 460	•		
Brick kilns 3	)   Joinery	, etc		
Lime kilns	)   Joinery   Sawmi)	, etc		131
Lime kilns	)   Joinery 9   Sawmil 1   Monum	, etc lis		131

#### Metal works and machinery.

Agricultural implements	13	Railway carriages	4
Brass foundries	2	Smelting	5
Copper foundries	2	Stove	8
Engineering	13	Tinsmiths	59 3
Galvanized iron	31 24	Wire works	58
from works and foundries	24	Other branches	36
Si	hipbu	ilding.	
Boat building		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	11
Docks and slips		•••••••••••••	3
Sails, tents, etc	• • • • •		11
Beddin	ig <b>an</b> c	d furniture.	
Furniture factories			24
Sunutios	• • • • •		-
Books, p	aper,	, binding, etc.	
Bookbinding			15
Printing		***************************************	120
Boxes and bags	• • • • •		5
Vehioles, so	ıddlə	ry, and karness.	
Carriage and wagon factories			97
Saddlery and harness			53
Light, fuel, and heat, and electric sup	pply.		4
Gas and coke	• • • • •	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	14
<b>M</b> •	iscell	aneous.	
Chamicals			20
Soon and candles			26
			<b>~</b> 9
Portmanteaus and bags			
Sundry others			41
Hands employed in factories			843
Machinery and plant employed (value	³)	£3,694,801 = \$17,980,	749
Goods manufactured (value)	• • • • •	£6,214,817 = \$30,244,	407
Patents	and	trade-marks.	
Applications for patents			550
Patents granted		*** *** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	381
Trade marks registered			231
Copyrights registered			18
Copyrights, fine arts			21
Artesian bores—three hundred and f	orty	-four.	

In consequence of there being no bureau of statistics in this colony and so many articles being enumerated under a general heading, it is impossible for me to compile this report with the accuracy that I desire. For this reason, also, I am unable to get details of commerce to June 30, 1898, as the reports for this Government are made up to December 31 each year. I have endeavored to ascertain particulars up to the 30th of June, 1898, but have been unable to obtain it, either from official or unofficial sources.

#### WAGES.

At the moment of writing, building trades are very brisk, and labor of this kind is very scarce; domestic help is also in great demand, and almost unobtainable. The wages given in the table below are now paid in the various trades:

Description of labor.	Average wages without board and lodging.	Average wages with board and lodging.
Artisans.		
Tailors		
Masons	2.43	
Bricklayersdo	1.70 to 2.19	
Carpentersdo	1.70 to 2.43	
PaintersdoEngine smithsdo	1.46 to 2.19 2.43	<b></b>
Blacksmithsdodo	1.70 to 2.43	
Coachamithsdo	1.46 to 2.19	
Wheelwrights	1.94 to 2.43	
Butchersdo	2. 43 1. 70 to 2. 43	
Bookbindersdo	1.46 to 2.19	
Bakersdo	1.46 to 2.43	
Coopersdo Watchmakersdo	1.46 to 1.94 1.62 to 2.43	
Whitesmithsdo	1.82 to 2.43	
Shoemakersdo	1.09 to 1.82	
Engineers	2.43 to 2.92 2.43	
Engine driversdodo	2.43	
Cabinetmakersdo	1.21 to 1.94	
Brassfoundersdo	1.70 to 2.43	
Agricultural.		
Farm laborersper week		\$2.43 to \$3.65 4.25 to 4.86
Plowmen		4. 25 to 4. 86 194. 65 to 219. 00
Mowers do Thrashers do		194. 65 to 219. 00
Thrashers		194. 65 to 219. 00 3. 04 to 4. 86
Pastoral.		
Shepherds per annum		145. 99 to 219. 00
Stock keepersdo		194, 65 to 291, 99 145, 99
Generally useful men on stationsdodo		145. 99 to 291. 99
Hut keepers do. Generally useful men on stations do. Sheep-washers per diem. Shearers (hand machine), per 100 sheep sheared	•••••	1.46 to 1.70 4.25 to 4.86
		1.20 00 1.00
Servants—males and married couples.		
Married couples without family per annum Married couples with family do. Married couples with family of working boys do. Plain cooks per week Men cooks for hotels do.	•••••	253, 05 to 389, 32 194, 65 to 243, 32
Married couples with family of working boysdo		291. 99 to 486. 64
Plain cooksper week		3.40 to 7.29
Men cooks for hotelsdododo		4.86 to 9.78
Groomsdo		3.94 to 4.86
Grooms		2.43 to 3.65
Hostlers for hotelsdo		3.04 to 4.25 1.46 to 1.70
Gardeners		1. 33 to 1. 82
Barmaidsdo		3.65 to 7.29
Cooksdo		1.82 to 6.07
Laundressesdo		1.82 to 4.86 97.33 to 194.65
General servante per annum Housemaids per week Nursemaids do		2.43 to 3.65
Nursemaidsdo		1.70 to 2.43
Farmhouse servantsdo		3. 04 to 3. 65 126. 52 to 170. 32
Farmhouse servants		1. 82 to 3. 65
Miscellaneous.		
Quarrymenper weekGeneral laborersdo		2. 19
General laborersdo		1.33 to 1.70
Seamenper month		14.59 to 24.83

#### TARIFF.

Though the duty on most articles in this colony is 25 per cent ad valorem, yet there are large numbers of United States products which are admitted free, as the tariff does not discriminate in any way between

goods manufactured in Great Britain or elsewhere.

Some of the more important articles on the free list are agricultural machines and machinery of all kinds; bicycle and tricycle parts and accessories, rough and unfinished; minor articles required in the making up of apparel—boots, shoes, saddlery, vehicles, etc.; dental and surgical appliances; most drugs and chemicals; dyes; explosives; jewelers' tools; joiners' machinery; diamond rock accessories; carding and spinning machinery; looms; cotton-seed oil; saddlers' ironmongery; iron wire—plain, barbed, and galvanized.

The port regulations apply equally to vessels of all nationalities, and wharfage dues on goods imported are payable by the importers. The complete list of harbor dues on goods imported into this colony, as well as the marine regulations, pilotage rates, and exemption and dock dues, will be found in detail in Statistics of Queensland, 1897, sent

herewith.

At the time of writing, the eminent American engineer, Mr. Lindon Bates, is advising this Government with a view to improving harbor facilities, and when a course is finally adopted I will make a further

report on this question.

The city of Brisbane is situated on the Brisbane River, 9 miles from the mouth, which, in turn, is 40 miles from Cape Moreton, the entrance to Moreton Bay. It is necessary for sailing vessels to employ a steam tug up and down the river, which at the present time carries a depth of 20 feet, but before long this depth will be considerably augmented.

#### TRANSPORTATION.

The internal transportation facilities are by means of railways, owned and operated by the Queensland Government. The total length open for traffic is 2,635 miles. Lines start from each of the principal coast ports of Queensland, viz, Brisbane, Maryborough, Bundaberg, Rockhampton, and Townsville, and run into the interior. Communication with the distant cattle ranches and sheep stations is by means of bullock drays. There are no rivers suitable for transportation more than 50 miles from the mouth.

There is regular steamer service, both passenger and cargo. Rates

of freight are kept moderate by competition.

The ocean transportation from the United States is by a line of steamers from New York via the southern ports of Australia, and also by sailing vessels. Several lines of steamers ply from Great Britain via other Australian ports, and one line of mail steamers, viz, the British India Steamship Company, plies direct between Queensland ports and Great Britain via Torres Straits and Batavia.

Queensland is being brought into closer communication with the United States, by a line of steamers between New York and Brisbane. The time occupied by sailing vessels was about 120 days, whereas now the time is less than half, with a very small increase in the rate of

freight.

There are 95 steam vessels of a tonnage of 13,810 and 143 sailing

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Filed for reference in Bureau of Foreign Commerce, Department of State.

vessels with a tonnage of 9,994 registered in Queensland. The steam vessels are employed in the coasting trade and the sailing vessels in the trade with the South Sea Islands, bringing colored labor to Queensland to work the sugar plantations. There are no vessels owned in Queensland employed in trade with other countries.

#### COAL.

The coal mines of this region are excellent and the product is reputed to be the best in Australia for steam coal, but for gas-making purposes, it is not equal to the coal raised in Newcastle, New South Wales. The total quantity raised in 1897 was 358,407 tons; value, £139,889 (\$679,000).

#### LICENSES.

There are no licenses required in Queensland for carrying on business, except for hawkers, publicans, etc. Commercial travelers need no licenses, nor are passports required.

There are no laws or regulations of a discriminating character, and

no taxes or excises in addition to tariff rates.

There is no law requiring goods to be marked so as to show the country of origin, unless the goods come to this colony through Great Britain, when they come under the requirements of the British trade-marks act.

#### POSTAL RATES.

The existing postal rates are as follows: Domestic letters, 2 cents per one-half ounce for delivery within any town or city boundaries, and 4 cents per one-half ounce for delivery in any town in Queensland or Australasia, New Zealand, or Tasmania. Newspapers printed or published in Queensland, to any place in Australasia, not exceeding 2 ounces, 1 cent, and for newspapers not printed in Queensland, 2 cents for every 2 ounces.

The postage on foreign letters, that is, outside of the Australian colonies, is 5 cents per one-half ounce, and on newspapers, 4 cents for

every 2 ounces.

Detailed information in regard to postal rates, electric-telegraph rates, and patent fees will be found on pages 247-249 of volume Statistics of Queensland, 1897, sent herewith.<sup>1</sup>

#### GENERAL.

The revenue returns that have so far been completed, but which are not yet available, warrant the statement that a large increase may be expected in all the principal lines of export during the current year.

The lines of manufacture in operation in Queensland are common to all countries, and show no improvements in machinery or other means of workmanship. Improved machines in use are mostly American.

Wheat growing is being rapidly advanced in this colony; there are at present 59,875 acres under cultivation, and the average yield for the present year is expected to be 15 bushels to the acre. The bushel contains 60 pounds of wheat.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See footnote, p. 1218.

The following table shows the acreage under cultivation, from 1892 to 1897, in the crops mentioned below:

Crop.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Sugar	Acres. 55, 520 318	Acres. 59, 251 475	Acres. 71,818 915	A ores. 77, 247 1, 061 60	Acres. 83, 093 994 138	Acres. 98, 641 755 34
CottonWheat	717 31, 7 <b>42</b>	191 28, 993	100 28, 997	494 27, 090	280 35, 881	48 5 <b>9</b> , 875

The machinery at present in use in the sugar mills is almost entirely obtained from Great Britain.

In forwarding this necessarily brief report on the commerce and industries of Queensland, I send herewith a copy of the book, Queensland Past and Present: an epitome of its resources and development, by Thornhill Weedon, published by authority of the Government, and containing a map. This is the most comprehensive work of its kind extant on Queensland, and forms a valuable reference book.

W. J. WEATHERILL, Consular Agent.

BRISBANE, December 9, 1898.

### TASMANIA.3

The official statistics for the colony for 1897 are not yet completed, but by the courtesy of the statistician, I am furnished with advance sheets and also with the figures for the present year to the 30th of June.

### Imports for 1897.

United Kingdom (direct)	81, 934, 481
Anetralegian colonies	A 594 GOR
Common	69 799
domany	. 00, 100
America	. 93,004
Sweden	. <b>28, 29</b> 8
Germany America Sweden Various	. <b>3,06</b> 8
Total	C CEO OOC

The imports from the Australasian colonies mainly consist of British, American, and foreign goods, which are transshipped there or purchased from colonial importers. American goods are principally obtained through the latter source, though there are transshipments of direct orders by local importers. Tobacco and kerosene alone were imported to the value of \$236,040, and, as these items would be almost exclusively American, the uselessness of statistics of imports, as given above, in showing country of origin, is clear.

#### Principal exports for 1897.

Fruit (preserved and green)	\$949, 322
Potatoes	624, 610
Hops Hides, skins, etc	89, 755
Hides, skins, etc.	208, 630
Wool	1 290 837
Minerals and metals (gold, galena, copper, tin, etc.)	4, 484, 800
(The 4-4-3	

The total produce of the island was \$8,379,913.

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> See footnote, p. 1218.

#### Imports and exports for six months of 1898.

For the six months ending June 30, the totals were:

Imports \$3,629,017 Exports 4,217,192

The foregoing figures show that this colony, like the rest of the group, is emerging from the depression which has affected them all since 1892. This result has been considerably aided by the expansion of mining. The population, too, from 1894 to 1897, has increased from 155,940 to 168,916. The mineral exports have increased in the last decade from \$2,691,780 to \$4,484,800.

The developments in mining may be expected to continue for many years. The mineral area is very extensive, but the country is mountainous, densely wooded in parts, has a heavy rainfall, and is most

difficult of access generally.

American manufactures, especially agricultural machinery and implements, tools, cycles, boots, and shoes, are becoming better known.

Trade has been mainly of a retail character. Importers supply themselves principally through the representatives of American manufacturers in Sydney and Melbourne, in small quantities to meet their requirements. There being little inducement for vessels to load for Tasmanian ports, those importers who order direct from the United States procure the goods, as already indicated, via an Australian port. Increase of business will depend upon the relative prices and quality of goods. If these be in favor of the American article, any conservatism that exists can be easily overcome. The question of credits is, I believe, hardly a factor in the case. The practice of giving these was mainly confined to soft goods, and is now much less general.

A. G. WEBSTER, Consul.

HOBART, October 29, 1898.

### VICTORIA.1

Both the imports and exports of the colony of Victoria during the past year show a substantial increase over those of 1896. The total imports during 1897 amount in value to \$75,209,236, and the exports to \$81,463,604, the figures for 1896 being \$70,831,114 and \$69,097,087, respectively.

The principal articles imported and exported during the year are shown in the following list, compiled from the Statistical Register of Victoria for 1897. The values therein given are those declared by the importers, except as to goods subject to ad valorem duty, which are given at "the fair market value thereof in the principal markets of the country whence the same were exported, with 10 per centum added."

### Imports.

Apparel and slops	\$830, 594		\$235, 300
Bags and sacks	832, 487	Cotton piece goods and man-	4 455 500
Beer, cider, and perry	420, 309		4, 475, 530
Books	822, 745	Cutlery	172, 566
Boots and shoes	165, 276	Drugs and chemicals	534, 871
Butter and cheese	57, 721	Earthenware, brown ware,	•
Candles	48, 922	china ware, and porcelain.	355, 308
Carpeting and druggeting	295, 854	Fancy goods	307, 446
Coal	1, 112, 710	Fish	495, 083

### Imports-Continued.

		Contain dod.	
Flour (including bread and		Matches and vestas	\$107, 199
_ biscuit)	\$113, 730	Meats:	<b>,</b>
Fruit	593, 080	Fresh beef	775
Furniture and upholstery	109, 213	Fresh mutton	992
Glass and glassware	324, 084	Frozen beef	3, 716
Gloves	412, 825	Frozen mutton	196, 188
Gold (exclusive of specie)	10, 131, 863	Preserved	61, 386
Grain:		Salted (beef and mutton).	369
Oats	60, 763	Musical instruments	298, 228
Wheat	984, 454	Nails and screws	24, 930
Other (including malt and		Oil of all kinds	1, 160, 680
_ barley)	423, 720 1, 177, 950	Oilmen's stores	135, 853
Haberdashery	1, 177, 950	Opium	72, 033
Hardware and ironmongery	739, 586	Paints and colors	312, 268
Hats, caps, and bonnets	274, 176	Paper (including paper bags).	1, 318, 324
Hides, skins, and pelts	1, 388, 373	Sewing machines	95, 179
Hops	96, 595	Silks and silk manufactures	1, 485, 048
Hosiery	700, 041	Specie	124, 869
Iron and steel (exclusive of		Spirits	1, 217, 369
railway rails, telegraphic	9 606 919	Stationery	215, 293
wire, wire netting, etc	2, 606, 818	Sugar and molasses	3, 823, 691
Jewelry	161, 859	Tea	1,330,197
Leather, leather ware, and	490, 031	Timber	1, 223, 685 988, 288
leathern cloth Linen piece goods and manu-	200,001	Tools and utensils	208, <b>033</b>
factures	207, 702	Watches, clocks, and watch-	200, 000
Live stock:	201, 102	makers' materials	203, 891
Cattle	707, 238	Wine	215, 425
Sheep	1, 157, 730	Wool	9, 581, 363
Horses	689, 013	Woolens and woolen piece	0,002,000
Machinery (including steam	000, 010	goods	2, 943, 721
engines and boilers)	1, 024, 485	<b>6</b>	-, ·, ·
0-6	-,,		
	Rose	orte	
	Exp	oris.	
Annarel and slone	_		
Apparel and slops	<b>\$</b> 797, 493	Live stock—Continued.	\$550. RBR
Bark	\$797, 493 86, 102	Live stock—Continued. Sheep	\$550, 868 687, 417
Bark Bones and bone dust	\$797, 493 86, 102 33, 370	Live stock—Continued. Sheep	\$550, 868 687, 417
BarkBones and bone dustBooks	\$797, 493 86, 102 33, 370 366, 933	Live stock—Continued. Sheep Horses Machinery (including steam	687, 417
BarkBones and bone dustBones and bone dustBooksBoots and shoes	\$797, 493 86, 102 33, 370 366, 933 261, 004	Live stock—Continued. Sheep	
BarkBones and bone dustBooksBoots and shoesButter and cheese	\$797, 493 86, 102 33, 370 366, 933 261, 004 4, 461, 376	Live stock—Continued. Sheep Horses Machinery (including steam engines and boilers)	687, 417
BarkBones and bone dustBones and bone dustBooksBoots and shoes	\$797, 493 86, 102 33, 370 366, 933 261, 004	Live stock—Continued. Sheep	687, 417
Bark Bones and bone dust Books Boots and shoes Butter and cheese Candles	\$797, 493 86, 102 33, 370 366, 933 261, 004 4, 461, 376 22, 467	Live stock—Continued.  Sheep Horses Machinery (including steam engines and boilers)  Meats: Fresh beef. Fresh mutton Frozen beef	687, 417 1, 219, 690 3, 733
Bark Bones and bone dust Books Boots and shoes Butter and cheese Candles Coffee Flour and biscuit	\$797, 493 86, 102 33, 370 366, 933 261, 004 4, 461, 376 22, 467 65, 877	Live stock—Continued. Sheep Horses Machinery (including steam engines and boilers) Meats: Fresh beef Fresh mutton	687, 417 1, 219, 690 3, 733 792 24, 108
Bark Bones and bone dust Books Boots and shoes Butter and cheese Candles Coffee	\$797, 493 86, 102 33, 370 366, 933 261, 004 4, 461, 376 22, 467 65, 877 286, 667 943, 184	Live stock—Continued. Sheep Horses Machinery (including steam engines and boilers) Meats: Fresh beef Fresh mutton Frozen mutton Preserved	687, 417 1, 219, 690 3, 733 792
Bark. Bones and bone dust Books Boots and shoes Butter and cheese Candles Coffee Flour and biscuit Gold (exclusive of specie)	\$797, 493 86, 102 33, 370 366, 933 261, 004 4, 461, 376 22, 467 65, 877 286, 667 943, 184 30, 554, 354	Live stock—Continued. Sheep Horses Machinery (including steam engines and boilers) Meats: Fresh beef Fresh mutton Frozen beef Frozen mutton Preserved Salted (beef and mutton)	687, 417 1, 219, 690 3, 733 792 24, 108 605, 542 94, 769 2, 057
Bark Bones and bone dust Books Boots and shoes Butter and cheese Candles Coffee Flour and biscuit Gold (exclusive of specie) Specie: Gold Silver	\$797, 493 86, 102 33, 370 366, 933 261, 004 4, 461, 376 22, 467 65, 877 286, 667 943, 184	Live stock—Continued. Sheep	687, 417 1, 219, 690 3, 733 792 24, 106 605, 542 94, 769 2, 057 295, 811
Bark Bones and bone dust Books Boots and shoes Butter and cheese Candles Coffee Flour and biscuit Gold (exclusive of specie) Specie: Gold Silver Grain:	\$797, 493 86, 102 33, 370 366, 933 261, 004 4, 461, 376 22, 467 65, 877 286, 667 943, 184 30, 554, 354 11, 295	Live stock—Continued. Sheep	687, 417  1, 219, 690  3, 733  792  24, 108  605, 542  94, 769  2, 057  285, 811  309, 752
Bark Bones and bone dust Books Boots and shoes Butter and cheese Candles Coffee Flour and biscuit Gold (exclusive of specie) Specie: Gold Silver Grain: Oats	\$797, 493 86, 102 33, 370 366, 933 261, 004 4, 461, 376 22, 467 65, 877 286, 667 943, 184 30, 554, 354 11, 295 133, 482	Live stock—Continued. Sheep Horses Machinery (including steam engines and boilers) Meats: Fresh beef. Fresh mutton Frozen beef Frozen mutton Preserved Salted (beef and mutton) Oils of all kinds Potatoes Skins and pelts	687, 417  1, 219, 690  3, 733 792 24, 108 605, 542 94, 769 2, 057 296, 811 309, 752 1, 619, 634
Bark Bones and bone dust Books Boots and shoes Butter and cheese Candles Coffee Flour and biscuit. Gold (exclusive of specie) Specie: Gold Silver Grain: Oats Wheat	\$797, 493 86, 102 33, 370 366, 933 261, 004 4, 461, 376 22, 467 65, 877 286, 667 943, 184 30, 554, 354 11, 295	Live stock—Continued. Sheep Horses Machinery (including steam engines and boilers) Meats: Fresh beef Fresh mutton Frozen beef Frozen mutton Preserved Salted (beef and mutton) Oils of all kinds Potatoes Skins and pelts Soap	687, 417 1, 219, 690 3, 733 792 24, 108 605, 542 94, 769 2, 067 296, 811 309, 752 1, 619, 634 73, 884
Bark Bones and bone dust Books Boots and shoes Butter and cheese Candles Coffee Flour and biscuit Gold (exclusive of specie) Specie: Gold Silver Grain: Oats Wheat Other (including malt and	\$797, 493 86, 102 33, 370 366, 933 261, 004 4, 461, 376 22, 467 66, 877 286, 667 943, 184 30, 554, 354 11, 295 133, 482 1, 098, 919	Live stock—Continued.  Sheep Horses Machinery (including steam engines and boilers) Meats: Fresh beef Fresh mutton Frozen beef Frozen mutton Preserved Salted (beef and mutton) Oils of all kinds Potatoes Skins and pelts Soap Spirits	687, 417 1, 219, 690 3, 733 792 24, 108 605, 542 94, 769 2, 067 296, 811 309, 752 1, 619, 634 73, 884
Bark Bones and bone dust Books Boots and shoes Butter and cheese Candles Coffee Flour and biscuit Gold (exclusive of specie) Specie: Gold Silver Grain: Oats Wheat Other (including malt and rice)	\$797, 493 86, 102 33, 370 366, 933 261, 004 4, 461, 376 22, 467 65, 877 286, 667 943, 184 30, 554, 354 11, 295 133, 482	Live stock—Continued. Sheep	687, 417  1, 219, 690  3, 733 792 24, 108 606, 542 94, 769 2, 057 296, 811 309, 752 1, 619, 634 73, 884 410, 119 198, 388
Bark Bones and bone dust Books Books Bots and shoes Butter and cheese Candles Coffee Flour and biscuit Gold (exclusive of specie) Specie: Gold Silver Grain: Oats Wheat Other (including malt and rice) Hardware and ironmongery	\$797, 493 86, 102 33, 370 366, 933 261, 004 4, 461, 376 22, 467 66, 877 286, 667 943, 184 30, 554, 354 11, 295 133, 482 1, 098, 919	Live stock—Continued. Sheep Horses Machinery (including steam engines and boilers) Meats: Fresh beef. Fresh mutton Frozen beef Frozen mutton Preserved Salted (beef and mutton) Oils of all kinds Potatoes Skins and pelts Soap Spirits Stationery Sugar and molasses	687, 417  1, 219, 690  3, 733 792 24, 108 605, 542 94, 769 2, 057 295, 811 309, 752 1, 619, 634 73, 884 410, 119 198, 388 781, 536
Bark Bones and bone dust Books Boots and shoes Butter and cheese Candles Coffee Flour and biscuit Gold (exclusive of specie) Specie: Gold Silver Grain: Oats Wheat Other (including malt and rice) Hardware and ironmongery (including galvanized iron-	\$797, 493 86, 102 33, 370 366, 933 261, 004 4, 461, 376 22, 467 65, 877 286, 667 943, 184 30, 554, 354 11, 295 133, 482 1, 098, 919 197, 463	Live stock—Continued. Sheep Horses Machinery (including steam engines and boilers) Meats: Fresh beef Fresh mutton Frozen beef Frozen mutton Preserved Salted (beef and mutton) Oils of all kinds Potatoes Skins and pelts Soap Spirits Stationery Sngar and molasses Tallow	687, 417  1, 219, 690  3, 733  792  24, 108  605, 542  94, 769  2, 057  286, 811  309, 752  1, 619, 634  73, 884  410, 119  198, 388  781, 596  791, 219
Bark Bones and bone dust Books Books Butter and shoes Butter and cheese Candles Coffee Flour and biscuit Gold (exclusive of specie) Specie: Gold Silver Grain: Oats Wheat Other (including malt and rice) Hardware and ironmongery (including galvanized ironware	\$797, 493 86, 102 33, 370 366, 933 261, 004 4, 461, 376 22, 467 66, 877 286, 667 943, 184 30, 554, 354 11, 295 133, 482 1, 098, 919 197, 463	Live stock—Continued. Sheep Horses Machinery (including steam engines and boilers) Meats: Fresh beef Fresh mutton Frozen beef Frozen mutton Preserved Salted (beef and mutton) Oils of all kinds Potatoes Skins and pelts Scap Spirits Stationery Sugar and molasses Tallow Tes	687, 417  1, 219, 690  3, 732  24, 106  605, 542  94, 769  2, 057  295, 811  309, 752  1, 619, 634  73, 884  410, 119  198, 388  781, 536  791, 219  758, 668
Bark Bones and bone dust Books Boots and shoes Butter and cheese Candles Coffee Flour and biscuit Gold (exclusive of specie) Specie: Gold Silver Grain: Oats Wheat Other (including malt and rice) Hardware and ironmongery (including galvanized ironware Hay, straw, and chaff	\$797, 493 86, 102 33, 370 366, 933 261, 004 4, 461, 376 22, 467 65, 877 286, 667 943, 184 30, 554, 354 11, 295 133, 482 1, 098, 919 197, 463 231, 961 943, 287	Live stock—Continued. Sheep Horses Machinery (including steam engines and boilers) Meats: Fresh beef. Fresh mutton Frozen beef Frozen mutton Preserved Salted (beef and mutton) Oils of all kinds Potatoes Skins and pelts Soap Spirits Stationery Sngar and molasses Tallow Tres Timber	687, 417  1, 219, 690  3, 733 792 24, 108 606, 542 94, 769 2, 057 296, 811 309, 752 1, 619, 634 73, 884 410, 119 198, 388 781, 596 791, 219 758, 668 129, 871
Bark Bones and bone dust Books Books Butter and shoes Butter and cheese Candles Coffee Flour and biscuit. Gold (exclusive of specie) Specie: Gold Silver Grain: Oats Wheat Other (including malt and rice) Hardware and ironmongery (including galvanized ironware Hay, straw, and chaff Hides	\$797, 493 86, 102 33, 370 366, 933 261, 004 4, 461, 376 22, 467 65, 877 286, 667 943, 184 30, 554, 354 11, 295 133, 482 1, 098, 919 197, 463 231, 961 943, 287 99, 344	Live stock—Continued. Sheep Horses Machinery (including steam engines and boilers) Meats: Fresh beef. Fresh mutton Frozen beef Frozen mutton Preserved Salted (beef and mutton) Oils of all kinds. Potatoes Skins and pelts Soap Spirits Stationery Sugar and molasses Tallow Tea Timber Tin, tin ore, and black sand.	687, 417  1, 219, 690  3, 733  792  24, 108 605, 542 94, 769 2, 057 295, 811 309, 752 1, 619, 634 73, 884 410, 119 198, 388 781, 536 791, 219 758, 668 129, 871 29, 598
Bark Bones and bone dust Books Books Butter and cheese Candles Coffee Flour and biscuit Gold (exclusive of specie) Specie: Gold Silver Grain: Oats Wheat Other (including malt and rice) Hardware and ironmongery (including galvanized ironware Hay, straw, and chaff Hides Horns and hoofs	\$797, 493 86, 102 33, 370 366, 933 261, 004 4, 461, 376 22, 467 65, 877 286, 667 943, 184 30, 554, 354 11, 295 133, 482 1, 098, 919 197, 463 231, 961 943, 287	Live stock—Continued. Sheep Horses Machinery (including steam engines and boilers) Meats: Fresh beef Fresh mutton Frozen beef Frozen mutton Preserved Salted (beef and mutton) Oils of all kinds Potatoes Skins and pelts Soap Spirits Stationery Sngar and molasses Tallow Tea Timber Tin, tin ore, and black sand. Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	687, 417  1, 219, 690  3, 733  792  24, 106  605, 542  94, 769  2, 057  286, 811  309, 752  1, 619, 634  73, 884  410, 119  198, 388  781, 536  791, 219  758, 668  129, 871  29, 598  412, 153
Bark Bones and bone dust Books Books Butter and cheese Candles Coffee Flour and biscuit Gold (exclusive of specie) Specie: Gold Silver Grain: Oats Wheat Other (including malt and rice) Hardware and ironmongery (including galvanized ironware Hay, straw, and chaff Hides Horns and hoofs Leather, leather ware, and	\$797, 493 86, 102 33, 370 366, 933 261, 004 4, 461, 376 22, 467 65, 877 286, 667 943, 184 30, 554, 354 11, 295 133, 482 1, 098, 919 197, 463 231, 961 943, 287 99, 344 5, 358	Live stock—Continued. Sheep Horses Machinery (including steam engines and boilers) Meats: Fresh beef. Fresh mutton Frozen beef Frozen mutton Preserved Salted (beef and mutton) Oils of all kinds Potatoes Skins and pelts Soap Spirits Stationery Sugar and molasses Tallow Tres Tin, tin ore, and black sand Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	687, 417  1, 219, 690  3, 733  74, 108 605, 542 94, 769 2, 057 295, 811 309, 752 1, 619, 634 73, 884 410, 119 198, 388 781, 536 791, 219 758, 668 129, 871 29, 598 412, 153 314, 098
Bark Bones and bone dust Books Books Butter and cheese Candles Coffee Flour and biscuit Gold (exclusive of specie) Specie: Gold Silver Grain: Oats Wheat Other (including malt and rice) Hardware and ironmongery (including galvanized ironware Hay, straw, and chaff Hides Horns and hoofs Leather, leather ware, and leathern cloth	\$797, 493 86, 102 33, 370 366, 933 261, 004 4, 461, 376 22, 467 65, 877 286, 667 943, 184 30, 554, 354 11, 295 133, 482 1, 098, 919 197, 463 231, 961 943, 287 99, 344	Live stock—Continued. Sheep Horses Machinery (including steam engines and boilers) Meats: Fresh beef. Fresh mutton Frozen beef Frozen mutton Preserved Salted (beef and mutton) Oils of all kinds. Potatoes Skins and pelts Soap Spirits Stationery Sugar and molasses Tallow Tea Timber Tin, tin ore, and black sand. Tobacco, cigars, and snuff Wine.	687, 417  1, 219, 690  3, 733  74, 108 605, 542 94, 769 2, 057 295, 811 309, 752 1, 619, 634 73, 884 410, 119 198, 388 781, 536 791, 219 758, 668 129, 871 29, 598 412, 153 314, 098
Bark Bones and bone dust Books Books Butter and cheese Candles Coffee Flour and biscuit Gold (exclusive of specie) Specie: Gold Silver Grain: Oats Wheat Other (including malt and rice) Hardware and ironmongery (including galvanized ironware Hay, straw, and chaff Hides Horns and hoofs Leather, leather ware, and	\$797, 493 86, 102 33, 370 366, 933 261, 004 4, 461, 376 22, 467 65, 877 286, 667 943, 184 30, 554, 354 11, 295 133, 482 1, 098, 919 197, 463 231, 961 943, 287 99, 344 5, 358	Live stock—Continued. Sheep Horses Machinery (including steam engines and boilers) Meats: Fresh beef. Fresh mutton Frozen beef Frozen mutton Preserved Salted (beef and mutton) Oils of all kinds Potatoes Skins and pelts Soap Spirits Stationery Sugar and molasses Tallow Tres Tin, tin ore, and black sand Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	687, 417  1, 219, 690  3, 733  74, 108 605, 542 94, 769 2, 057 295, 811 309, 752 1, 619, 634 73, 884 410, 119 198, 388 781, 536 791, 219 758, 668 129, 871 29, 598 412, 153 314, 098

The trade of the colony of Victoria with various countries for the year 1897 is set forth in the following table:

Country.	Imports.	Exports.
Australasian colonics	\$33, 159, 020	\$24, 182, 221
Great Britain	2, 874, 855	46, 520, 084 2, 088, 444
Germany India	1, 865, 952	2, 340, 007 1, 873, 957
China. Java France.	761, 295	245, 552 63, 010 3, 604, 313
Belgium Manritins	695, 459	966, 121 23, 129
Norway Japan	509, 400	22, 96
Italy Straita Settlements	212, 320	42, 84 72, 32
Canada Greece	56, 849	2, 000
Cape Colony		395, 529

The following is a list of the principal articles imported from and exported to the United States during 1897:

#### Principal imports.

-	-	
Dulu al	7 annanta	
79, 679	"" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	20, 100
20, 204		10, 793
		26, 000
6 900	Wooden were	46, 794
<i>4</i> ₹, 108		28, 701 29, 095
		84, 792
		1600,000
0.000		276, 160
10, 974		13, 508
	Slates, roofing	19, 372
5, 139	Stationery	19, 689
65, 428	Spirits	17, 298
126, 507	Soap, perfumed	10, 360
19, 980		18, 146
7, 538	Resin	23, 290
65, 191	Plated ware	10, 420
20, 399	Paper	11, 717
15, 294		204, 621
16, 438	Oilmen's stores	9, 832
		775, 776
		41, 419
		5, 478
		24, 214
		37, 602
		30, 468 10, 867
		59, 736
		\$26, 755 50, 736
7 747	Machinery—Continued.	400 FEE
	15, 294 20, 399 65, 191 7, 538 19, 980 126, 607 65, 428 6, 139 7, 036 10, 974 9, 966 68, 809 29, 168 6, 890 20, 454 79, 679 Prinoipa	7, 747 6, 253 30, 448 Machines, sewing

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.

The honorable collector of customs for the colony has kindly furnished me the following return of the imports from the United States, for the half year ended June 30, 1898:

tor the hair year chaca out	uc 00, 10.		
Acids	<b>\$6, 98</b> 5	Lead pipe	<b>\$2, 4</b> 95
Apparel and slops	995	Leather	10, 315
Arms and ammunition	3, 920	Leather ware	2, 320
Axles	2, 725	Lime	30
Belting	385	Linen piece goods	5
Bicycles and bicycle parts	5, 160	Machinery:	
Blacking	2, 715	Agricultural	5, 695
Books, printed	2, 355	Cream separators	3, 220
Boots	<b>37</b> 0	Other	14, 085
Brassware	410	Machines, sewing	19, 395
Bottles	1,000	Machine tools	9, 185
Boxes, cardboard	<b>17</b> 5	Maizena and corn flour	11, 240
Broom corn and millet	8, 575	Manufactures of metals	17, 635
Brush ware	370	Mats and rugs	50
Canvas	540	Matting	45
Cards, playing	960	Meats	1, 125
Carpeting	225	Medicines	17,030
Carriages and carriage parts	4, 195	Medicinal roots	115
China ware	295	Mustard	5
Clocks	22, 135	Nails	795
Cocoa	60	Naphtha	1, 095
Coffee, raw	3,085	Oars, ash	275
Combs	470	Oil	393, 040
Confectionery	480	Oilcloth	195
Copper, sheet	755	Oilmen's stores	4, 880
Copper ware	55	Paints	1,610
Cordage	1, 240	Paintings and engravings	380
Cotton piece goods	12, 240	Paper	102, 805
Cutlery	1, 150	Perfumery	610
Drugs and chemicals	3, 665	Pitch and tar	190
Dyes	2, 115	Plaster of paris	3, 085
Earthenware	1, 160	Plated ware	5, 960
Electric-light fittings	145	Printing materials	3, 920
Engines	7, 435	Provisions, infants' food, etc	1, 360
Essences and essential oils	225	Resin	11,710
Fancy goods	4,005	Saddlers' ironmongery	860
Felt sheathing	1,920	Salt	40
	400	Sausage skins	8, <b>63</b> 5
Fiber	13, 215	Seeds	11, 890
Fruits, bottled and canned	3,060	Soap	5, 220
Furniture and upholstery	1,710	Spirits	6, 060
Glassware	7, 880	Stationery:	0,000
Gloves	35	Manufactured	1,500
Glue	710	Other	8, 880
Glycerin	895	Steel	1, 950
Goods, not enumerated	385	Stones, slates, etc	7, 110
Government stores	4,880	Sugar, glucose	16, 625
Grain	235	Tiles, retorts, etc	70, 020
Grease, antifriction	1, 625	Timber	159, 290
Grindery	4,500	Tobacco:	100, 400
Gum	20	Manufactured	207, 595
Hohardosharv	2, 590	Unmanufactured	51, <b>6</b> 55
Haberdashery	59, 035	Tools and utensils	39, 425
Hollow ware	525		9, 020
Hose	245	Turpentine Twine and lines	5, 020
Implements, agricultural	65, 700	Umbrellas	35
India-rubber goods	5, 985	Varnish	70
Ink	755	Vegetables, bottled	75
Instruments:	100		1, 290
Musical	3,960	Watches	1, 480 4 150
Scientific	5, 300 5, 300	Wax	4, 150 <b>26, 14</b> 0
Iron	5, 390 103, 730	Woolen manufactures	20, 140
Jewelry	225		
Lamps		Total	1 618 950
Lard	12, 775 295 ±	Total	*, 010, 000
Adda 44	<b>270</b>	•	

While the exports to the United States during the year 1897 show a decrease of \$442,336, attributable to a bad wool season, the imports, on the other hand, have improved to the extent of \$346,958, with every pros-

pect of a still further gain during the present year.

The consumption of the products of the United States in Victoria was greater during 1897 than any previous year since 1890, a steady increase since that year being noticeable. This improvement in the trade of the two countries is doubtless due to the recovery of the colony from the collapse of the recent "land boom" and to the renewed activity displayed by American business houses in pushing trade here. The representatives of our manufacturers are now more numerous here and better equipped than of recent years, and splendid results are accruing to their efforts in canvassing the Australian markets. The geographical position of these colonies must always make them large purchasers of our products and manufactures, and the present volume of trade between the two countries will unquestionably grow to vast dimensions. It is pleasing to note the acceptance by the Victorian Railway commissioners of the tender of a Pennsylvania steel company, for a supply of steel rails to the value of \$500,000. Other American tenders for the supply of engines, etc., have also been successful here, against keen foreign competition.

JOHN P. BRAY, Consul-General.

MELBOURNE, October 10, 1898.

### DECLARED EXPORTS, AUSTRALASIA.

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consular offices in Australasia during the year ended June 30, 1898.

		Quarter	ending—			
Article.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total	
NEW SOUTH WALES.						
Newcastle.						
CoalCoke	<b>\$123, 457. 69</b>	\$61, 831. 05 195. 60	<b>\$74, 814. 3</b> 5	<b>\$136, 805. 57</b>	\$396, 908. <b>66</b> 195. 60	
Total	123, 457. 69	62, 026. 65	74, 814. 35	136, 805. 57	397, 104. 26	
SYDNEY.						
	4, 160. 16 278, 458. 56	243, 000. 00 14, 575. 14 46, 996. 48 4, 869. 14 11, 007. 90 123, 701. 58 72, 407. 66 767, 807. 10	1, 215, 009. 72 14, 458. 38 4, 980. 30 12, 404. 70 46, 540. 70 28, 829. 14 89, 381. 00 1, 410, 558. 94	14, 584, 90 1, 226, 35 2, 073, 12 7, 041, 82 98, 711, 46 28, 298, 83	2, 916, 690, 12 55, 991, 98 86, 993, 05 19, 678, 30 34, 614, 58 540, 412, 30 189, 891, 83 857, 188, 10	
New Zealand.  AUCKLAND.						
Books		1, 470. 32 873. 76	31.42		219. 59 1, 470. 82 31. 42 2, 188. 58 191. 71	
Flax Gold (bullion) Gum (kauri) Grass seed	802, 540. 00 848, 540. 00	344. 40 330, 975. 93 346, 212. 51 948. 19	1, 553. 81 649, 127. 18 491, 471. 71	4, 572, 99 867, 479, 15 426, 689, 54	6, 471, 20 1, 650, 122, 26 1, 612, 913, 76 948, 19	
Hides	7, 910. 00	21, 868, 25	11, 085. 97	8, 548. 49	49, 412. 71 129. 93	

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consular offices in Australasia during the year ending June 30, 1898—Continued.

Article.		Quarter	ending—		Total.	
Article.	Sept. 80.	Dec. 81.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	TOURL	
NEW ZEALAND—Continued.						
AUCKLAND—continued.						
Jam		\$10.46			\$10.4	
Machinery		83, 82	\$1,825.00		1, 825. 0 83. 8	
Onions Pelta	\$164.00 8,566.00	4, 483. 02	1, 723, 43 4, 470, 20	\$1, 435. 62 4, 105. 47	3, 323. 0 21, 624. 6	
Windlass	8, 500. 00	1, 100.02	4, 470. 20	50.00	50.0	
Total	667, 720.00	707, 508. 25	1, 162, 603. 34	813, 184. 90	8, 851, 016. 6	
CHRISTCHURCH.						
Onions			140. 27	201. 28	341.5	
Sheep casings	19, 392. 98 231. 89	13, 042. 21	13, 869. 52	28, 797. 67	75, 101. 3 231. 8	
Total	19, 624. 87	18, 042. 21	14, 009. 79	28, 998. 95	75, 674. 8	
DUNEDIN.						
Coal		1, 925, 00	ľ		1, 925, 0	
Rabbit skins Sheep pelts	5, 072. 00	85, 527. 00	2, 014. 00	28, 706. 00	66, 319, 0	
Sheep pelta Wool	170.00		23, 958. 00	4, 388. 00	4, 558, 0 23, 958, 0	
Total	5, 242. 00	87, 452. 00	25, 972. 00	28, 094. 00	96, 760. 0	
WELLINGTON.						
Butter		136.62			136.6	
Onions	325. 84 26, 915. 30	22, 963, 52	102. 24 64, 846. 12	38, 909, 27	428. 0 158. 134. 2	
Sheep casings	20, 915. 50	22, 905. 02	04, 840. 12	13, 611, 73	13, 611. 7	
Empty ammonia cylinders (returned American goods)				650.00	650.0	
Total	27, 241, 14	28, 100. 14	64, 448. 36	53, 171. 00	167, 960. 6	
QUEENSLAND.						
BRISBANE.						
		1		801. 26	301, 20	
Artificial teeth		7, 656. 86		501.20	7, <b>65</b> 6, 8	
Opals (rough)		124. 16			134.10	
Total		7, 781. 02		301. 26	8, 082. 2	
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.						
ADELAIDE.						
Kangaroo skins	8, 664, 55	<b></b>	2, 238, 85	521, 45	6,434.8	
Mineral specimens	96.58	05 500 50			96.58	
Wool, greasy		<b>35, 523.</b> 58			85, 523. 56	
Total	3, 761. 18	<b>3</b> 5, 523. 58	2, 338. 85	521. 45	42, 045. 0	
VICTORIA.						
MELBOURNE.						
Opal	250. 70 6, 687. 33	2, 009. 69		629.71	2, 890. 10 6, 687. 3	
Skins, mutton Skins, kangaroo and other	1, 435. 78	15, 551. 99		2, 820. 33	19, 808, 10	
Returned goods		1, 380. 58 1, 851, 191. 29	8, 459, 55 187, 644, 41	596, 55	5, 436. 6 2, 038, 835. 7	
Wool						
Wool Other	626. 91	1, 298. 80	2, 499. 31	1, 100. 92	5, 525. 94	

# POLYNESIA.

# HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Value of exports declared for the United States at the several consular offices in Hawaii during the year ended June 30, 1898.

		Quarter ending-				
Article.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 81.	June 80.	Total.	
нцо.						
Awa root	\$2,772.10	\$27.49	<b>\$781.65</b>	\$102. 67 4, 354. 62	\$130. 10 7, 908. 37	
Household goods	100. 50 817. 10	655. 98	152. 50 667. 26	1, 841. 21	258.00 8,481.50 589.60	
Returned American goods Sugar	589. 68 816, 822. 71	2, 562. 81	913, 002. 66	1, 714, 499. 28	2, 946, 886. 9	
Total	821, 062. 09	8, 245. 78	914, 604. 07	1, 720, 297. 78	2, 959, 199. 7	
HONOLULU.						
Bananas		10, 493. 00	15, 884. 60 212. 50	8, 485. 75	42, 894. 41 212. 5	
Coffee	21, 986, 50	41, 160. 42 28, 226. 00	32, 864. 57 22, 611. 95	29, 987. 46 29, 073. 12	117, 552. 6 96, 847. 5	
Household goods Pineapples Canned	905.50	716. 85	762.10	1, 685. 09	213. 7- 4, 019. 0- 4, 958. 0-	
Returned American goods:	1, 978. 00 2, 154. 00	3, 019, 20	2, 975. 00 2, 642, 50	2, 238. 00	10, 058, 7	
Empty beer kegs Empty bottles		269. 75 1. 529. 27	806. 88 105. 143. 66	555. 90 8, 781. 50	1, 682. 0 112, 849. 5	
Wines and whisky Rice	7, 898. 70 72, 366. 13	2, 221. 70 78, 111. 43	27, 131, 68	12, 608. 24	9, 615. 4 190, 217. 4	
Sugar	2, 597, 146. 28 504. 00	1, 188, 873. 22	8, 863, 025. 12 52. 50	4, 855, 442. 11 622. 00	11, 948, 986. 7 1, 178, 5	
Wool	10, 002, 50	6, 899. 88	67. 75	201. 69	17, 171. 8	
Total	2, 788, 216. 78	1, 301, 020. 22	4, 074, 180. 31	4, 444, 580. 86	12, 557, 898. 1	
KAHULUI. Sugar	141, 285. 24	55, 817, 87	650 EE0 57	925, 778, 00	1, 802, 379. 8	
Molasses Hides	837. 50 849. 84	127.50 888.85	679, 553. 77	925, 775. 00 865. 07	1, 602, 575. 6 465. 0 1, 103. 7	
Bones	49.60				49. 60 8, 562. 4	
Native woods	2, 421.00	l. <b></b>		12. 50 80. 40	12. 50 80. 40	
Total					1, 807, 653. 63	
MAHUKONA.						
Coffee	1,047,89	1, 676. 68		1, 899. 85 1, 010. 70	1, 608. 8 8, 785. 2	
Molasses Sugar	122, 755. 88	285. 22	98, 626. 85	153, <b>629. 9</b> 3	285. 2 875, 012. 6	
Total	124, 007. 72	1, 961. 85	98, 626. 85	156, 089. 98	880, 686. 40	

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### SAMOA.

I transmit herewith such financial statements and statistical matter as I have been able to obtain, concerning the revenues of the Samoan Government and the municipality of Apia, also statements as to imports and exports; tonnage, inward and outward; and other matters, a portion of which may furnish valuable and desired information.

It will be seen that the exports of copra, product of Samoa, amounted to 10,691,520 pounds in 1897, and that 621,600 pounds, the product of

other islands, were also exported from this port.

It will also be seen that the imports from Germany were of the value of \$83,562, from Great Britain \$13,322, from the United States \$53,415, while from Australia and New Zealand, they were \$157,695. I learn from merchants here that a large percentage of the goods from the colonies, especially Australia, are of American origin. It is stated that all goods or products originating east of California can be sent to the Atlantic seaboard, thence to Sydney, and from Sydney 1,700 miles to Apia, and delivered here much cheaper than they can be obtained directly from San Francisco. Nearly all the kerosene consumed here comes from Sydney, though it is practically all of American production. It is claimed by traders that railroad rates to San Francisco, and water rates from San Francisco here, account for the fact that American goods do not come directly from the Pacific coast.

L. W. OSBORN, Consul-General.

APIA, June 25, 1898.

In a report dated September 30, 1898, Mr. Osborn says:

Rates from San Francisco to Samoa are \$16 per marine ton. This is practically prohibitory, especially on light and bulky goods. In many instances, the freight exceeds the cost of the goods. In a recent conversation with a gentleman representing a paper factory at or near Vancouver, I was informed that the rate by steamer on that product from Vancouver to Sydney is \$6 per marine ton, and that a marine ton of paper equals a ton in weight.

Imports and exports of port of Apia for the year ending December 31, 1897.

1MPORTS.	
Germany	\$83, 562
Great Britain	
United States.	
Australasian colonies:	,
New South Wales	
New Zealand 56, 358	
	157, 695
Riii	3 757
Tongs	1 12 642
Fiji. Tonga Other South Sea Islands.	4 518
New Britain	580
Hawaii	884
Total	329, 630
1000	<b></b> ,
EXPORTS.	
Europe, Azores for orders:	
Copra produce of Samoa, 2,906 tons	
Copra in transit, 2281 tons	
	125, 380
	, 000

United States: Copra produce of Samoa, 1,303 tons. Copra in transit, 49 tons. Goods, fruit, and returned merchandise	1. 960	
Australasian colonies: New South Wales—		<b>\$</b> 54, 305
Goods under bond subject to duties	416 1, 646 22, 560	
New Zealand—		24, 622
Goods under bond subject to duties		2, 229
Other South Sea Islands: Goods under bond subject to duties	1, <b>40</b> 0 350	,
New Britain:		1, 750
Goods under bond subject to duties		1, 555
Hawaii: Goods and fruits free Fiji: Free goods and stock		970 175
Goods under bond subject to duties	6, 043 8, 180	
Ships' stores	13, 989	14, 223
Total		239, 198

# Value of imports at Apia for the year 1897.

Article.	Germany.	Great Britain.	United States.	Other countries.	Total.
Beer Spirits Wine Sparkling wine Tobacco Cigars Grus Powder	\$12,998 3,816 4,513 1,422 1,214 1,730 80 60	\$225 851 26 10 85	\$846 494 30 195 358 15 158	\$589 590 613 145 246 15 72	\$14, 458 5, 251 5, 156 1, 422 1, 590 2, 344 145
Total	25, 833	657	1, 896	2, 270	30, 656

### Quantities of goods imported during the year 1897.

Article.	Germany.	Great Britain.	United States.	Other countries.	Total.
Beer	10, 399 1, 696 1, 805 158 4, 047 805 16	180 156 119 5 7	517 220 12 650 179 3 525	472 262 245 487 123 3 240	11, 568 2, 334 2, 062 158 5, 303 1, 172 29 965

### Value of imports subject to duties.

Germany	51, 085 50, 545
Total	997 974

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#### Value of exports of goods subject to duties.

Article.	Germany.	Great Britain.	United States.	Other countries.	Total.
Beer Spirit Wine Spankles Span	\$1,581 837 175 19	\$27	<b>\$4</b> 5	\$62	\$1,581 409 237
Sparkling wine	738 60 80	156 . 30	222 80	16 10	19 976 296 70
Ad valorem	26, 119	4, 651	1, 539	1, 281	33, 590
Total	29, 059	4, 864	1,886	1,389	87, 178

### Amount of copra (produced in Samoa) exported during the year 1897.

	Pounds.
Germany	9, 891, 392
Great Britain	197, 120
United States	603, 008
UMBA Nada	000,000

Also 621,600 pounds exported, not the produce of Samoa.

### Import duties paid in 1897.

Germany	<b>\$10, 742, 73</b>
Great Britain	1, 272, 79
United States	
Other countries.	

Total ...... 10, 691, 520

#### Export duties paid on copra in the year 1897.

Germany Great Britain United States	59, 37

Eighty tons of copra were exported during the last week of 1897. Duty not paid till 1898, so it does not appear.

### Government and municipal taxes collected during the year 1897.

#### GOVERNMENT TAXES.

Nationality of taxpayers.	Special poll tax.	C. 2.	C. 8.	O. 5.	C. 6.	D. 2.	D. 8.	E.	Total.
English		<b>\$924.</b> 00	\$44.00 44.00 12.00	\$191, 89 90, 80 59, 50	\$60,00 84.00 86.00	\$58. 62 56. 08 20. 56	<b>\$35.</b> 80	\$82.00 3.00	\$421.31 1,198.88 141.06
Samoan and Pa- cific Islands Other	<b>\$37.01</b>		4. 00 20. 00	2. 50 60. 80	36, 00	9. 13 32. 72		27.00	79. 64 149. 52
Total	37. 01	924. 00	124. 00	404.99	216.00	187. 11	85. 80	62.00	1, 990. 41

### MUNICIPAL TAXES.

Nationality of	Special			0.5			1	E.	
taxpayers.	poll tax.	C. 2.	C. 8.	C. 5.	C. C.	D. 3.	Yearly. Monthly.	Total.	
English	\$36.00 28.28	\$38. 00 8, 00	\$16.00 50.00 4.00 8.00	\$178, 61 467, 60 293, 07 125, 89	\$144.00 316.00 120.00 120.00	<b>\$6.88</b>	\$607. 50 196. 00 210. 00 89. 00	\$110.00 630.00 120.00	\$1,056.11 1,733.60 755.07 372.65
Total	59. 28	46.00	78. 00	1, 064. 67	700.00	6, 38	1, 102, 50	860.00	3, 916. 83

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Nationality, number, and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at the port of Apia, Samoa, during year ending December 31, 1897.

#### ENTERED.

Nationality.	Stee	mers.	Sailing '	vessels.	Total.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
British	87.	41, 384	.1	148	88	41,527
GermanUnited StatesNorwegian	16	31, 065	12 3 8	1, 266 644 1, 511	12 19	1, 266 81, 726 1, 511
Swedish			1 2	885 918	1 2	. 885 918
Hawaiian	2	8, 900			2	3, 900
Total	55	76, 369	22	5, 367	77	81, 736
		CLEARED		•		
			<del></del>			
British	37	41, 884	2 12	196	39	41, 579
GermanUnited States	16	41, 384 81, 085	12	1, 266 1, 001	12 20	1, 266 82, 186
German	16			1, 266	12 20 2 1	1, 260
German United States Norwegian Swedish	16		12 4 2 1	1, 266 1, 001 1, 154 885	12 20 2	1, 26 82, 18 1, 15 88

#### DECLARED EXPORTS, SAMOA.

Value of declared exports for the United States at Apia, Samoa, during the year ending June 30, 1898.

Article.	1	Quarter ending—						
	Sept. 80.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 81.	June 80.	Total.			
Bananas, dried		•••••		\$50.00 25.00	\$50.00 25.00			
Copra	\$14, 348, 60	\$17, 365. 27 2. 00	\$11, 276. 00	18, 854. 86	56, 844. 7 2. 0			
Crockery Metal wreckage	107. 48		<b></b>		107.4			
Total					57, 029. 21			

#### NEW CALEDONIA.1

This consular district comprises New Caledonia Island, with the Loyalty Islands to the east (7,654 square miles, population about 65,000), Uea or Wallis Island (37 square miles, population 3,500) to the northeast of Fiji, and the New Hebrides Islands (5,106 square miles, population about 75,000).

The chief port and principal city of New Caledonia is Nouméa, with a population of close to 12,000 inhabitants, nearly all white, consisting of French and English, with a few Belgians, Germans, Americans, and

other nationalities of European extraction.

Noumea being a seaport town and of exceptional cleanliness is one of the healthiest cities in the southern hemisphere. It is the safest port in the Pacific, possessing cabling, coaling, watering, and victualing facilities equal to those of any well-equipped haven of Europe. The streets are well laid out, and nowhere has macadamization reached greater perfection than here.

A fine stone quay fronting the town is in a condition suitable for receiving cargo, both for loading and discharging. Vessels of the greatest draft can lie alongside, and suitable lighting and watering installations have been provided.

The entire length of the quay, when completed, will be 2,000 feet

(1,000 are now available).

Postal, telegraphic, and telephonic communication is established throughout Noumea, and there is a complete system of watering the town by means of conduits.

An Australian company provides the city with coal gas, and a move-

ment is on foot to install electric power.

The following are objects of interest to tourists and others visiting Noumea: The cathedral, a semigothic stone structure containing some fair architecture, Le Temple Protestant, government house and gardens, the infantry and artillery barracks, the military hospital, the celebrated penitentiary of "Nou Island," La Place des Cocotiers, and the museum, containing the most complete ethnographical collection illustrative of the "Neo-Caledonian" race extant.

#### MINING.

The year 1897 was, like its immediate predecessors, remarkable for its nonprogressive tendency. New Caledonia being essentially a mining country, the want of sufficient capital and the limited demand for mineral ores during the year were hindrances to the working of its great mineral wealth, which had to be deferred, and naturally had a depressing effect on trade generally.

I learn that the enormous nickel deposits (acknowledged to be the richest in the world) were visited during the year by eminent mining engineers, whose reports on their prospective wealth have not been without result, as orders for nickel, chrome, and cobalt ores have kept

the mining population very busy of late.

French and English syndicates and a few enterprising local merchants are, at the time of writing, vying for supremacy in the export of nickel and chrome ores, and fears are entertained that if the demand for ores continues, a scarcity of labor may ensue.

#### TRADE.

The general trade of New Caledonia was, for reasons given, of a not encouraging nature. Happily, the present year has opened well and a brisk business has been done in all branches for the past six months. The steadily rising price of nickel is perceptibly felt throughout the country and is certain to have a beneficial effect on the import trade, which is now flourishing. The total value of imports and exports in 1897 was 15,724,260 francs (\$3,034,782), thus distributed: Imports, 8,679,236 francs (\$1,675,093); exports, 7,045,024 francs (\$1,359,689), showing a balance in favor of imports of 1,634,212 francs (\$315,404).

Importers are much hampered by the excessive duties levied on nearly all goods, but they manage to protect themselves by increased

prices.

#### IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Lumber, consisting mainly of Oregon pine and spruce, comes almost exclusively from the United States, with here and there a few thousand

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Importations are generally made through houses at London, Bordeaux, or Sydney, Australia.

feet of Kaori from New Zealand. Lumber is the only article imported direct from American ports. Petroleum (no Russian oil has, to my knowledge, ever been imported here); tobacco; sewing machines; agricultural implements, which are in great demand and find a ready market; machinery; canned goods and provisions generally are also imported from America. Wheat, which, I believe, comes from America via Australia, could be imported in larger quantities if shipped direct.

The United States has hitherto not participated to any extent in the importations at New Caledonia, owing to the want of direct communication, our only drawback. Many of our articles, principally machinery and mining tools, are much appreciated on account of their cheapness,

workmanship, and finish.

My principal endeavor has been to push the importation of our goods in my consular district, but, so far, my endeavors have availed little, owing to the insuperable difficulty above mentioned.

The question of direct shipping is therefore of paramount importance

for the development of trade with the United States.

Vessels may with facility cover the distance from San Francisco to Noumea within thirty-eight days, and if an understanding be arrived at between charterers in America and parties here, a return cargo of

ores or other produce can be arranged for.

An important factor in the introduction of American products and manufactures would be the establishment at Noumea of a depot for our goods, superintended by a wide-awake agent, who should possess a thorough knowledge of French in addition to general business ability. If American firms could provide for such an establishment, the importation of our goods could be considerably increased. As a rule, Frenchmen will not buy an article without seeing it.

The terms of sale are most liberal, six, nine, and twelve months being

usually given, and no draft is accepted before the goods arrive.

#### EXPORTS.

Nickel ore.—The exports are mainly to France, Germany, and England. Chrome ore.—This is sent to England, and thence to the United States.

Cobalt.—Almost the entire quantity exported goes to Germany and England.

Mother-of-pearl shells.—Sent chiefly to France.

Pearls.2—Exclusively absorbed by European markets.

Copra.—The principal yield goes to France, Germany, and the Australian colonies.

Coffee.—Entirely exported to France.

Other produce, as indigo, vanilla, maize, etc., is variously exported to European markets.

Goods shipped to the United States are sent, for lack of direct facilities, via Sydney or England.

¹A firm in France has recently opened a branch store here for bicycles, and the undertaking has so far met with much success. Why can not Americans do likewise ¹ ²Unusually large finds were made during the past twelve months, which had as a result the formation of a number of syndicates. The representative of one of these companies produced at my office about 3 kilos (6½ pounds) of pearls, gatherings of four months. The entire quantity collected during fifteen months by the same concern was approximately 18 kilos. An apparatus for diving, likely to revolutionize the industry, has been introdeed into the colony. The inventor, a Frenchman, informs me that a descent of 200 fathoms (1,200 feet) can be made with it.

#### IMPORTS.

The following countries lead in the importation of articles specified: England.—Oils, colors, varnishes, whiskies, cotton goods, drapery, galvanized iron, steel, shoes, velvet, ribbons, haberdashery, ship chandlery.

France.—Wines, brandies, liquors, perfumery, medicines, silks, feathers, artificial flowers, boots and shoes, hardware, earthenware, canned goods, paper, ink, furniture, carriages, bicycles, zinc sheets, guns, clocks, watches, jewelry.

Germany.—Lamp glasses, toys, musical instruments, tissues, alcohol.

### TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Nouméa is connected with various parts of the world by three lines of

ships, running regularly:

The Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes (French), whose fine boats call monthly direct from Marseilles, touching on their way thither at Colombo, Ceylon, Albany, Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The E. and A. Company (British), plying between Australia and the

islands of the Pacific monthly.

The L. Ballande & Fils Ainé Company (French), a tramp line run-

ning between Newcastle, Australia, and this port.

The following vessels (steam) belonging to the Messageries Maritimes, the oldest and most powerful steamship company of France, are employed in the New Caledonian service:

Name of vessel.	Tonnage.	Horse- power.
Armand Béhis. Ville de la Ciotat Australien Polynésian Tanaïs	6, 581 6, 507 6, 506	7, 200 7, 200 7, 200 7, 200 1, 600

The first four of these steamers are fine ships.

Among the large number of sailing vessels calling at New Caledonia, the line of French clippers, averaging 4,000 tons each, and represented by a local firm, M. Berthelin & Co., may be mentioned.

PAUL EUGENE WOLFF, Commercial Agent.

Noumeá, November 1, 1898.

### Value of trade of New Caledonia for the year 1897.

Country.	Imp	orts.	Exports.		
France French colonies Other countries. Total		\$848, 551 59, 834 766, 707 1, 675, 092	Francs. 8, 331, 440 1, 345 3, 712, 239 7, 045, 024	9642, 968 260 716, 462 1, 359, 690	

### Comparative table showing imports and exports, 1896-97.

#### IMPORTS.

Country	18	<b>16.</b>	1897.		
France French colonies. Other countries.	Francs. 4, 787, 487 403, 773 4, 051, 296	\$914, 325 77, 928 781, 900	Francs. 4, 396, 640 310, 020 3, 972, 576	\$848, 551 59, 834 766, 707	
Total	9, 192, 506	1, 774, 158	8, 679, 236	1, 675, 09	
EXPOR	T8.				
Total	5, 748, 552	1, 109, 471	7, 045, 024	1, 359, 690	

Decrease of imports for 1897 of 513,270 francs (\$99,061). Increase of exports for 1897, 1,296,472 francs (\$250,219).

### DETAILS OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Article.	Val	Value.		
IMPORTS.	France.			
Live animals	320, 870	\$61,928		
Products of same	345, 602	66, 701		
Fish, etc	64, 464	12, 442		
Farinaceous products	1, 516, 635	292, 710		
Fruits and grain	54, 626 719, 420	10, 548 138, 848		
Oils and vegetable juices	123, 389	23, 814		
Medicines, etc	681	131		
Timber	228, 828	44, 164		
Woods (exotic)	248	47		
Hemp, linen, and other fibrous vegetables	7, 123	1,375		
Sundry articles. Tinctures and dyestuffs	188, 527 7, 039	26, 736 1, 359		
Ravaragas	1, 717, 683	331, 513		
Beverages Stone, coal, and inflammable minerals.	311, 917	60, 200		
Metals	252, 127	48, 661		
Chemical products	107, 166	20, 683		
Dyes, prepared	3,713	617		
Colors Compositions, divers	41, 704 177, 897	8, 049 34, 334		
Pottery, glass, crystal, etc	76. 992	14, 859		
Thread, yarn, etc	63, 119	12, 182		
Tisanes	789, 860	142, 600		
Linen, drapery, etc	190, 142	36, 697		
Paper, printed matter, books, music	147, 501	28, 468		
Hides, leather, belting, etc	232, 517	44, 876		
Arms and ammunition	624, 992 25, 033	120, 623 4, 831		
Furniture and articles of wood	87, 922	16, 969		
Musical instruments	9, 959	1,922		
Basket ware, cordage, mats, etc	58, 412	11, 284		
Sundry articles, toys, etc	274, 828	53, 042		
Chemicals, resins, perfumes	300	58		
Total	8, 679, 236	1, 675, 092		
Specie	1, 130, 000	218, 090		
Grand total	9, 809, 236	1, 893, 182		
EXPORTS.				
Live snimals	****			
Products of same.	600 i	116 350, 891		
Farinaceous products	58, 204	11, 233		
Fruits and grain	217, 675	42, 011		
Fish, etc	25, 822	4, 983		
Chemicals, resins, etc	20, 419	3, 941		
Colonial commodities	707, 137	136, 477		
	11, 877	2, 292		
Oils and vegetable juices				
Olis and vegetable juices Timber Woods (exotic) Hemp, linen, and other fibrous vegetables.	3, 312	629 4, 744		

### Comparative table showing imports and exports, 1896-97-Continued.

#### DETAILS OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS-Continued.

Article.		Value.		
EXPORTS—continued.	France.			
Sundries	86, 221	\$16, 641		
Beverages	48, 650	9, 389		
Beverages	14, 026	2, 707		
Metals	3, 907, 728	657, 702		
Chemicals	685	132		
Colors	577	111		
Compositions, divers	2,733	527		
Pottery, glass, crystal, etc.	1,460	283		
Thread, yarn, etc	1,040	201		
Tiasues	9, 563	1, 846		
Drapery, etc	1,415	273		
Paper, printed matter, etc	751	145		
Hides, leather, belting, etc	2, 047	393		
Jewelry, watches, and clocks	45, 413	8, 765		
Arms and ammunition	3,000	579		
Furniture and articles of wood	25, 873	4, 993		
Musical instruments	1,400	270		
Basket ware, cordage, etc	244	47		
Sundry articles, as toys, rubber ware, etc	4, 253	821		
Total	7, 045, 024	1, 359, 690		

# Comparative statement showing the value of imports and exports during the years 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, and 1897.

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
IMPORTS.	<b>\$1, 790, 609</b>	<b>\$1, 671, 629</b>	\$1, <b>423,</b> 262	\$1, 774, 153	<b>\$1, 675, 092</b>
EXPORTS. Total	1, 789, 145	1, 220, 530	1, 501, 432	1, 109, 471	1, 359, 690

### Navigation in 1897.

		Inward.			Outward.	
Country of origin.	Number of vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of crew, etc.	Number of vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of crew, etc.
French vessels: Marseille Dunkerque Le Hâvre Nantes	13 1 2 1	37, 120 319 4, 817 2, 244	2, 533 11 71 40	14 1 2	39, 864 2, 425 1, 740	2, 573 37 36
Total	17	44, 500	2, 655	17	43, 529	2, 646
Foreign versels: Le Havre				5	11, 290	167
French vessels : La Réunion Saïgon	1 1	700 762	17 24	1	762	28
Total	2	1, 462	41	1	762	28
Grand total	19	45, 962	2, 696	23	55, 581	2, 841

### Navigation in 1897—Continued.

### CLEARANCES.

			Fı	ench ves	sels.		
Whence exported.	Number of vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of crews.	Colonia produce	l	ch. Foreign	Total value of merchan-dise.
Germany. England English colonies—Australia. New Hebrides Belgium	1 2 52 17 1	319 3, 863 56, 650 4, 633 1, 024	11 57 3, 997 875 19	\$38, 566 315, 913 919, 026 4, 686 84, 226	4, 4 48, 4 42, 3	153 11,792	322, 922 979, 273
Total	73 18 91	66, 489 44, 291 110, 780	4, 459 2, 674 7, 183	1, 862, 412 2, 643, 837 4, 006, 249	48,	513 1, 198	2, 693, 543
		Foreign ve	esels unde	r flag of	country	of destinatio	n.
Whence exported.	Number of vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of crews.	Colonia	d	erchandise.	Total value of cargoes.
England English colonies: Australis New Zealand Fiji Norfolk Island New Hebrides Total Grand total	9 20 4 10 3 9 55	18, 365 15, 025 498 8, 850 2, 885 7, 058 52, 681 52, 681	277 574 21 312 64 282 1,530	\$1, 525, 22 202, 3 22, 8 29, 4 115, 8 2 1, 895, 9	48 2,6 30 4,5 55 1,6 34 10,5 56 19,5	289 2, 661	204, 964 27, 830 31, 426 116, 299 11, 624
Whence exported.	Number of vessels.		vessels u	er of C	her flag		Grand total value of cargoes.
Germany English colonies: Australia New Zealand Fiji. Norfolk Island New Hebrides Netherlands Chile Belgium	. 1	1, 4 5, 0 2, 2	57 89	14 18 69 27	\$69, 982 55, 930 299, 664	\$69, 982 55, 930 299, 664	\$39, 120 1, 918, 667 27, 830 31, 426 116, 299 81, 148 299, 664
Total  Values, exports to France and French colonies		9, 6	1	128 167	425, 576 512, 940	425, 576 512, 940	3, 838, 541 3, 206, 483
Grand total	. 11	20, 8	97	296	938, 516	938, 516	7, 045, 024

#### Navigation in 1897—Continued.

#### ENTRIES.

	French vessels.					
Whence imported.	Number of ves- sels.	Tonnage.	Number of crews.	Value of cargoes.		
England English colonies: Australia New Hebrides	1 41 18	365 27, 706 4, 607	18 1, 842 398	\$663 2, 183, 744 11, 278		
Total	60	32, 677	2, 258	2, 195, 685		
Imports from France and her colonies	19 60	45, 962 32, 677	2, <b>696</b> 2, 258	5, 076, 062 2, 195, 685		
Grand total	79	78, 639	4, 954	7, 271, 748		
Forei	gn vessels			<del></del>		

				Foreign v	essels.				
Whence imported.	Num- ber of vessels.	Ton- nage.	Num- ber of crews.	Value of cargoes.	Num- ber of vessels.	Ton- nage.	Num- ber of crews.	Value of cargoes.	Total value of cargoes.
England	1	1, 498	25						\$663
English colonies: Australia New Zealand	35 8	44, 976 341	16	\$1, 273, 787 63, 867	2	1, 760	28		3, 457, 531 63, 867
Capeof Good Hope. Fiji Norfolk Island	3 1 1	4, 110 1, 617 69	58 31 6	8, 823	1	189	11	\$702	702 8, 823
New Hebrides United States	1	1, 457	18	60, 809					11, 278 60, 309
Total	45	<b>54, 06</b> 8	1, 185	1, 406, 786	3	1, 949	89	702	3, 608, 173
Imports from France and her colonies									5, 076, 063
Imports from foreign countries	45	54, 068	1, 185	1, 406, 786	3	1,949	39	702	3, 603, 173
Grand total	45	54, 068	1, 185	1, 406, 786	8	1,949	39	702	8, 679, 236

#### SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

I inclose Guide de l'Émigrant en Nouvelle-Calédonie, published by a society known here as "L'Union Coloniale Française."

As the pamphlet contains much useful and reliable information concerning my consular district, I recommend the publication of extracts therefrom, as this colony appears to be little known in the United States and is even frequently confounded with the French penal possessions in the West Indies.

No American vessels entered this port during the quarter ending September 3, 1898. As a result of the increased demand for nickel ore, with which this consular district abounds, and of a loan of several million dollars incurred by the local government for public works, a railroad, wharves, and a dry dock, a decided improvement in affairs has taken place since the beginning of September. I hope that these new conditions will enable me to introduce numerous articles of American manufacture (the superiority of which over foreign articles is acknowledged throughout this island), notwithstanding an obstinate opposition which a section of the community here is bound to make to such introduction, fears being entertained by many that if we once gain a footing, American goods will carry everything before them. This applies especially to machinery, tools, mining implements, and hardware generally, of which considerable quantities are used.

The following items are among articles chiefly employed: Shovels, long handled (plain back and back strap); ordinary shovels (plain back and back strap); picks, prospectors, and poll; hammers, striking, "Nevada pattern," and napping, or rock breaking; adzes, railroad; axes, long handled (single bit); hatchets (claw).

The imports of hardware in general amounted to close on \$500,000

yearly during the past seven years.

It frequently happens that manufacturers send circulars and other literature concerning their goods. These, to begin with, if not in the French language, are useless here, and I wish to add that, in my opinion, such a mode of introducing goods is a failure nine times out of ten.

The best way is to send commercial travelers; failing this, I would recommend the forwarding of samples. British, French, and German houses usually succeed in introducing their products from the start by equipping a well-trained traveler with specimens of their goods, which are effectively placed before the dealers. Should this latter course be found inconvenient or impracticable in regard to New Caledonia, this agency will undertake the task of introducing such goods with the least possible delay.

PAUL EUGENE WOLFF, Commercial Agent.

Nouméa, November 1, 1898.

#### [Extracts from "Guide de l'Émigrant en Nouvelle-Calédonie."]

New Caledonia, a mountainous and picturesque island of the Southern Pacific, 249 miles long and 31 wide, is situated about 250 miles southwest of the New Tabelda and a little over 1000 miles from the eastern coast of Australia. The Hebrides and a little over 1,000 miles from the eastern coast of Australia. climate is salubrious, very like that of the south of France, combining the advantages of temperate and tropical countries. From December to March, the period of the greatest heat, the island is liable to be visited by violent windstorms or cyclones,

often causing great damage.

The soil, well watered and fertile, lends itself readily to the cultivation of most European and certain exotic plants, notably coffee. From March to November all the vegetables of France may be cultivated, and of potatoes two crops a year may be taken from the same ground. The principal fruits are oranges, lemons, mandarins, bananas, mangoes, guavas, peaches, strawberries and raspberries.

The population of New Caledonia is as follows:

Native	30,000
Civil and military	
Penal	11,000
Laborers	4,000

The question of manual labor, always of great importance in an agricultural colony, may be considered as settled by the introduction of workmen from Java and Annam. The native population is peaceable when treated with justice and kindness, but can not be depended upon for continuous work. Gangs of discharged convicts can be engaged by contract to clear the woodlands, at prices varying from \$4.50 to **\$9** per acre.

La Foa, with about 1,000 inhabitants, is the most important agricultural center. Bourail and Pouembout are almost exclusively penal settlements. Moindon is a

small place, whose inhabitants are mostly engaged in the cultivation of coffee.

The means of communication throughout the island are elementary, but sufficient for the wants of the colony. The total length of roads practicable for wagons is hardly 125 miles, but owing to the configuration of the island, transportation of every hind is capilled for the configuration. kind is easily effected by water.

There is a regular steamboat service every fifteen days between the chief town and the principal places on the coast; other boats make the tour of the islands. Besides the semiweekly postal service, all important agricultural centers are united with Noumea by telegraph. Noumea and its environs have a telephone service. There is also cable communication with France and the United States at \$2.50 per word.

To emigrants with small capital desirous of engaging in agriculture, the Union Coloniale Française offers special inducements, such as free transportation, grants of land, etc. It would seem, however, that the basis of all agricultural cultivation must be coffee. The extent of land suitable for coffee plantations is estimated at 494,200 acres, and about 1,000 plants can be planted to the acre. The actual production is still restricted. The following figures, taken from the customs statistics, show the increase in exportation for three years:

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
1893. 1894. 1895.	302, 050	\$17, 017 52, 885 111, 911

#### At the same time there were imported:

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
1893	Pounds. 31, 418 3, 020 71	\$5, 605 526 12

The quality of the New Caledonian coffee leaves nothing to be desired; it is not inferior to that of Réunion or of the Antilles. The market price varies from 24 to 25 cents a pound, which is remunerative to a landowner with a plantation in full bearing. There is always a market at Noumea, and certain houses even send agents to the plantations to buy the coffee at the harvest time. Contrary to the experience of most coffee-producing countries, the coffee plant of New Caledonia is subject to no maladies, and even the grasshoppers do not attack it. It is only necessary to protect the plants from the burning sun.

After having tried various native shrubs, planters have adopted the Acacia Lebbeck, which grows rapidly and has the further advantage that at the blossoming time of the coffee plant its leaves fall, so that nothing prevents the rays of the sun from reaching the plant. The fallen leaves furnish an excellent manure. Under these trees, the soil demands little or no cultivation, an annual weeding being sufficient to keep a plantation in perfect condition. During the first and second years maize, tobacco, and beans may be cultivated between the rows of coffee plants, but after that time it is better not to make any secondary cultivation.

Tobacco is successfully grown in all the agricultural centers. In favorable years, two to three harvests are made from the same stalk. An acre of ground yields from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds, which sells, according to quality, for 6½ to 9 cents per pound. Both indigo and cotton are indigenous, and can be cultivated with the greatest

Both indigo and cotton are indigenous, and can be cultivated with the greatest

facility.

The different varieties of cocoanut trees found on the island have been planted by the natives. These trees commence yielding at the age of 8 to 10 years, giving annually 50 to 80 nuts. The kernels, dried in the sun, are readily sold at from \$38 to \$42 a ton.

Maize, rice, and all cereals can be cultivated, but on account of the ravages of the

grasshoppers the harvests, can not be depended upon.

The following figures will give an idea of the price of different agricultural tools in New Caledonia: Plows, iron, \$27 to \$58; plows, wood, \$16 to \$19; harrows, \$9.50 to \$12.50; ox carts, \$77 to \$95; wheelbarrows, \$3.40 to \$4.80; spades, with handles, 96 cents; hoes, 53 to 86 cents; shovels, 77 cents; pickaxes, 77 to 86 cents; axes, with handles, \$1.54; hatchets, 77 cents; saws, 96 cents. Prices of provisions are as follows, per kilo (2.2046 pounds): Bread, 8 to 10 cents; fresh meat, 14 to 24 cents; salted meat, 15 to 19 cents; dry beans, 9 to 14 cents; potatoes, 3 to 4 cents; white sugar, 19 to 24 cents; brown sugar, 12 to 14 cents; green coffee, 53 cents: tea, 63 to 96 cents; wine, ordinary, 15 to 19 cents the liter (1.05 quarte); petroleum, 7 to 9 cents a liter.

### SOCIETY ISLANDS.

As usual, the United States heads the list of both imports and exports in 1897, showing that the bulk of the trade is still ours, notwithstanding the strong efforts made by the Australian colonies, and more particularly by New Zealand, to secure a share, efforts which have met with a certain measure of success, owing to the excellent transportation facilities provided by the latter country. Australian trade with this colony is next to that of the United States in value, and the two combined absorb more than one-half of the entire trade.

The commerce of New Zealand with this colony has steadily grown, showing during 1897 an increase over 1896 of \$57,828, while that of the United States is \$69,624. The increase of imports from New Zealand is only \$11,796 less than that from the United States. I would remark that a certain amount of this increase is due to the enterprise

of Sydney and Melbourne merchants.

The United States has so long enjoyed the benefit of the trade of these islands that the merchants of San Francisco, more particularly, have become apathetic, and do not show the energy displayed by our British and colonial cousins, who more than ten years ago subsidized a steamship line, to which in a great measure the increased trade is to be attributed. There can be no doubt that the proposed communication offered by the Polynesian Steamship Company between San Francisco, Honolulu, and Tahiti will give the necessary impetus to our commerce.

#### TRADE.

The increase of this year's imports is due to a great extent to the expectation of a brisk trade in produce, such as mother-of-pearl shells, vanilla, and copra, expectations, unfortunately, which were not realized.

Copra.—The export of this article has decreased by 900 tons, of a net value of \$36,000, owing to the ravages of the cocoanut blight in this and the Paumotu group; also to the fact that in some of the latter islands, the natives preferred to dive for shells rather than make copra.

Mother-of-pearl shell.—There has been a falling off in the output of this valuable article of export, notwithstanding the high prices ruling for the black-edged Tahiti shell in the European and other markets. Precautionary measures have been taken by local authorities to prevent the destruction of these valuable fisheries, only so many lagoons being declared open for diving. In the year 1897, these were not as prolific as in the year 1896, when one of the most productive lagoons (Hikieru) was open. The lack of good shell islands caused a deficit of some 140 tons, valued at \$10,000.

The exportation of this article is not likely to show an increase unless similar lagoons are opened before the beginning of the diving season, in October, 1899, when, no doubt, a marked increase will be shown.

Vanilla.—This article has shown a rapid increase, both in value and quantity, owing to the partial failure of the crops at Bourbon and Seychelles. The increase in export was 16,600 pounds, or \$95,000. The prices ruling, however, can not be sustained, because of the large acreage planted, and the careless manner of picking and preparing the beans. There is a great lack of knowledge as to proper preparation of the beans, so that the essential oil shall not exude through the skin. With improved methods, the value will be materially enhanced. More than two-thirds of the crop finds its way to the San Francisco market.

Preserved meats.—During the past year, the Australian meats have almost entirely superseded those from Chicago and other places, owing to the superiority of the goods. The merchants in the United States imagine anything good enough for these islands, and it is owing greatly to this spirit that they are likely to lose some of their trade in the Pacific. There is no more particular buyer than the native here; for instance, New Zealand soap of a certain grade is much superior to the San Francisco article, and yet in spite of its higher price, it is sought after by many natives who have found out its cleansing properties. New Zealand can not compete in cheap soaps, owing to the high price of resin in the colonies.

Dry goods.—A large proportion of this trade is still held by the United States, i. e., in denims, drills, narrow prints, muslins, white calicoes, etc. San Francisco merchants act as middlemen between the manufacturer and the island trader, and keep prices up accordingly. There would appear to be an opportunity to increase the consumption of these goods by more direct communication between the manufacturer and the island merchants.

Wine.—The California article has rapidly gained a good reputation,

and has superseded wines from France in a marked manner.

Sugar.—It seems incredible that this island, the home of the cane, does not produce enough for its own consumption, notwithstanding the production is protected by a duty of 0.25 centimes per kilogram, equal to about \$47 gold per ton. Coffee grows wild almost within a few feet of the salt water, but on this there is no protective duty.

#### CURRENCY.

The money in circulation is almost entirely Chilean and Peruvian; the French franc, however, is the coin recognized by the authorities, and all duties and taxes must be paid in that currency. Exchange does not fluctuate to any great extent now, the peso or sol having its intrinsic value in silver of 42 cents gold. Most of the houses here render their accounts in French money, but owing to the scarcity of that coin, accept the equivalent in Chilean pesos or Peruvian soles. Freights and passages are payable invariably in French coin or notes of the Caisse Agricole, which are guaranteed by the authorities.

In conclusion, I would say that in my opinion, a large field is open in these islands for American capital, energy, and enterprise as soon as

steam communication and the cable shorten the distance.

Although no doubt an influx of foreign capital would be looked upon with a jealous eye by French and other industrials, the local government would regard the introduction of capital with a favorable eye, and do its utmost to aid any efforts to animate this so-called "Sleepy Hollow," where nature has done so much and man so little; where all tropical and semi-tropical fruits and products grow in such profusion.

A few years ago, a savant brought to this island a great number of trees, shrubs, and plants, useful and ornamental. These can be found growing to day under great disadvantages in a soil not suited to all of the trees, and not properly planted; yet one and all have thriven, many better even than in the countries whence they were brought. The drawbacks here are lack of suitable labor (which could be imported with the aid of the Government) and of capital, which, if judiciously expended, would without doubt give good return.

#### CLIMATE.

This is one of the finest semi-tropical climates in the world, the sea breeze rendering it comparatively cool in the hot season, which is from November to the end of March.

#### HOTELS, ROADS, ETC.

There is no reason why the passenger traffic should not increase to an enormous extent as soon as proper hotels and accommodations for the traveling public are provided. At present, no suitable establishments exist, at any rate not as Americans understand them. The roads are excellent; much better than those of California. A good cyclist can easily make 60 miles a day.

#### POPULATION.

The native inhabitants are independent, possess good houses, wagons, boats, sewing machines, and bicycles. Poverty among them is unknown. I can not say they are fond of hard work, but they are equal to it when they find it necessary; they work for the foreigner only if it pleases them. The task of obtaining feüs, or mountain plantains, requires great strength and endurance, and is performed once a week.

The actual labor available here consists almost entirely of natives of the Cook Group, and other islands under British protection. An ordinary day laborer receives from \$1.50 to \$2, Chilean coin (63 to 84 cents gold). Domestic servants are difficult to obtain, and wages run from \$25 to \$45, Chilean (\$10.50 to \$18.90 gold), per month, with board.

Harbor is excellent, easy of ingress and egress at all times. The steamer of the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, plying between this port and New Zealand, frequently enters the port at night, although the lights are by no means bright.

JNO. HART, Vice-Consul.

TAHITI, October 10, 1898.

#### DECLARED EXPORTS, SOCIETY ISLANDS.

Value of exports declared for the United States at Tahiti during the year ended June 30, 1898.

		m . 1			
Article.	Sept. 30.	Dec. 31.	Mar. 31.	June 30.	Total.
Beche de mer (sea slug)	\$69.07	\$1, 149. 57	\$851.71	\$194.49	\$2, 264. 84
Copra	5, 352. 28	17, 468, 48	17, 472. 22	23, 763. 50	64, 056. 48
Cocos nuts	1, 708, 93	1, 341, 96	792, 72	815. 65	4, 659. 26
Dessicated cocoanut	45, 58	28, 15	l	108, 22	181. 95
Fungus	383. 17	684. 97	197.55	98, 22	1, 313. 91
Mother-of-pearl shell	53, 55	15, 855, 44	14, 834, 97	2, 148, 30	32, 892, 26
Metal (old)	325, 90			87.00	362. 90
Sundries	88.05	894, 70	276, 30	43.10	1, 302, 15
Specie	939, 90		1,665.00	585.00	3, 189, 90
Vanilla beans	2, 543. 66	28, 086. 64	4, 255. 41	5, 482. 86	40, 318. 57
Total	11, 460. 09	65, 459. 91	40, 345. 88	33, 276. 84	150, 542. 22

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